



**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
ABSTRACTS
VOL. 6, 1969**

**NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE
FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

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ABSTRACTS

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS--

AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Carrie Lee Rothgeb, *Editor*
Florence A. Summerlin, *Managing Editor*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Health Services and Mental Health Administration
National Institute of Mental Health
5454 Wisconsin Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015

ABSTRACTS

2 L1
 AUTHORS: VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE.
 TITLE: JUVENILE PETITIONS DISPOSED OF BY DISTRICT COURTS DURING
 CALENDAR YEAR 1967.
 SOURCEID: MONTPELIER, VERMONT, VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE,
 1968. 9 P.

STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA ARE PRESENTED ON THE TOTAL JUVENILE COURT CASES OFFICIALLY DISPOSED OF IN 1967 IN VERMONT, BY SEX STATUS OF THE JUVENILE OFFENDER, BY AGE, BY AGENCY MAKING REFERRAL, BY TYPE OF PRIMARY OFFENSE, BY CASE PENDING HEARING OR DISPOSITION, AND BY DISPOSITION OF THE CASE. THE NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS AND REFERRALS BY TYPE OF AGENCY ARE ALSO SHOWN.

3 L1
 AUTHORS: TATE, DAVID A.
 TITLE: DRAFT EVASION AND THE PROBLEM OF EXTRADITION.
 SOURCE: ALBANY LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 32(2):337-358, 1969.

AMERICAN DRAFT EVADERS LIVING ABROAD REMAIN FREE BY THE GRACE OF THE COUNTRY WHERE THEY RESIDE. IN AN EXTRADITION PROCEEDING, SUCH PERSONS COULD PLEAD THAT THE OFFENSE FOR WHICH THEY ARE WANTED IS POLITICAL AND THEREFORE NON-EXTRADITABLE. THERE APPEARS TO BE NO AUTHORITY, JUDICIAL OR OTHERWISE, FOR THE PROPOSITION THAT DRAFT EVASION IS A POLITICAL OFFENSE; INDEED SEVERAL ENGLISH CASES INDICATE THE CONTRARY IS TRUE. HOWEVER, DRAFT EVASION IS A CRIME AGAINST THE STATE PER SE AND IS THEREFORE A PURELY POLITICAL OFFENSE FOR WHICH EXTRADITION SHOULD NOT LIE. MOREOVER, COMMON CRIMES COMMITTED TO ENABLE A PERSON TO EVADE THE DRAFT ARE CLEARLY RELATIVE POLITICAL OFFENSES, WHICH ARE ALSO NON-EXTRADITABLE. EVEN IF DRAFT EVASION IS DEEMED A POLITICAL OFFENSE, OFFENDERS MAY STILL BE HANDED OVER TO THE REQUESTING STATE BY THE PROCESS OF "DISGUISED EXTRADITION," USUALLY DEPORTATION, ALTHOUGH MOST STATES EXPRESSLY DENY THEY RESORT TO THIS CIRCUMVENTION OF THE EXTRADITION LAWS. THE RECENT SOBLEY CASE WOULD INDICATE THAT THESE DENIALS ARE FALSE. INDIVIDUALS UNFORTUNATELY HAVE NO ENFORCEABLE RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW. ARTICLE 14 OF THE DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, ACKNOWLEDGING THE RIGHT OF INDIVIDUALS TO POLITICAL ASYLUM, OUGHT TO BE MADE A REALITY. MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD AGREE BY CONVENTION THAT ANY PERSON SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO SETTLE AT LEAST TEMPORARILY IN AN ASYLUM STATE. IF THE ASYLUM STATE CANNOT ACCOMMODATE HIM PERMANENTLY, THE INDIVIDUAL SHOULD BE ABLE TO CHOOSE FREELY THE COUNTRY TO WHICH HE WILL GO. AN EXCEPTION WOULD EXIST FOR THOSE ACCUSED OF NON-POLITICAL CRIMES, FOR WHICH EXTRADITION WOULD STILL BE AVAILABLE. ALL FORMS OF DISGUISED EXTRADITION, HOWEVER, SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

4 L1
 AUTHORS: STEINAU, LESLIE, III.
 TITLE: COMMITMENT OF THE NARCOTIC ADDICT CONVICTED OF CRIME.
 SOURCE: ALBANY LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 32(2):360-387, 1968.

BY MAKING COMMITMENT OF A NARCOTIC ADDICT TO A REHABILITATION CENTER COMPULSORY UNDER MOST CIRCUMSTANCES, THE NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE HAS REMOVED A BASIC DEFICIENCY OF PRIOR LAW. SINCE THE DRUG ADDICT TYPICALLY IS INCAPABLE OF CURING HIMSELF AND SINCE, AS FOUND BY THE LEGISLATURE, HE REPRESENTS A DANGER TO SOCIETY AS WELL AS TO HIMSELF, A PROGRAM OF COMPULSORY COMMITMENT WOULD SEEM TO BE THE ESSENTIAL FIRST STEP ON THE ROAD BACK TOWARD REHABILITATION. BUT DESPITE THE LEGISLATURE'S GOOD INTENTIONS AND THE GREAT BENEFIT TO BE DERIVED FROM A DECREASE IN ADDICTION-RELATED CRIME, THE FACT MUST NOT BE OVERLOOKED THAT THE ADDICT IS BEING DEPRIVED OF HIS LIBERTY ON MERELY A HOPE OF EFFECTING A LASTING CURE. FURTHER, THE POSSIBILITY IS IGNORED THAT HIS "TREATMENT" MAY IN REALITY BE MERELY SYNONYMOUS WITH FORCED WITHDRAWAL IN A PRISON-LIKE ATMOSPHERE. ONLY WHEN THE PROGRAM'S SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING PERMANENT REHABILITATION CAN BE MEASURED WILL ITS MERITS BE ASSESSABLE BY THE COURTS. IF THE METHOD

OF TREATMENT PROVES UNSUCCESSFUL IN EFFECTING A LASTING CURE, CONTINUATION OF THE PROGRAM WOULD SEEM UNJUSTIFIED FROM A CONSTITUTIONAL STANDPOINT, IF NOT FROM A PRACTICAL ONE.

5 L1
AUTHORS: SMITH, ARTHUR H.
TITLE: THE ADVOCACY OF PASSIVE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.
SOURCE: ALBANY LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 32(2):415-432, 1968.

ON THE BASIS OF AN EXAMINATION OF U.S. COURT DECISIONS AND THE WRITINGS OF SOCIAL CRITICS, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT ADVOCACY OF PASSIVE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE (DEFINED AS THE COMMISSION OF A CRIME WITHOUT ACCOMPANYING VIOLENCE) IS LEGALLY PROTECTED IN VIRTUALLY ALL CIRCUMSTANCES. THIS MEANS THAT IF A DEFENDANT DOES NOT ADVOCATE VIOLENCE AND IF HE PRESENTS A FEASIBLE REASON FOR HIS CONDUCT, TO BE DETERMINED BY EXAMINING HIS SINCERITY, THE BALANCING OF INTERESTS MUST NECESSARILY RESULT IN GIVING LESS WEIGHT TO THE STATE THAN TO THE INDIVIDUAL. BORDERLINE CASES ARE BOUND TO APPEAR, HOWEVER, AND THERE WILL ALWAYS BE DISPUTES ABOUT WHETHER CERTAIN CONDUCT IS VIOLENCE.

6 L1
AUTHORS: ORME, J. E.
TITLE: PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING IN GIRLS AT A CLASSIFYING CENTRE.
SOURCE: APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE.
SOURCEID: 62(1):11-15, 1968.

A SERIES OF VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS WAS GIVEN TO GIRLS AGED 14 TO 17 WHO WERE PASSING THROUGH THE MOSS CLASSIFYING CENTRE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND. THE PURPOSE OF THE TESTING WAS TO SEE IF THE GIRLS WOULD TEND TO PERFORM DIFFERENTLY FROM A CONTROL GROUP. THE TESTS REVEALED THAT THE GIRLS' MALADJUSTMENT RESULTED IN SCHOLASTIC UNDER-ACHIEVEMENT, WHICH OFTEN CAUSED THEM TO BE CLASSIFIED INTELLECTUALLY DULL, WHEN THEY WERE IN FACT OF AVERAGE OR NEAR AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE.

7 L1
AUTHORS: JONES, M.; ARDERN, H.; PERCIVAL, R.
TITLE: THE NEED FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT WITHIN THE APPROVED SCHOOLS.
SOURCE: APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE.
SOURCEID: 62(1):16-22, 1969.

THE TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF HEADMASTERS, HEADMISTRESSES AND MATRONS OF APPROVED SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND RECOMMENDS THAT A MINIMUM OF 12 SESSIONS OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES PER MONTH BE PROVIDED IN TRAINING SCHOOLS. FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS CALL FOR A PERMANENT STUDY GROUP WITHIN THE HEADMASTER'S ASSOCIATION TO MAKE CONTINUOUS EVALUATION OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES IN THE TRAINING SCHOOLS; THAT "INTENSIVE SOCIAL CARE UNITS" BE FORMED IN SELECTED SCHOOLS; THAT IN-SERVICE TRAINING OF SCHOOL STAFFS IN THE USE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES BE EXPANDED; AND THAT THE NEEDS OF JUNIOR BOYS' SCHOOLS AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS BE CONSIDERED IN PARTICULAR.

9 L1
AUTHORS: SWANSTON, R. D.
TITLE: RESIDENTIAL TRAINING FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS.
SOURCE: APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE.
SOURCEID: 62(1):22-26, 1969.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES ARE RECOMMENDED IN THE CURRENT RESIDENTIAL TRAINING SYSTEM OF ENGLISH BORSTALS, DETENTION CENTRES, AND JUNIOR AND SENIOR APPROVED SCHOOLS. THE PROPOSAL OUTLINES THE CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND DISCUSSES THE NECESSARY STEPS THAT ADMINISTRATIVE COORDINATION WOULD ENTAIL.

9 L1
 AUTHORS: JAPAN. MINISTRY OF JUSTICE. TRAINING AND RESEARCH
 MINISTRY.
 TITLE: SUMMARY OF THE WHITE PAPER ON CRIME 1967.
 SOURCEID: TOKYO, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, 1968. 40 P.

THE 482-PAGE JAPANESE DOCUMENT, "THE WHITE PAPER ON CRIME 1967," IS HERE SUMMARIZED IN ENGLISH. THE SYNOPSIS RECORDS RECENT TRENDS IN CRIME IN JAPAN, BASED PRIMARILY ON THE STATISTICS OF 1965. IT ALSO PRESENTS AN OVERALL VIEW OF THE PROCESSING OF ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS AT THE STAGES OF INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION, TRIAL, CORRECTION, AND REHABILITATION.

10 L1
 AUTHORS: PAULSEN, MONRAD G.
 TITLE: DUE PROCESS AND THE FAMILY COURT: COMMENTS, QUESTIONS AND TEXTS. (UNPUBLISHED PAPER)
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NEW YORK ACADEMY OF THE JUDICIARY, 1968. 29 P.

THIS PRESENTATION OF COMMENTS, QUESTIONS, AND TEXTS ON DUE PROCESS AND THE FAMILY COURT WAS PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY FOR A SEMINAR OFFERED TO THE JUDGES OF THE FAMILY COURT IN NEW YORK CITY BY THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF THE JUDICIARY. AMONG THE QUESTIONS EXAMINED ARE: ON WHAT THEORY IS THE BILL OF RIGHTS BINDING ON THE STATES; WHAT DOES DUE PROCESS REQUIRE IN A JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY CASE; HOW IS GUILT LIMITED; WHAT DID GAULT HOLD; WHAT DOES KENT REQUIRE; IS GUILT RETROACTIVE; AND WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IN RE FLORE CASE, THE IN RE BUTTERFIELD CASE, AND THE CHAMBERS V. DISTRICT COURT OF DUBUQUE COUNTY CASE.

11 L1
 AUTHORS: SHAH, JYOTSNA H.
 TITLE: INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES FOR TREATING JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.
 SOURCE: SOCIAL DEFENCE (NEW DELHI).
 SOURCEID: 2(8):3-5, 1967.

THE RELATIVE MERITS OF INSTITUTIONAL AS COMPARED WITH NON-INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN INDIA IS DISCUSSED, CONCENTRATING ON THE LIMITATIONS OF PRESENT INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS AND CARE.

12 L1
 AUTHORS: SAKSENA, SRI H. C.
 TITLE: OPEN PRISONS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF CRIMINALS.
 SOURCE: SOCIAL DEFENCE (NEW DELHI).
 SOURCEID: 2(8):6-10, 19, 1967.

THE FIRST EXPERIMENT IN THE USE OF OPEN PRISONS IN THE REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS IN INDIA WAS UNDERTAKEN IN 1952 IN UTTAR PRADESH. SEVERAL OTHER SUCH INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN OPENED THROUGHOUT INDIA SINCE. CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR PROGRAMS ARE: THEY ARE INFORMAL; THEY PROVIDE REGULAR WORK WITH REGULAR PAY; THE MAINTENANCE COST OF EACH PRISONER IS PAID FOR BY THE PRISONER OUT OF HIS EARNINGS; CLOSE CONTACTS ARE MAINTAINED BETWEEN STAFF AND INMATES; GROUP DYNAMICS HAVE AN IMPORTANT IMPACT ON INMATES; RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES ARE PROVIDED IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITY; AND LONG PERIODS OF DETENTION ARE AVOIDED.

13 L1
 AUTHORS: SUBRAMONIEM, C.
 TITLE: INSANITY AND LAW.
 SOURCE: SOCIAL DEFENCE (NEW DELHI).
 SOURCEID: 2(8):11-16, 1967.

AT PRESENT, INDIAN LAW IN RELATION TO THE OFFENDER WHO IS MENTALLY ABNORMAL COVERS ONLY CASES OF TOTAL INSANITY, IN DEALING

WITH THE PROBLEM OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. INTERMEDIATE CONDITIONS OF IMBECILITY OR DEGENERATION AND CASES OF THE UNCONTROLLABLE IMPULSES OF PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITIES ARE NOT INCLUDED. INDIAN LAW IS BASED ON THE MCNAUGHTEN RULES AND HAS NOT BEEN RECONSIDERED IN LIGHT OF MODERN CONCEPTS OF CLINICAL PSYCHIATRY. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT "PARTIAL RESPONSIBILITY" BE RECOGNIZED, INITIALLY TO COVER CASES OF MURDER. THIS CONCEPT COULD THEN BE GRADUALLY EXTENDED TO COVER LESSER CHARGES.

15 L1
 AUTHORS: KANDLE, GEORGE C.; CASSLER, HENRY H.
 TITLE: MINISTERING TO PRISONERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.
 SOURCE: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1968. 140 P.
 SOURCEID: \$3.95.

THIS BOOK IS INTENDED TO SERVE AS A GUIDE FOR PASTORAL CARE IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN ON HOW TO ESTABLISH A PROGRAM FOR SPIRITUAL RENEWAL THAT WILL LEAD TO THE PRISONER'S REHABILITATION. SPECIFIC CHAPTERS DEAL WITH PRISON VISITS, COUNSELING, COMFORTING THE FAMILY, AND HELPING THE RELEASED PRISONER FIND HIS WAY BACK INTO THE CHURCH AND COMMUNITY. LIFE WITHIN THE PRISON COMMUNITY AND THE PRISONER'S PRIVATE WORLD OF FEAR, DOUBT, RESENTMENT, AND LONELINESS ARE DESCRIBED.

16 L1
 AUTHORS: GOLDMAN, DEBORAH G.
 TITLE: THE GAULT DECISION AND THE NEW YORK FAMILY COURT ACT.
 SOURCE: SYRACUSE LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 19(3):753-768, 1969.

UNDER THE FAMILY COURT ACT OF NEW YORK STATE (1962), THE COURT HAS GIVEN JURISDICTION OVER MOST MATTERS DEALING WITH THE FAMILY, SUCH AS NEGLECT, SUPPORT AND PATERNITY PROCEEDINGS, AND PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION. WITH THIS ACT, NEW YORK TOOK A GIANT STEP FORWARD IN EXTENDING THE ESSENTIALS OF DUE PROCESS TO JUVENILES. THE ACT IS CITED BY THE U. S. SUPREME COURT IN THE GAULT DECISION AS A MODEL WITH RESPECT TO JUVENILE JUDICIAL PROCEDURE. WHILE IT IS TRUE THAT THE ACT PROVIDES THE BASIC PROCEDURAL PROTECTIONS REQUIRED BY GAULT, THERE ARE MANY PROBLEMS AND WEAKNESSES IN THE SECTION ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION. AMONG THE QUESTIONABLE ASPECTS OF THE ACT ARE THE DISTINCTION IT MAKES BETWEEN A JUVENILE DELINQUENT AND A PERSON IN NEED OF SUPERVISION, AND THE POSSIBILITY IT EMBODIES OF A DENIAL OF EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS AS GUARANTEED BY THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

17 L1
 AUTHORS: ZEGEN, JEFFERY H.; MEYERSON, HAROLD.
 TITLE: NARCOTIC ADDICTION: A CONTINUING PROBLEM.
 SOURCE: SYRACUSE LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 19(3):768-784, 1969.

NARCOTIC ADDICTION HAS EXISTED IN AMERICAN SINCE BEFORE THE FOUNDING OF THE REPUBLIC. NEW YORK STATE MAKES BOTH OWNERSHIP AND UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS A MISDEMEANOR AND MAKES IT A FELONY TO POSSESS WITH THE INTENT TO SELL AS WELL AS TO PERFORM THE SALE ITSELF. TWO LARGE FEDERAL HOSPITALS, ONE AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY AND ONE AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MAINTAIN TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTS. IN NEW YORK STATE, WHERE THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 21,000 ADDICTS, ALMOST ONE-HALF OF THE ENTIRE ADDICT POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES RESIDES. THE METCALF-VOLKER ACT AND ARTICLE NINE OF THE MENTAL HYGIENE LAW WERE ENACTED IN NEW YORK STATE TO ALLOW FOR TREATMENT OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS. THE VARIOUS TREATMENT METHODS PROPOSED ULTIMATELY COME DOWN TO TWO OPPOSING PHILOSOPHIES: ONE FAVORING CONTROLLED LEGALIZATION, AND THE OTHER FAVORING INVOLUNTARY INSTITUTIONALIZATION. COMPULSORY HOSPITALIZATION SEEMS TO BE THE ONLY PRACTICABLE ALTERNATIVE AT THE PRESENT TIME. THE OBJECTIONS TO IT COULD PERHAPS BE MET BY A REQUIREMENT LIMITING THE PROGRAM, AT FIRST, TO THOSE WHO HAVE COMMITTED A CRIME. IF, AFTER A

NUMBER OF YEARS, THE PROGRAM PROVED SUCCESSFUL, IT MIGHT THEN BE EXTENDED TO NONCRIMINAL ADDICTS. THE BENEFIT TO THE ADDICT AND SOCIETY COULD IN THIS WAY BE BALANCED AGAINST THE DEPRIVATION OF THE ADDICT'S RIGHTS.

18 L1
AUTHORS: LUMBARD, J. EDWARD.
TITLE: SOME CONSEQUENCES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE REVOLUTION.
SOURCE: GEORGETOWN LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 56(4):645-669, 1968.

AFTER TRACING THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, AN ANALYSIS IS MADE OF THE EFFECT OF THE CURRENT "CRIMINAL REVOLUTION." EXAMINED ARE THE EXPANDED PROVISIONS FOR LEGAL COUNSEL FOR THE POOR, AND THE BROAD-BASED BENEFITS WHICH THEY WILL PRODUCE ARE NOTED. THERE IS, HOWEVER, A NEED FOR CONTINUING THE POLICE'S AUTHORITY IN INVESTIGATION. TO DO THIS, PROCEDURAL FLEXIBILITY; ACCESS TO INFORMATION; AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT WILL BE NECESSARY.

19 L1
AUTHORS: NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION. DIVISION OF RESEARCH.
TITLE: CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES DISCHARGED 1966.
SOURCEID: ALBANY, N. Y., 1968. 20 P. VOL. 3: NO. 1.

THIS REPORT IS ONE OF A SERIES TO MAKE DATA AVAILABLE ON THE POPULATION IN NEW YORK STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THE STATEWIDE DATA HERE COVER CHARACTERISTICS OF SAME INMATES DISCHARGED. ALSO INCLUDED ARE SUMMARY DATA ON TYPES OF SERVICES RECEIVED WHILE UNDER CUSTODY. THE FOLLOWING SELECTED ITEMS ARE COVERED IN THIS RELEASE: TYPE OF RELEASE; TIME SERVED SINCE LAST ADMISSION; EMPLOYABILITY; MEDICAL SERVICES; HOURS OF EDUCATION; GRADE ACHIEVEMENT ON RELEASE; PRINCIPAL TYPE OF ORGANIZED VOCATIONAL TRAINING; CORRECTION INDUSTRY EXPERIENCE; MINOR DISCIPLINE REPORTS; MAJOR DISCIPLINE REPORTS; INMATE ATTITUDE TOWARD AUTHORITY AND OTHER INMATES; PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES AND CONTACTS. IN ADDITION, SUMMARY FIGURES ARE SHOWN FOR PRISONS, REFORMATORIES, AND INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES, FOR THESE THREE GROUPS COMBINED, AND FOR EACH SEX.

20 L1
AUTHORS: MISSISSIPPI CRIME COMMISSION.
TITLE: REPORT NUMBER 1.
SOURCEID: UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI, MISSISSIPPI CRIME COMMISSION, 1968. 40 P.

IN ITS FIRST REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR, THE MISSISSIPPI CRIME COMMISSION EXAMINED AND MADE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE STATE: POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY; IDENTIFICATION AND INFORMATION; CORRECTIONS; CRIMINAL LAW ADMINISTRATION; PUBLIC DEFENDERS; SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY; PUBLIC SUPPORT; RIOTS; RELIGION; AND THE PERPETUATION OF THE CRIME COMMISSION.

21 L1
AUTHORS: BENNETT, JAMES V.; MATTHEWS, ARTHUR R., JR.
TITLE: THE DILEMMA OF MENTAL DISABILITY AND THE CRIMINAL LAW.
SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 54(MAY):467-471, 1968.

IN THEORY, THE PURPOSE OF A COMPETENCY HEARING FOR A PERSON ACCUSED OF A CRIME IS TO MAKE SURE THAT HE CAN UNDERSTAND THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM AND CAN ASSIST HIS COUNSEL IN PREPARING HIS DEFENSE. IN FACT, AS RECENT SURVEYS HAVE SHOWN, THE REAL QUESTION IS FREQUENTLY MUCH MORE MEANINGFUL: WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THIS PARTICULAR PERSON WHOSE CONDUCT APPEARS TO MENACE SOCIETY? A WHOLE NEW APPROACH, BASED ON A SEARCH FOR APPROPRIATE DISPOSITIONAL ALTERNATIVES TO FIT THE NEEDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANT IS NEEDED IN THIS IMPORTANT AREA OF THE LAW.

22 L1
AUTHORS: MOHR, J. W.
TITLE: TOWARDS PHENOMENOLOGICAL MODELS OF CRIMINAL TRANSACTIONS:
ACTUS REUS RECONSIDERED.
SOURCEID: MONTREAL, FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGICAL CONGRESS,
1965. 15 P.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH EXAMINE PHENOMENOLOGICALLY THE INTERACTION OF THE THREE BASIC ELEMENTS OF A CRIME: (1) THE OFFENDER; (2) THE ACT; AND (3) THE VICTIM. THAT IS, THE AIM SHOULD BE TO OBSERVE AND TO DESCRIBE FAITHFULLY THAT WHICH APPEARS. THIS KIND OF EXAMINATION WOULD ELIMINATE THE DEFICIENCIES OF A PARTIAL ANALYSIS OF INTERACTION PATTERNS AND WOULD PROVIDE MORE UNBIASED INFORMATION.

23 L1
AUTHORS: AMERICAN ASSEMBLY ON LAW AND THE CHANGING SOCIETY.
TITLE: REPORT.
SOURCEID: CHICAGO, UNIV. OF CHICAGO, CENTER FOR CONTINUING
EDUCATION, 1968. 16P.

AMONG THE RECOMMENDATIONS PROPOSED IN THIS STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN ASSEMBLY ON LAW AND THE CHANGING SOCIETY ARE THAT: THE BENEFITS OF EQUAL JUSTICE MUST BE AVAILABLE TO ALL; THE SYSTEMATIC REEXAMINATION AND EVALUATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OF AMERICAN LAW, WITH A VIEW TO ITS CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT, ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE LEGAL ORDER, AND ARE ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT IN A PERIOD OF SWEEPING SOCIAL CHANGE; SOCIAL JUSTICE WILL REQUIRE FAR-REACHING INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES; LAWYERS MUST ASSUME AN IMPORTANT SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REFORM OF INSTITUTIONS; ACCESS TO LEGAL SERVICES MUST BE RECOGNIZED AS A MATTER OF LEGAL RIGHT; INNOVATIONS ARE NEEDED IN LEGAL SERVICES OFFERED ALL SEGMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY; CHANGES IN LEGAL EDUCATION ARE NECESSARY; RESEARCH IN ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF LEGAL SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS IS NEEDED; AND LAW ENFORCEMENT MUST BE PROVIDED THE RESOURCES TO CARRY OUT ITS RESPONSIBILITIES FIRMLY, CAPABLY, AND WITH SENSITIVITY.

24 L1
AUTHORS: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PRETRIAL PROCEEDINGS.
TITLE: STANDARDS RELATING TO PRETRIAL RELEASE (TENTATIVE DRAFT).
SOURCEID: CHICAGO, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1968. 89 P. \$2.00.

AMONG THE TENTATIVE STANDARDS RELATING TO PRE-TRIAL RELEASE RECOMMENDED BY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PRETRIAL RELEASE AS PART OF THE PROJECT ON MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE ARE THAT: DEFENDANTS SHOULD BE RELEASED PENDING DETERMINATION OF GUILTY OR INNOCENCE; EACH JURISDICTION SHOULD ADOPT PROCEDURES DESIGNED TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS RELEASED ON AN ORDER TO APPEAR OR ON THEIR OWN RECOGNIZANCE; SUCH NON-MONETARY CONDITIONS AS CONSTITUTIONALLY MAY BE IMPOSED SHOULD BE EMPLOYED TO ASSURE THE DEFENDANT'S APPEARANCE AT COURT; RELIANCE ON MONEY BAIL SHOULD BE REDUCED TO MINIMAL PROPORTIONS; WILLFUL FAILURE TO APPEAR IN COURT SHOULD BE MADE A CRIMINAL OFFENSE; IT SHOULD BE THE POLICY OF EVERY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY TO ISSUE CITATIONS IN LIEU OF ARREST OR CONTINUED CUSTODY, TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH THE EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW; IT SHOULD BE THE POLICY TO ISSUE A SUMMONS IN ANY CASE EXCEPT ONE IN WHICH THERE IS REASONABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT, UNLESS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY, THE DEFENDANT WILL FLEE TO AVOID PROSECUTION OR WILL FAIL TO RESPOND TO A SUMMONS; EXCEPT WHERE HE IS RELEASED ON CITATION OR IN SOME OTHER LAWFUL MANNER, EVERY ARRESTED PERSON SHOULD BE TAKEN BEFORE A JUDICIAL OFFICER WITHOUT UNNECESSARY DELAY; IT SHOULD BE PRESUMED THAT THE DEFENDANT IS ENTITLED TO BE RELEASED ON ORDER TO APPEAR OR ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE; AND UPON FINDING THAT RELEASE ON ORDER TO APPEAR OR ON DEFENDANT'S OWN RECOGNIZANCE IS UNWARRANTED, THE JUDICIAL OFFICER SHOULD IMPOSE THE LEAST ONEROUS CONDITION REASONABLY LIKELY TO ASSURE THE DEFENDANT'S APPEARANCE IN COURT.

25 L1
 AUTHORS: U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH
 DEVELOPMENT; MARTIN, JOHN M.; FITZPATRICK, JOSEPH P.;
 GOULD, ROBERT E.
 TITLE: ANALYZING DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR: A NEW APPROACH.
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOV'T. PRINT. OFF., 1968. 20 P.
 20 CENTS.

A NEW CASE AND NEIGHBORHOOD ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY FOR THE STUDY OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IS OUTLINED. AS OPPOSED TO THE OLD EMPHASIS, WHICH IS ON CHANGING THE INDIVIDUAL OFFENDER, THIS METHODOLOGY IS ORIENTED TOWARDS CHANGING THE MANNER IN WHICH VARIOUS SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, INCLUDING COURTS AND CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES, RELATE TO THE OFFENDER. THIS METHODOLOGY EMPLOYS THE THEORY OF CULTURE CONFLICT AND SOCIALLY INDUCED STRESS AS THE MAJOR LINE OF STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS. BOTH THE HISTORICAL ANTECEDENTS OF GIVEN DELINQUENT ACTS, AS THESE ARE FOUND IN BOTH DELINQUENTS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS, AS WELL AS THE VARIOUS "SITUATIONAL" CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH OCCASIONED A PARTICULAR ACT OF DELINQUENCY ARE CONSIDERED BY THE METHODOLOGY. IT IS ONLY AFTER THESE VARIABLES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AND RELATED TO ONE ANOTHER THAT THE MEANING OF AN ACT TERMED "DELINQUENT" CAN BE UNDERSTOOD.

26 L1
 AUTHORS: LITCHFIELD, CLARENCE B.
 TITLE: PRINCIPLES OF GOOD CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION DESIGN.
 SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS (TORONTO).
 SOURCEID: 10(2):232-238, 1968.

THE DESIGN OF ANY TYPE OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION MUST REFLECT ITS GOAL: TO EXPRESS SOCIETY'S DEEP CONCERN FOR THOSE WHO DISOBEY ITS LAWS AND TO FULFILL SOCIETY'S REQUIREMENT THAT THOSE CONFINED BE TRAINED AND ORIENTED TO BECOME USEFUL FREE CITIZENS OF THAT SOCIETY. INMATE POPULATIONS SHOULD BE DIVIDED INTO AS SMALL HOUSING AND TREATMENT GROUPS AS FUNDS AND TALENTED STAFF PERSONNEL WILL ALLOW. EVERY LIVING UNIT SHOULD INCLUDE THE NORMAL AMENITIES FOUND IN THE HOME. ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ALL THE PROGRAMS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION OF THE INMATES. THE PLANNING INVOLVED IN DEVELOPING THE DESIGN FOR AN ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN DELAWARE, AND ONE FOR A YOUTH CENTER IN VERMONT, IS DISCUSSED.

27 L1
 AUTHORS: SAKSENA, SHRI H. C.
 TITLE: SOME ASPECTS OF PRISON LABOUR.
 SOURCE: SOCIAL DEFENCE (NEW DELHI).
 SOURCEID: 3(9):6-10, 1967.

WORK PROGRAMS IN INDIAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ARE DESIGNED BOTH TO PROMOTE REHABILITATION AND TO PROVIDE A RETURN FROM THE INVESTMENT MADE ON THE UPKEEP OF PRISONERS. EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN DESCRIBING VARIOUS METHODS OF PRISONER EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE PAYMENTS IN BOTH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL-CONSTRUCTION WORK PROGRAMS. CRITICISM IS MADE OF THE INEFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF THESE PROGRAMS, AND IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE NEWLY CREATED BUREAU OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES REASSESS THE POTENTIAL OF PRISON LABOR PROGRAMS IN ORDER TO PROVIDE MORE EFFECTIVE REHABILITATION AND TO BETTER INTEGRATE SUCH PROGRAMS INTO THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

28 L1
 AUTHORS: HOPEWELL, JOHN A.; KERNOHAN, FRANCES K.
 TITLE: OUT OF SIGHT -OUT OF MIND; A REPORT OF AN EXAMINATION OF THE NEW YORK STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE DOWNSTATE COMPLEX. JANUARY -MAY 1967.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, 1968. 56 P.

AN EXAMINATION WAS MADE OF THE DOWNSTATE TRAINING SCHOOL COMPLEX, WHICH CONSISTS OF 10 OF THE 12 SCHOOLS IN THE NEW YORK STATE SYSTEM, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING SCHOOLS: WARWICK, OTISVILLE, HIGHLAND, NEW HAMPTON, ANNEX (GOSHEN), SOUTH KORTRIGHT, OVERBROOK, AND THE GIRLS' SCHOOL AT HUDSON, WHICH HAS TWO ANNEXES AT TROY AND BROOKWOOD. THE EXAMINATION WAS DESCRIPTIVE ONLY AND DID NOT ATTEMPT TO EVALUATE THE SCHOOLS. AN OUTLINE WAS DRAWN UP OF THE PROCEDURES OF THE NEW YORK FAMILY COURT, LEADING UP TO COMMITMENT; A DESCRIPTION WAS MADE OF THE FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS OF THE SCHOOLS, INCLUDING CASE HISTORIES OF INMATES; AND THE EFFECT ON THE CHILD OF THE PROCESS AND PROCEDURES WAS DETERMINED. RECOMMENDATIONS WERE GIVEN REGARDING FUTURE NEEDS OF THE COMPLEX, AND STATISTICAL DATA WERE GATHERED, INCLUDING: CAPACITY OF THE INSTITUTIONS; AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY; AND TOTAL ADMISSIONS FOR THE YEARS 1915 TO 1956.

29 L1
 AUTHORS: ORMROD, ROGER.
 TITLE: SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE IN COURT.
 SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW (LONDON).
 SOURCEID: NO. MAY:240-247, 1968.

THE SECOND EDITION OF PROFESSOR FRANCIS CAMPS' NEW TEXTBOOK OF LEGAL MEDICINE, "GRADWOHL'S LEGAL MEDICINE," DEALS WITH SUCH CLASSIC FORENSIC SUBJECTS AS SIGNS OF DEATH, ASPHYXIA, DROWNING, AND GUN-SHOT INJURIES. ITS REAL VALUE, HOWEVER, LIES IN THE ARTICLES WHICH CONCERN A VARIETY OF TOPICS OF MORE GENERAL INTEREST AND PRACTICAL CONCERN TO LAWYERS, SUCH AS BLOOD GROUPS AND THE FORENSIC ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL. THIS BOOK IS A REAL STEP FORWARD IN LEGAL MEDICINE. THE VERY REAL PROBLEM OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LAWYERS AND MEDICAL EXPERTS WILL NOT BE RESOLVED, HOWEVER, WITHOUT BASIC REFORMS IN PROCEDURE.

30 L1
 AUTHORS: HOGGETT, A. J. C.
 TITLE: THE ABORTION ACT 1967.
 SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW (LONDON).
 SOURCEID: NO. MAY:247-258, 1968.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ABORTION ACT OF 1967 IS A GATEWAY TO LEGAL ABORTION IN THAT IT PROVIDES THAT ALL ABORTIONS ARE ILLEGAL UNLESS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ACT ARE SATISFIED. THE REQUIREMENTS, HOWEVER, ARE SO WIDE THAT IT MAY BE SUPPOSED THAT SOME DOCTORS WILL ALWAYS BE ABLE TO CONVINCE THEMSELVES THAT ABORTION IS JUSTIFIED. THUS, THE AVAILABILITY OF ABORTION WILL BE GOVERNED BY MEDICAL ETHICS RATHER THAN BY LEGAL REQUIREMENT. THE ACT DOES CONTAIN SOME PRACTICAL PROBLEMS, AND THE SECTION ON ABORTION IN THE CASE OF RISK THAT THE CHILD MIGHT SUFFER FROM ABNORMALITIES ALLOWS FOR ONLY A VERY LIMITED INTERPRETATION.

31 L1
 AUTHORS: BANFIELD, LAURA; ANDERSON, C. DAVID.
 TITLE: CONTINUANCES IN THE COOK COUNTY CRIMINAL COURTS.
 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 35(2):259-316, 1968.

IN THIS EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLE OF CONTINUANCES IN THE COOK COUNTY (ILLINOIS) CRIMINAL COURTS, THE SOCIAL COSTS OF CONTINUANCES, THE JUSTIFICATIONS OF THOSE COSTS, AND RULES REGULATING CONTINUANCES ARE EXAMINED. CONTINUANCES CREATE COSTS IN TIME AND MONEY TO THOSE INVOLVED IN THE TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CASES AND MAY LEAD TO A COMPROMISE OF THE FAIRNESS OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS. THE LEGAL SYSTEM DEEMS JUSTIFIED THOSE CONTINUANCES WHICH PROMOTE THE INTERESTS OF A FAIR HEARING TO BOTH ACCUSED AND PROSECUTOR. THE RULES REGULATING CONTINUANCES IN COOK COUNTY ARE LITTLE MORE THAN GUIDELINES FOR THE EXERCISE OF TRIAL COURT DISCRETION. FOR THE MOST PART, THE GRANTING AND DENIAL OF CONTINUANCES GOES ON ALMOST UNAFFECTED BY THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK. THE DATA COLLECTED INDICATE THAT: THE PROPORTION OF GUILTY DISPOSITIONS DECREASES AS THE NUMBER OF

COURT APPEARANCES INCREASES; RETAINED ATTORNEY CASES TAKE LONGER THAN PUBLIC DEFENDER CASES; CASES INVOLVING WHITE DEFENDANTS TAKE LONGER THAN CASES INVOLVING NON-WHITE DEFENDANTS; THE PROPORTION OF GUILTY DISPOSITIONS OF WHITE DEFENDANTS WITH RETAINED COUNSEL SHOWS A DISPROPORTIONATE DECLINE OVER TIME; BAILED CASES TAKE LONGER THAN JAILED CASES; A LOWER PROPORTION OF CONTINUANCES HAVE THEIR REASON EXPLAINED FOR RETAINED COUNSEL THAN FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENDER; AND DEFENDANTS WITH PRIOR RECORDS TAKE LONGER TO TRY THAN DEFENDANTS WITH NO PRIOR RECORD. THE DATA ARE ANALYZED WITH REGARD TO CONTINUANCE ABUSE AND SOCIAL COSTS.

32 L1
 AUTHORS: SYKES, GRESHAM M.
 TITLE: CRIME AND SOCIETY.
 SOURCEID: 2ND ED. NEW YORK, RANDOM HOUSE, 1967. 213 P. \$2.50.

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS A SYNTHESIS OF THEORIES OF THE CAUSATION OF CRIME, CRIME PREVENTION, AND CONTROL, INCLUDING POSSIBILITIES FOR THE FUTURE. ALSO, THE AREA OF CRIMINAL LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION ARE DISCUSSED, AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM IS VIEWED AS THE SOCIAL REALITY DIVIDING BEHAVIOR INTO THE LAWFUL AND THE UNLAWFUL. ALL THREE AREAS ARE STUDIED FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF SOCIOLOGY. BY EXAMINING WHAT HAS BEEN LEARNED ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND SOCIETY, IT IS HOPED THAT AN UNDERSTANDING OF CRIME IN PARTICULAR AND OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN GENERAL WILL BE ACHIEVED.

33 L1
 AUTHORS: BROWN, HOWARD G.
 TITLE: JUVENILE COURTS AND THE GAULT DECISION: BACKGROUND AND PROMISE.
 SOURCE: CHILDREN.
 SOURCEID: 15(3):86-89, 1968.

ALTHOUGH THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM WAS FOUNDED AS A RESULT OF WIDESPREAD DISSATISFACTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AS IT AFFECTED CHILDREN, JUVENILE COURTS THEMSELVES HAVE COME UNDER INCREASING CRITICISM DURING THE PAST DECADE. BECAUSE OF THIS INCREASED DISCONTENT, THE DECISION OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT IN THE GAULT CASE WAS EXPECTED. THE FACT THAT THE GAULT CASE COULD REACH THE SUPREME COURT WAS SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE THAT SOMETHING WAS DRASTICALLY WRONG WITH BOTH THE THEORY AND PRACTICE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS. BASICALLY, THE GAULT DECISION RECOGNIZES AND EXTENDS THE PRINCIPLE SET FORTH IN THE KENT CASE THAT DUE PROCESS OF LAW APPLIES TO JUVENILES IN AN ADJUDICATORY HEARING AS WELL AS TO ADULTS. THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS MENTIONED IN THE CASE WERE: ADEQUATE NOTICE; THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL; THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION; AN OPEN COURT; AND CROSS-EXAMINATION.

34 L1
 AUTHORS: DOWNS, WILLIAM T.
 TITLE: JUVENILE COURTS AND THE GAULT DECISION: AN INVITATION TO INNOVATION.
 SOURCE: CHILDREN.
 SOURCEID: 15(3):90-96, 1968.

THERE SEEMS TO BE LITTLE DISSENT FROM THE U. S. SUPREME COURT'S DECISION IN THE GAULT CASE THAT DUE PROCESS REQUIREMENTS SHOULD APPLY AT THE ADJUDICATION STAGE IN JUVENILE JUDICIAL PROCEDURES. THE DECISION EMPHASIZES THE JUVENILE'S RIGHTS TO NOTICE OF THE CHARGES, TO COUNSEL, AND TO CONFRONT AND CROSS-EXAMINE HIS ACCUSER; AND HIS PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. THE BASIC NOTIONS OF FUNDAMENTAL FAIRNESS MUST OF NECESSITY BE APPLIED IN THE PRE-ADJUDICATION STAGE, BUT THE ROAD TO APPLICATION WILL BE DIFFICULT. ALTHOUGH THE SUPREME COURT DID NOT EXPLICITLY RULE ON THE PRE-ADJUDICATION STAGE, ADEQUATE NOTICE OF HEARING AND THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION MUST BE GRANTED AT THAT STAGE. MANY ISSUES BEING RAISED ABOUT THE POST-ADJUDICATION STAGE OF THE JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS EXCLUDED FROM THE GAULT CASE WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF SUPREME COURT REVIEW SOMETIME IN THE FUTURE. JUVENILE COURTS MIGHT

WELL TAKE PRECAUTIONS TO ASSURE FAIRNESS TO THE JUVENILE DEFENDANT AND A MEASURE OF SECURITY TO CURRENT JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS. THE RIGHTS OF NOTICE, COUNSEL, SWORN TESTIMONY, AND CROSS-EXAMINATION SHOULD APPLY AT THE TIME OF DISPOSITION AS WELL AS IN ADJUDICATION. (7 REFERENCES)

35 L1
AUTHORS: GRAY, ED.
TITLE: CRIMINAL INTERROGATIONS AND CONFESSIONS: THE ETHICAL IMPERATIVE.
SOURCE: WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: NO. 1:173-183, 1968.

IN DECIDING THE RECENT CASES DEALING WITH CONFESSIONS, THE CURRENT JUSTICES OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, LIKE THEIR PREDECESSORS, HAVE BEEN UNWILLING TO DISCARD PRECEDENT. THE DECISIONS CONTROLLING POLICE ACTIVITY IN SEARCH AND SEIZURE AND CONFESSIONS HAVE EACH BEEN FALTERING STEPS ALONG A PATH NOT WELL CHARTED. ALTHOUGH THE COURT COULD BAR ALL CONFESSIONS ON THE GROUNDS THAT INCARCERATION IS INHERENTLY COERCIVE, IT HAS NOT YET DONE SO. THE MIRANDA DECISION IS THE PRODUCT OF A BELIEF THAT SOCIETY CHANGES AND THE LAW MUST CHANGE WITH IT. IT IS THE POLICE WHO HAVE GIVEN THE COURTS THE OPPORTUNITY TO INITIATE CHANGE; HAD THE POLICE THEMSELVES INSTITUTED REFORMS, EXCLUSIONARY RULES WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN FASHIONED. THE NEW EDITION OF PROFESSOR INBAU'S "CRIMINAL INTERROGATION AND CONFESSIONS" IS MISTAKEN IN CONDEMNING THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISIONS.

36 L1
AUTHORS: MORRISON, CLOVIS C., JR.
TITLE: THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED UNDER THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND THE EUROPEAN HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTION.
SOURCE: WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: NO. 1:192-209, 1968.

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION AND THE EUROPEAN HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTION HAVE DIFFERENCES WHICH APPEAR AT TIMES TO BE QUITE MAJOR. YET A COMPARISON OF THE TWO SYSTEM--THE LIVING CONSTITUTION AND ITS COURT, THE DEVELOPING CONVENTION AND ITS COMMISSION AND COURT--REVEAL DIFFERENCES LESS MARKED THAN THE SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THEM. ONE MAJOR DIFFERENCE IS THAT THE COMMISSIONERS GRANT THE STATE A GREATER LEeway IN MATTERS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. IN THE AREA OF RIGHT TO COUNSEL AND RIGHT TO KNOW THE REASONS FOR ARREST, THE COMMISSION APPEARS MORE WILLING TO ADOPT THE VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBER STATES THAN DOES THE U. S. SUPREME COURT. A SIMILARITY OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE IS THE CONSTRUCTION BY THE COMMISSION OF A PRINCIPLE THAT PARALLELS THE CONSTITUTION'S DUE PROCESS CLAUSES. THE GREATEST CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE TWO SYSTEMS IS THAT THE PEOPLE PROTECTED BY BOTH HAVE CAUSED THEIR GOVERNMENTS TO SACRIFICE COMPLETE AUTHORITY TO PRECLUDE THE EXERCISE OF ARBITRARY POWER.

37 L1
AUTHORS: TURNER, WILLIAM W.
TITLE: INVISIBLE WITNESS: THE USE AND ABUSE OF THE NEW TECHNOLOGY OF CRIME INVESTIGATION.
SOURCEID: INDIANAPOLIS, BORRS-MERRILL, 1968. 300 P. \$6.00.

"INVISIBLE WITNESS" IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRACTICES, PARTICIPANTS, AND SOMETIMES FUTURISTIC DEVICES USED BY LOCAL AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO SOLVE CRIMES. DESCRIBED IS THE WHOLE RANGE OF TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES, FROM FINGERPRINTING TO VOICEPRINTING, NUCLEAR ACTIVATION ANALYSIS, AND THE USE OF RADIATION AND LASER BEAMS, AND EACH AREA IS ILLUSTRATED BY CASE HISTORIES. AMONG THE EXAMPLES PROVIDED ARE THOSE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, JOHN DILLINGER, DR. SAM SHEPPARD, SACCO AND VANZETTI, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MACHINEGUN KELLY, DREYFUS, AND BRUNO HAUPTMANN (THE LINDBERGH KIDNAPPING CASE). PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS PAID TO THE DILEMMAS POSED BY THE NEW TECHNOLOGY, MOST IMPORTANTLY THE NARROW LINE BETWEEN GATHERING INFORMATION LEADING TO THE APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS AND SUCH INSTANCES OF MISUSE AS INVASIONS OF PRIVACY, FALSE INCRIMINATION, AND CONVICTION.

38 L1
 AUTHORS: NIXON, RICHARD.
 TITLE: TOWARD FREEDOM FROM FEAR.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, KIPF-DEPENDABLE, 1963. NO PAGING.

THE RISING INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES IS NOTED, AND A PROPOSAL TO COUNTERACT THIS TREND IS SUBMITTED. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION ARE PRESENTED WITH REGARD TO BOTH ORGANIZED AND STREET CRIME. IN ADDITION TO ADVOCATING A CONTROLLED USE OF THE WIRETAP AND OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE, LEGISLATION IS PROPOSED: (1) TO PROHIBIT ORGANIZED CRIME'S INFILTRATION OF HONEST BUSINESS; (2) TO PROVIDE IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION TO UNDERWORLD INFORMERS; (3) TO ESTABLISH A PERMANENT JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZED CRIME; (4) TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF CUSTOMS BUREAU PERSONNEL AS AN ANTI-NARCOTICS SMUGGLING MEASURE; AND (5) TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FEDERAL PERSONNEL TO CARRY OUT THE NEW RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE RECOMMENDED LEGISLATION. IT IS HELD THAT RECENT U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS HAVE LED TO SETTING FREE GUILTY INDIVIDUALS ON THE BASIS OF LEGAL TECHNICALITIES. SUPPORT IS EXPRESSED FOR A PROPOSAL WHICH WOULD GIVE GOVERNMENT THE SAME RIGHT TO CONTEST A COURT RULING WHICH IS NOW GUARANTEED THE ACCUSED. MORE LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AND AN INCREASE IN STATE AND FEDERAL RESOURCES IS URGED TO COMBAT STREET CRIME. IN ADDITION, PRISON REFORMS ARE SUGGESTED TO CHANGE THE PRESENT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM FROM BEING A PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE CRIME PROBLEM TO BEING A PARTIAL CURE FOR IT.

39 L1
 AUTHORS: GLEISSER, MARCUS.
 TITLE: JURIES AND JUSTICE.
 SOURCEID: SOUTH BRUNSWICK, N.J., BARNES, 1968. 354 P. \$6.00.

INTENDED NOT ONLY FOR JUDGES AND LAWYERS, BUT FOR THE LAY PUBLIC AS WELL, THIS BOOK EXPLAINS THE WORKINGS AND FLAWS OF THE AMERICAN JURY SYSTEM. REVEALED ARE: THE PART THAT BIG BUSINESS PLAYS IN PERSONAL INJURIES; COURTROOM DRAMATICS KEYED TO VERDICTS AWARDED LARGE SUMS OF MONEY; AND THE WEAKNESSES OF THE JURORS THEMSELVES WHO, WELL-MEANING THOUGH THEY MAY BE, ARE NEVERTHELESS FACED WITH COMPLEX PROBLEMS WHICH IT IS OFTEN BEYOND THEIR CAPABILITIES TO SOLVE. IT IS ALSO SHOWN HOW IN MANY IMPORTANT CASES JURIES ARE AVOIDED, BEING REPLACED BY A RAPIDLY-GROWING SYSTEM OF ARBITRATION; HOW OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE ALREADY ABANDONED THE JURY; AND HOW THE JURY FUNCTIONS DIFFERENTLY FOR DIFFERENT PEOPLE AND FOR DIFFERENT JURISDICTIONS.

40 L1
 AUTHORS: RADANO, GENE.
 TITLE: WALKING THE BEAT.
 SOURCEID: CLEVELAND, WORLD PUBLISHING, 1968. 192 P. \$4.95.

THE EXPERIENCES OF A NEW YORK CITY POLICE OFFICER OVER A 20-YEAR PERIOD, WHICH ARE PRESENTED HERE, ILLUSTRATE THE VARIOUS INFLUENCES WHICH TEND TO CORRUPT AND SUBORDINATE THE POLICE OFFICER'S DEDICATION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. THE INCIDENTS DESCRIBED ILLUSTRATE THE CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH FOSTER THE RELAXATION AND COMPROMISE OF MORAL AND ETHICAL STANDARDS.

41 L1
 AUTHORS: MARSHALL, GEOFFREY.
 TITLE: POLICE AND GOVERNMENT. THE STATUS AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE ENGLISH CONSTABLE.
 SOURCEID: LONDON, METHUEN, 1965. 168 P. \$1.75.

THIS WORK EXAMINES THE POSITION OF THE POLICE IN GREAT BRITAIN, WITHIN THE CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND DISCUSSES THE EXTENT TO WHICH POLICE ACTIVITIES ARE SUBJECT TO CONTROL BY THE ELECTORATE AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND IN PARLIAMENT. THE BOOKS

ATTACK THE DOCTRINE ABOUT THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE POLICE WHICH HAS BEEN WIDELY ACCEPTED IN RECENT YEARS. TOPICS DEALT WITH INCLUDE THE LEGAL STATUS OF CONSTABLES AND CHIEF CONSTABLES; PRE- AND POST-WAR CONTROVERSIES ABOUT RESPONSIBILITY FOR POLICE OPERATIONS; RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCAL POLICE AUTHORITIES AND THE HOME SECRETARY; THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF 1962; THE NEW JUDGES' RULES FOR POLICE QUESTIONING; AND THE POLICE ACT, 1964.

42 L1
AUTHORS: RUBINGTON, EARL; WEINBERG, MARTIN S.
TITLE: DEVIANCE: THE INTERACTIONIST PERSPECTIVE. TEXT AND READINGS IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF DEVIANCE.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1968. 422 P.

THIS BOOK EXAMINES THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DEVIANCE EMERGES, DEVELOPS, AND CHANGES OVER TIME. A CONSTANT FEATURE OF THESE CONDITIONS IS SOCIAL DEFINITION. DEVIANCE, IN THE LAST ANALYSIS, IS DEFINED BY WHAT PEOPLE SAY AND DO ABOUT PERSONS, SITUATIONS, ACTS, OR EVENTS. THE FIRST HALF DEALS WITH HOW PEOPLE DEVELOP A CONCEPTION OF SOME PERSONS AS BEING DIFFERENT FROM OTHERS, AND HOW THEY COME TO ACT ON THIS DEFINITION. PART ONE FOCUSES ON PRIMARY GROUPS AND INFORMAL RELATIONS AND EXAMINES HOW A PERSON IS SINGLED OUT AND ASSIGNED THE STATUS OF DEVIANT. PART TWO PRESENTS THE PROCESSES BY WHICH AGENTS OF SOCIAL CONTROL, WORKING IN FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS, DEFINE PERSONS AS DEVIANTS ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL CATEGORIES, AND THE ORGANIZED SOCIAL ACTIONS THEY TAKE ON THE BASIS OF THESE SHARED DEFINITIONS. THE SECOND HALF CONCERNS THE DEVIANT, HOW HE RESPONDS TO THIS TYPING BY OTHERS, HOW HE TYPES HIMSELF, AND HOW HE FORMS DEVIANT GROUPS. PART THREE EXAMINES THE WAY IN WHICH DEVIANTS DEVELOP AND SUSTAIN THEIR OWN SUBCULTURES, HOW THEY FASHION WAYS OF COLLECTIVELY DEALING WITH THE COMMON PROBLEM OF HAVING BEEN SINGLED OUT AS DEVIANTS. PART FOUR DEALS WITH THE WAYS IN WHICH A PERSON TAKES ON A DEVIANT IDENTITY. IT TAKES UP THE PROCESS OF SELF-TYPING, WHEREBY A PERSON COMES TO DEFINE HIMSELF AS A CERTAIN KIND OF PERSON. THEN SPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID TO THE TRANSFORMATION OF A DEVIANT IDENTITY. THE BOOK STRESSES HOW THE PERSON, ONCE EXPOSED TO SUCH SOCIAL TYPING BY OTHERS AND/OR HIMSELF, FINDS THAT HE IS ROUTED ON A DIFFERENT CAREER FROM THAT OF MOST PEOPLE.

43 L1
AUTHORS: WILLIAMS, F.W.; SADEN, SAMUEL J.
TITLE: MODERN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND POLICE SCIENCE.
SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1967. 392 P. \$15.50.

THIS VOLUME AIMS TO PRESENT A COMPLETE COURSE OF STUDY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. IT DEALS WITH ALL USUAL POLICE ASSIGNMENTS: REPORT WRITING, PATROL, ARREST, SEARCH AND SEIZURE. IT COVERS INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES, RELEVANT LAW, TYPES OF CRIME, AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION. EACH CHAPTER IS FOLLOWED BY A SELF-SCORING EXAMINATION. PRIOR TO PUBLICATION, THE COURSE WAS USED AND REVISED IN ACTUAL TRAINING SITUATIONS.

44 L1
AUTHORS: ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN YOUTH COMMISSION.
TITLE: AN ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE APPREHENSIONS IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS 1965, 1966.
SOURCEID: ST. LOUIS, METROP. YOUTH COMMISSION, 1967. VARIOUS PAGINGS.

A STUDY IS MADE OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. STATISTICS COMPILED BY THE ST. LOUIS POLICE DEPARTMENT ARE ORGANIZED IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEY CAN BE USEFUL TO YOUTH-SERVING AGENCIES AND TO OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES. THE STATISTICS FOCUS ON: (1) AREAS IN WHICH YOUTH ARRESTED BY THE POLICE DEPARTMENT LIVED IN 1965 AND 1966; (2) THE CHANGES IN RESIDENCE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS FROM 1965 TO 1966; (3) THE SEX, RACE, AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS WITHIN HIGH DELINQUENCY AREAS; AND (4) CRIME CATEGORIES, AGE, RACE, AND SEX OF OFFENDERS WITHIN EACH CATEGORY FOR THE TOTAL CITY.

45 L1
 AUTHORS: PEEL, ROY V.
 DESIG: ED.
 TITLE: THE OMBUDSMAN OR CITIZEN'S OFFENDER: A MODERN INSTITUTION.
 SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL
 SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 377(MAY):1-138, 1969.

INTEREST IN THE OMBUDSMAN, NOW WORLDWIDE, WAS ENGENDERED BY THE WRITINGS OF PROFESSOR STEPHAN HURWITZ OF DENMARK DURING THE EARLY 1950'S. THE IDEA, WHICH HAS MOTIVATED MUCH LITERATURE, IS NOW HIGHLY POPULAR, AND MANY OMBUDSMAN PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN MADE TO NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS, PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES, AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILS. THE EXTENT TO WHICH THESE PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED CAN BE SEEN IN THIS VOLUME. CONTENTS: THE RISE AND GROWTH OF SWEDISH INSTITUTIONS FOR DEFENDING THE CITIZEN AGAINST OFFICIAL WRONGS, BY RERTIL WENNERGREN; THE ORIGIN, NATURE, AND FUNCTIONS OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY OMBUDSMEN IN SWEDEN, BY ALFRED BEKFLIUS; THE EMERGENCE AND SPREAD OF THE OMBUDSMAN INSTITUTION, BY HING YONG CHENG; FINLAND'S DEFENDERS OF THE LAW, BY MIKAEL J. V. HINEN; THE NORWEGIAN OMBUDSMEN FOR CIVIL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, BY SVERRE THUNE; THE DANISH OMBUDSMAN, BY HENRY J. ABRAHAM; THE OMBUDSMAN AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, BY GEOFFREY SAWER; REMEDIES AGAINST ADMINISTRATIVE ABUSE IN CENTRAL EUROPE, THE SOVIET UNION, AND COMMUNIST EAST EUROPE (OMBUDSMAN AND OTHERS), BY HELMUT RADER AND HENRY BROMPTON; THE BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONER FOR ADMINISTRATION, BY GEOFFREY MARSHALL; IN QUEST OF THE OMBUDSMAN IN THE MEDITERANEAN AREA, BY JOHN CLARKE ADAMS; AN OMBUDSMAN FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY AKE SANDLER; THE OMBUDSMAN FOR CITIES, BY FRANK P. ZETDLER; REALIGNMENT, READJUSTMENT, REFORM: THE IMPACT OF THE OMBUDSMAN ON AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS, BY DALMAS H. NELSON AND EUGENE C. PRICE; THE OMBUDSMAN IN THE STATES, BY JESSE M. UNRUH.

46 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: PAROLE REVOCATION IN THE FEDERAL SYSTEM.
 SOURCE: GEORGETOWN MEDICAL JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 56(4):705-741, 1968.

REGARDLESS OF HOW IT IS CHARACTERIZED, REVOCATION OF PAROLE RESULTS IN LOSS OF LIBERTY; THEREFORE CERTAIN PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS ARE ESSENTIAL. ADMINISTRATIVE REALITIES AND THE NATURE AND FUNCTION OF THE PAROLE BOARD, HOWEVER, DICTATE THAT THESE SAFEGUARDS BE INSTITUTED WITHOUT MAKING EVERY REVOCATION HEARING INTO A FULL-DRSS CRIMINAL TRIAL. BUT THERE ARE SEVERAL CHANGES WHICH SHOULD BE MADE THAT WOULD NEITHER ADVERSELY AFFECT THE DISCRETIONARY AND REHABILITATIVE FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD, NOR TAX THE ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY TO AN INTOLERABLE DEGREE. AT THE SAME TIME THESE CHANGES WOULD INSURE THAT THE REVOCATION OF PAROLE WILL REST ON A SOUND FACTUAL BASIS. THE U. S. CONGRESS SHOULD AMEND THE PAROLE STATUTE AND SET OUT IN DETAIL THE ELEMENTS OF A REVOCATION HEARING. PAROLE REVOCATION INVOLVES TWO DECISIONS: ONE A FINDING OF VIOLATION; AND THE OTHER A JUDGMENT OF DISPOSITION. ANY CHANGES WHICH ARE INSTITUTED MUST BE MADE IN THE LIGHT OF THIS DUAL FUNCTION. WHERE THE HEARING CONCERNS A DISPUTED VIOLATION OF A CONDITION OF PAROLE, ANY PROPOSED STATUTE SHOULD RECOGNIZE GENERALLY THAT NO POLICY CONSIDERATIONS CAN JUSTIFY DEPRIVING THE PAROLEE OF HIS CONDITIONAL LIBERTY IN RELIANCE UPON UNTESTED FINDINGS OF FACT.

47 L1
 AUTHORS: CHURCH ASSEMBLY BOARD FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.
 TITLE: POLICE: A SOCIAL STUDY.
 SOURCEID: OXFORD, CHURCH ARMY PRESS, 1967. 80 P. \$1.50.

A HIGH PROPORTION OF GREAT BRITAIN'S POPULATION ENCOUNTERS THE POLICE OFFICER IN HIS ROLE AS A PUBLIC SERVANT, RATHER THAN THROUGH HIS WORK IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. HOWEVER, AS MORE AREAS OF PERSONAL AND

SOCIAL LIFE ARE BECOMING AFFECTED BY PUBLIC LAW, THERE HAS BEEN A CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE BROUGHT INTO CONTACT WITH THE POLICE IN RELATION TO THE LAW. IF THESE LAWS DO NOT CARRY GENERAL PUBLIC CONSENT, AND IF THEY ARE NOT UNIFORMLY ENFORCEABLE, POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS ARE LIKELY TO DETERIORATE. PRESENT WEAKNESSES IN POLICE RELATIONS WITH THE COMMUNITY STEM PARTIALLY FROM FAILURE TO TAKE SUFFICIENT ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL CHANGES AND PARTLY FROM DEFECTS IN THE PENAL SYSTEM. RAPID SOCIAL MOBILITY IN SOCIETY AS A WHOLE MUST BE MATCHED BY A COMPARABLE DEGREE OF POLICE MOBILITY. LARGE-SCALE POLICE ORGANIZATION REQUIRES THAT THE POLICE BECOME LESS OF A CLOSED COMMUNITY. IN ADDITION, IT IS NECESSARY TO PLACE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER ON THE COMMUNITY, AIDED BY THE POLICE, RATHER THAN ON THE POLICE, OCCASIONALLY ASSISTED BY PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZENS. CHURCHES MUST CARRY SOME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC CONCERNING THE ROLE AND FUNCTION OF THE POLICE IN MODERN SOCIETY. IN ADDITION, THEY MUST TAKE THEIR PART IN ENSURING THAT POLICE ORGANIZATION AND THINKING ARE ENLIGHTENED BY THE INSIGHTS INTO SOCIAL LIFE WHICH THE CHRISTIAN FAITH PROVIDES.

48 L1
 AUTHORS: VINTER, ROBERT D.
 TITLE: THE JUVENILE COURT AS AN INSTITUTION. (DRAFT SECTION FOR INCLUSION IN "THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE")
 SOURCEID: ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, UNIV. OF MICHIGAN, 1966. 38 P.

THE JUVENILE COURT IS A VULNERABLE, MULTI-PURPOSE ORGANIZATION WHICH ATTEMPTS TO DO TOO MUCH WITH TOO FEW RESOURCES. ITS EARLY PROMISE HAS NOT BEEN FULFILLED, IN PART BECAUSE OF INHERENT STRUCTURAL DEFECTS; IN PART BECAUSE OF IRRECONCILABLE MANDATES; AND IN PART BECAUSE OF DEFICIENT OPERATIONAL METHODS. PROPOSED REMEDIAL EFFORTS CENTER ON THESE PROBLEMS RATHER THAN ONLY ON PALLIATIVE PROCEDURAL IMPROVEMENTS OR ON RESOURCE INCREMENTS. THE JUVENILE COURT'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FUNCTION AS A COURT OF LAW IS PARAMOUNT AND THERE ARE FEASIBLE MEANS TO IMPROVE THIS CAPABILITY. CHANGE IN THIS DIRECTION NECESSITATES MOVEMENT AWAY FROM THE COURT'S SERVICE COMMITMENTS, WHICH CAN BE DISCHARGED BETTER UNDER OTHER AUSPICES. SUCH MODIFICATIONS WOULD NOT SERIOUSLY AFFECT THE SCOPE OF THE COURT'S ACTIVITIES, SINCE THERE WILL REMAIN AN AMPLE LEVEL OF APPROPRIATE CASES TO ABSORB ALL THE EXPERTISE, COMPASSION, AND RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO AMERICAN JUVENILE COURTS. THIS VIEW CONTEMPLATES A MAJOR BUT REDEFINED ROLE FOR THE JUVENILE COURT IN COMMUNITY SYSTEMS FOR HANDLING DEVIANT AND DISADVANTAGED YOUTH. (7 REFERENCES).

49 L1
 AUTHORS: SMITH, DELBERT D.
 TITLE: THE LEGITIMACY OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AS A LEGAL CONCEPT.
 SOURCE: FORDHAM LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 36(4):707-730, 1968.

A PRECISE DEFINITION OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE OF THE DYNAMIC NATURE OF THE WORD. GUIDELINES CAN BE DRAWN, HOWEVER, WITHIN WHICH CERTAIN ACTIVITIES CAN BE CLASSIFIED. WHILE SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES WILL CONTINUE TO ALTER THE CONTENT OF ANY DEFINITION, EVENTUALLY A COMMON USAGE WILL ARISE TO LIMIT THE SCOPE OF PERMISSIBLE ACTION AND THE ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION TO A MANAGEABLE NUMBER. THE MOST COMMON AMERICAN FORM OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IS THAT OF THE DEFENSIVE DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWS THOUGHT IN THEMSELVES TO BE BAD. EMPHASIS ON RESULT-ORIENTED CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, HOWEVER, HAS OBSCURED THE TEST OF CONSCIENTIOUSNESS TO A LARGE EXTENT. THE LINE BETWEEN CIVIL RIOTS AND NONVIOLENT DISOBEDIENCE HAS BEEN CROSSED A NUMBER OF TIMES IN THE UNITED STATES, MOST NOTABLY IN WATTS AND DETROIT. LARGE-SCALE RIOTING AND GENERAL REBELLION CANNOT BE TOLERATED, EVEN IF DONE IN THE NAME OF RACIAL JUSTICE. THE LEGAL SYSTEM MUST DETERMINE AT WHAT POINT ON THE CONTINUUM OF SOCIAL ACTIONS LAWBREAKING CANNOT BE PERMITTED IN THE NAME OF MORAL GOOD. THE COURTS MUST DECIDE WHETHER THEY ARE GOING TO ACCEPT THE POSITION THAT AN IMMORAL LAW CANNOT BE LAW AND THUS NEED NOT BE OBEYED; OR WHETHER THE LAW ITSELF IS TO BE CONSIDERED VALID BUT MORALLY INQUITOUS, AND HENCE, VULNERABLE TO DISOBEDIENCE.

50 L1
AUTHORS: COBURN, DANIEL R.
TITLE: DRIVER TO EASTER TO POWELL: RECOGNITION OF THE DEFENSE OF
INVOLUNTARY INTOXICATION?
SOURCE: RUTGERS LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 22(1):103-136, 1967.

RECENTLY TWO U. S. COURTS OF APPEALS, IN THE PROCESS OF DETERMINING A LEGALLY ADJUDICATED CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC'S CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR BEING PUBLICLY INTOXICATED, MAY HAVE ACCIDENTALLY REJUVENATED THE DEFENSE OF INVOLUNTARY INTOXICATION. IN THE DRIVER CASE, THE COURT OF APPEALS REVERSED DRIVER'S CONVICTION FOR PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS, HOLDING THAT CONVICTING AN UNPRETENDING CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC FOR HIS INVOLUNTARY DEPORTMENT VIOLATED THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT. IT HELD THAT NO CRIME HAD ACTUALLY BEEN COMMITTED, AS DRIVER'S CONDUCT WAS INVOLUNTARY. IN THE EASTER V. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DECISION, THE COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HELD THAT AN ALCOHOLIC MAY NOT BE PUNISHED FOR HIS PUBLIC INTOXICATION. THE COURT DECLARED THAT EASTER COULD NOT BE PUNISHED BECAUSE THE SICKNESS OF ALCOHOLISM HAD CAUSED HIM TO LOSE THE POWER OF SELF-CONTROL WITH RESPECT TO THE USE OF INTOXICATING BEVERAGES AND, THEREFORE, THAT HE LACKED THE CRIMINAL MIND NECESSARY TO SUPPORT A CONVICTION. THE ESOTERIC MEANING OF THESE DECISIONS GOES BEYOND THE POSITION THAT CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM IS A DEFENSE, TO THE POSITION THAT CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM IS NOT AN OFFENSE. SINCE THE COURTS IN BOTH DRIVER AND EASTER WERE EXPLICIT IN LIMITING THEIR DECISIONS TO THE INTOXICATION STATUTES INVOLVED, AND SINCE BEING AN ALCOHOLIC HAS NEVER BEEN OPENLY CONSIDERED A CRIME, PROOF OF BEING AN ALCOHOLIC WOULD PROBABLY BE IRRELEVANT TO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY CRIME OTHER THAN PUBLIC INTOXICATION. NEVERTHELESS, THE LOGICAL EXTENSION OF THE MEANING OF THE DECISIONS MAY BE OF SINGULAR IMPORTANCE TO THE ALCOHOLIC IN REGARD TO OTHER CRIMES. THE POWELL CASE, IN WHICH POWELL WAS CONVICTED OF PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS, WILL BRING THE QUESTION BEFORE THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

51 L1
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: UNITED STATES V. JACKSON: THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF
IMPATIRING THE RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY.
SOURCE: RUTGERS LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 22(1):167-197, 1967.

IN THE JACKSON DECISION, THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT INDICATED THAT THE FEDERAL KIDNAPING ACT OR LINDBERG LAW HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF CONFLICTING INTERPRETATIONS REGARDING THE QUESTION OF WHETHER A PLEA OF GUILTY PRECLUDES THE IMPOSITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY. THE COURT WAS CONVINCED THAT, EVEN UNDER ITS MOST FAVORABLE INTERPRETATION, THE FEDERAL KIDNAPING ACT AT THE VERY LEAST SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED THE RISK OF DEATH FOR THOSE WHO CHOSE TO STAND TRIAL; THIS WAS VIEWED AS AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL PENALTY. SINCE THE PRACTICAL EFFECT OF THE LINDBERG LAW IS THAT THE DEFENDANT IS REQUIRED TO RISK DEATH IN ORDER TO ASSERT HIS SIXTH AMENDMENT RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY JURY, IT IS SUBMITTED THAT THE STATUTE DOES INVALIDLY PENALIZE A DEFENDANT FOR EXERCISING A RIGHT AFFORDED HIM BY THE CONSTITUTION.

52 L1
AUTHORS: MORRIS, ALBERT.
TITLE: WHAT DO ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL STAFFS THINK ABOUT
THEIR CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS?
SOURCE: CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH.
SOURCEID: BOSTON, MASS. CORRECTIONAL ASSOC. BULL., NO. 17:PT. TWO,
MAY 1968. 31 P.

THIS WAS THE SECOND PART OF A STUDY WHICH ANALYZED THE OPINIONS OF STATE COMMISSIONERS OF CORRECTION, WARDENS OF ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALE FELONS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, AND CHAPLAINS. THE AREA OF QUESTIONING CONCERNED: HOW MUCH INFLUENCE CORRECTIONAL STAFFS,

PRISONERS' FAMILIES, AND FELLOW-INMATES HAVE ON THE ATTITUDES OF PRISONERS; THE VALUE OF CERTAIN COMMONLY-ESPOUSED SORTS OF TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE AS PREREQUISITES FOR THE POSITIONS OF COMMISSIONER, WARDEN, AND PAROLE BOARD MEMBER; AND SENTENCING PRACTICES AND CORRECTIONAL KNOWLEDGE OF JUDGES, AS RELATED TO CORRECTIONAL WORK. 76 THE RESPONDENTS, 77 TO 80 PERCENT INDICATED THAT OTHER PRISONERS, CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS, AND PRISONERS' FAMILIES HAVE A GREAT INFLUENCE UPON THE ATTITUDES OF PRISONERS IN MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES. THERE WAS SUBSTANTIAL AGREEMENT (53 TO 72 PERCENT) THAT JARDENS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND COUNSELORS HAVE A GREAT INFLUENCE. WITH REGARD TO TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE: PREPARATION AND EXPERIENCE IN PSYCHOLOGY AND COUNSELING, AND IN CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK, WERE BELIEVED TO BE OF GREAT WORTH TO THOSE FILLING POSITIONS IN THE CORRECTIONAL AND JUDICIAL SYSTEMS; TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE IN PROBATION AND PAROLE WORK IS ALSO IMPORTANT; HOWEVER, IT WAS CONSIDERED MORE VALUABLE FOR PAROLE BOARD MEMBERS. BUSINESS TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE WAS CONSIDERED BY 60 PERCENT OF THE RESPONDENTS TO BE OF GREAT BENEFIT. ON THE QUESTION OF JUDICIAL SENTENCING, NEARLY HALF THE RESPONDENTS THOUGHT THAT MORE THAN FIVE PERCENT OF THE FELONY SENTENCES ARE TOO LENIENT; THREE-FIFTHS BELIEVED THAT MORE THAN FIVE PERCENT ARE TOO SEVERE; AND MORE THAN HALF THOUGHT THAT NEARLY 10 PERCENT OF FELONY SENTENCES ARE TOO INFLEXIBLE. ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY, THE RESPONDENTS REPLIED THAT IT WOULD BE OF GREAT HELP TO THEM IF THE JUDGES WHO SENTENCE FELONS TO THEIR INSTITUTIONS KNEW MORE ABOUT THE AVAILABLE PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES.

53 11
 AUTHORS: SALEH, SHOUKRY D.; COUGHLAN, DANIEL W.
 TITLE: CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCCESSFUL PROBATION OFFICERS: A
 VALIDATION STUDY.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND
 CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION.
 SOURCEID: 5(1):7-9, 1968.

THIS STUDY WAS MADE TO PINPOINT THOSE PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAITS WHICH DIFFERENTIATE EFFECTIVE AND INEFFECTIVE PROBATION OFFICERS IN A GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY. THE RANDOM SAMPLE WAS MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES OF DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS, LEVELS OF EDUCATION, LENGTHS OF SERVICE, AND OFFICE LOCATION. THE TEST BATTERY CONSISTED OF TWO MENTAL ABILITY TESTS AND TWO PERSONALITY TESTS. AN EFFECTIVE PROBATION OFFICER, IT WAS FOUND, IS ONE WHO MAKES GOOD JUDGMENTS IN DEALING WITH PEOPLE AND CARRYING ON SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS; ONE WHO HAS GOOD CRITICAL THINKING ABILITY; ONE WHO IS A RESPONSIBLE PERSON WITHOUT STRONG AGGRESSIVE TENDENCIES; AND ONE WHO IS EMOTIONALLY STABLE AND CAN HANDLE DIFFERENT KINDS OF FRUSTRATION. IT WAS ALSO CONCLUDED THAT THE TEST BATTERY USED IS A VALID ONE AND WILL BE A HELPFUL TOOL IN SELECTING THE MOST SUITABLE PERSON IN THIS TYPE OF ORGANIZATION.

54 11
 AUTHORS: RUSHEN, RUTH; HUNTER, FARLEY.
 TITLE: A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE INDIGENOUS AID IN PROBATION.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND
 CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION.
 SOURCEID: 5(1):10-16, 1968.

USING THE ASSISTANCE OF INDIGENOUS PERSONNEL FROM THE NEIGHBORHOOD ADULT PARTICIPATION PROJECT, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT IS DEMONSTRATING IN AN EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT (RDEO: REDUCTION OF DELINQUENCY THROUGH EXPANSION OF OPPORTUNITY) THE FEASIBILITY OF PROFESSIONALS AND NON-PROFESSIONALS WORKING TOGETHER. THE PREMISE OF THE PROJECT IS THAT WHEN SOCIETY INTERVENES IN A PERSON'S LIFE TO CORRECT HIS BEHAVIOR, IT IS OBLIGATED TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY SERVICES TO HELP THAT PERSON MODIFY HIS BEHAVIOR. THROUGH THE PROJECT, 120 MALE WARDS OF THE JUVENILE COURT, AGED 13-18, ARE RECEIVING SUPERVISION IN THE COMMUNITY IN LIEU OF PROBATION CAMP PLACEMENT. THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN IN OPERATION SINCE APRIL 1967 AND THE PERFORMANCE OF THE AIDS HAS EXCEEDED EVERY EXPECTATION. PROBATION AGENCIES WILL FIND THAT SOCIETY HAS AT ITS DISPOSAL VAST UNTAPPED RESOURCES FOR PROVIDING BASIC SERVICES TO

PEOPLE IF THEY ARE READY TO: (1) DEVELOP CREATIVE AND INNOVATIVE WAYS OF SOLVING PROBLEMS; (2) UTILIZE INDIGENOUS PERSONNEL AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF THEIR ABILITIES AND NOT SIMPLY AS ERRAND BOYS; (3) PROVIDE THE BASIC TRAINING FOR THE WORKERS, WITHIN THE AGENCY FRAMEWORK; AND (4) ESTABLISH A CAREER PLAN WITH REALISTIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.

55 L1
AUTHORS: FRISBIE, LOUISE V.
TITLE: CHALLENGE UNLIMITED.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION.
SOURCEID: 5(1):17-27, 1968.

SINCE ATASCADERO STATE HOSPITAL (CALIFORNIA) WAS OPENED IN 1954, THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE HAS BEEN CONCERNED WITH: THE FACTORS INVOLVED IN SELECTING SEX OFFENDERS FOR HOSPITAL TREATMENT; THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TREATMENT; AND THE PROBLEM OF SEXUAL RECIDIVISM. WHAT HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED IS THAT IT IS IMPORTANT IN THE STAFF DECISION-MAKING PROCESS THAT THE LEGAL CATEGORIZATION OF THE CRIME, NAMELY, THE PENAL CODE SECTION AND ITS SENTENCING CONSEQUENCES BE MINIMIZED, AND THAT PRIORITY BE DIRECTED TOWARD: (1) THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY; AND (2) THE POTENTIAL FOR REORIENTATION OF THE OFFENDER, IN THAT INSTITUTIONAL OR COMMUNITY SETTING WHICH PERMITS THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THESE DUAL OBJECTIVES IN THE SHORTEST TIME AT THE LEAST COST. THE PSYCHIATRIC APPRAISAL NEEDS TO BE FOCUSED ON THE CHARACTER OF THE SEXUALLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, AS RELATED TO: THE AGE AND SEX OF THE VICTIM; THE CHRONICITY OF THE BEHAVIOR; THE TOTAL CRIMINAL HISTORY OF THE OFFENDER; AND THE DEPTH OF THE PATHOLOGICAL INVOLVEMENT. THEREAFTER, THE THERAPEUTIC RESOCIALIZATION PROCESS, WHETHER IN OR OUT OF AN INSTITUTION, MUST BE GEARED TO HELPING THE OFFENDER TO RELINQUISH HIS PRIOR PATTERNS OF IMPULSIVITY, FAULTY JUDGMENT, AND EGOCENTRICITY, AND TO SUBSTITUTE AN ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR BEHAVIOR AT AN ADULT LEVEL COMPATIBLE WITH SOCIAL NORMS.

56 L1
AUTHORS: COFFEY, ALAN.
TITLE: CORRECTIONAL PROBATION: WHAT USE TO SOCIETY.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION.
SOURCEID: 5(1):28-30, 1968.

THEORETICALLY, PROBATION SATISFIES THREE NEEDS: (1) IT IS THE INSTRUMENT BY WHICH THE CONFLICTING DOCTRINES OF AN EYE-FOR-AN-EYE AND THE "REASONS" AN ACT OCCURS ARE RECONCILED; (2) IT TREATS CRIMINALS WHOSE CRIMINALITY FAILS TO JUSTIFY LIBERTY DEPRIVATION; AND (3) IT CATER TO THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE OFFENDER BY NOT FORCING HIM TO FEEL THAT HE IS NOT FULFILLING HIS RESPONSIBILITY TO HIMSELF AND HIS DEPENDENTS. PROBATION IS THE EXERCISE OF SOCIAL DISCRETION.

57 L1
AUTHORS: MIDDENDORFF, W.
TITLE: IS THERE A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAFFIC OFFENCES AND COMMON CRIMES?
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW (PARIS).
SOURCEID: 23(214):4-13, 1968.

THIS PAPER ON THE RELATION BETWEEN CRIME AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES CONCLUDES THAT: (1) IT IS NECESSARY FOR ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENSES TO BE PROSECUTED VIGOROUSLY; (2) IN INFLECTING PENALTIES, THE CHARACTER OF THE OFFENDER SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT TO A GREATER EXTENT; (3) WITHDRAWAL OF THE DRIVING LICENSE IS A MEASURE WHICH SHOULD BE USED TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE EXTENT. FINALLY, THERE IS A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME IN GENERAL AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES; THEREFORE, GENERAL CRIMINOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE SHOULD BE APPLIED TO THE FIELD OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES. THIS KNOWLEDGE SHOULD BE APPLIED IN THE PROSECUTION OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES; IN PARTICULAR, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE CHARACTER OF THE OFFENDER BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN SENTENCING.

INFORMATION ON PREVIOUS OFFENSES OF A CRIMINAL NATURE SHOULD PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN ASSESSING THE PUNISHMENT TO BE METED OUT FOR A TRAFFIC OFFENSE. THE MEASURES THAT CAN BE TAKEN TO COMBAT CRIME IN GENERAL AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES IN PARTICULAR ARE SET FORTH. (22 REFERENCES)

58 L1
AUTHORS: ROBINS, LEE N.
TITLE: NEGRO HOMICIDE VICTIMS - WHO WILL THEY BE?
SOURCE: TRANS-ACTION.
SOURCEID: 5(7):15-19, 1968.

THE HIGH NEGRO RATE OF DEATH BY HOMICIDE IS CAUSED, IN LARGE PART, BY THE HIGH RATE OF VIOLENCE AMONG YOUNG NEGRO MEN; THIS FINDING APPLIES TO THE VICTIM AS WELL AS TO THE OFFENDER. TO DETERMINE WHETHER IT IS POSSIBLE TO FIND SIGNS IN NEGRO CHILDREN THAT WILL INDICATE WHICH ARE MOST LIKELY TO DIE, THE CAREERS OF 326 URBAN NEGRO BOYS WERE TRACED. THEIR RECORDS WERE OBTAINED FROM THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS. ALL HAD I.Q.'S OF AT LEAST 85; ALL WERE BORN IN ST. LOUIS BETWEEN 1930 AND 1934; ALL HAD ATTENDED PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR AT LEAST SIX YEARS. OF THE BOYS ALIVE AT AGE 15, 14 HAD DIED BEFORE REACHING AN AVERAGE AGE OF 33; THE CHIEF CAUSE WAS HOMICIDE. IN CONFIRMATION OF A HYPOTHESIS, THAT WHATEVER PREDICTED ADULT BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS WOULD ALSO PREDICT DEATH, IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT CHILDHOOD MEASURES THAT PREDICTED BEING FOUND IN PRISON AT AGE 33 ALSO PREDICTED BEING FOUND DEAD AT THAT AGE. THE BEST PREDICTOR OF DEATH WAS TRUANCY: AMONG BOYS WHO HAD BEEN TRUANT AND HAD BEEN HELD BACK IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, BOTH DEATH RATE AND IMPRISONMENT RATE WERE 108.1 OUT OF 1,000, OR 11 PERCENT. THE CHILDREN WITHOUT SCHOOL PROBLEMS, THOUGH ALSO URBAN NEGROES, MOSTLY OF LOW SOCIAL STATUS, AND HALF OF WHOM CAME FROM BROKEN HOMES, HAD A DEATH RATE LESS THAN HALF OF THAT EXPECTED IN A SAMPLE OF WHITE MEN. ACADEMIC FAILURE AND TRUANCY MAY BE SEEN AS EVIDENCE OF CHILDHOOD BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS, WHICH ARE CARRIED ON INTO YOUNG ADULTHOOD. SCHOOL PROBLEMS ARE MORE COMMON AMONG NEGRO STUDENTS THAN AMONG WHITE. UNTIL THE SOURCES OF THESE DIFFERENCES ARE ADDRESSED, OTHER MEASURES WILL IN THEMSELVES NOT CLOSE THE GAP BETWEEN THE NEGRO AND WHITE DEATH RATES.

59 L1
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY; CASSIDY, ROSALIND.
TITLE: YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY ACTION. REPORT OF A DEMONSTRATION TRAINING PROJECT.
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, OFFICE OF STATE PRINTING, 1967. 63 P.

THE YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECT WAS A ONE-YEAR ACTION/DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM TO TRAIN AND EMPLOY CALIFORNIA MINORITY YOUTH FROM IMPOVERISHED AREAS. THE TRAINING WAS DIRECTED TOWARD: (1) HELPING YOUTH TO IDENTIFY THEIR OWN COMMUNITY PROBLEMS; (2) PLANNING FOR ACTION IN RELATION TO THOSE PROBLEMS MOST IMPORTANT TO THEM; AND (3) AIDING THEM TO CARRY OUT THEIR PLANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS. UPON COMPLETION OF THEIR TRAINING, THE YOUTHS WERE ORGANIZED INTO SURVEY TEAMS TO WORK IN COOPERATION WITH VARIOUS CITY AND COMMUNITY AGENCIES IN VARIOUS CALIFORNIA CITIES, SEEKING SOLUTIONS TO COMMUNITY PROBLEMS. THE TRAINEE TEAMS WORKED IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY, DEALING WITH MATTERS RELATING TO RECREATIONAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES, YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, AND INTERRACIAL RELATIONS, AMONG OTHERS. THIS ASSOCIATION OF TRAINEES WITH COMMUNITY AGENCIES EDUCATED THE TRAINEES IN THE MECHANICS AND THE USES OF GOVERNMENT IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. ALSO, IT INDICATED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES THE NEEDS OF MINORITY YOUTH. IN ADDITION TO PROVIDING USEFUL WORK EXPERIENCES IN SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES, THE PROGRAM REDIRECTED REBELLIOUS, HOSTILE, AND DESTRUCTIVE YOUTH TOWARD SEEKING RESPONSIBLE AND LAWFUL WAYS TO ACHIEVE CHANGE WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

60 L1
AUTHORS: HARRIS, RICHARD.
TITLE: ANNALS OF LEGISLATION: IF YOU LOVE YOUR GUNS.
SOURCE: NEW YORKER.
SOURCEID: 44(9):56-155, 1968.

THE LAWS CONTROLLING THE SALE OF FIREARMS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE CLEARLY INADEQUATE. ESTIMATES OF HOW MANY GUNS ARE IN PRIVATE HANDS IN THIS COUNTRY RANGE FROM 50 MILLION TO 200 MILLION. IN 1966, GUNS WERE USED IN AN ESTIMATED 6,500 MURDERS, 43,000 SERIOUS ASSAULTS, AND 50,000 ROBBERIES. AS EARLY AS 1959, POLLS HAD SHOWN THAT A MAJORITY OF CITIZENS FAVORED STRICTER FEDERAL GUN LAWS; AND AFTER PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S DEATH IN NOVEMBER 1963, THIS OPINION HAD REACHED NEAR UNANIMITY. S. 1975 WAS INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS IN 1963 BY SENATOR DODD AND WAS AIMED AT LIMITING THE MAIL-ORDER SALE OF HANDGUNS. THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION, WHICH HAD OPPOSED RESTRICTIVE FIREARMS BILLS FOR 92 YEARS, GAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT IT WAS NOT AGAINST S. 1975. FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, SENATOR DODD AMENDED S. 1975, MAKING IT BROADER. THE BILL WAS THEN VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED BY NUMEROUS INDIVIDUALS, USING THE N. R. A.'S STANDARD ARGUMENTS. PRESIDENT JOHNSON INTRODUCED A GUN-CONTROL BILL OF HIS OWN, S. 1592, IN MARCH 1965, WHICH WAS MUCH BROADER THAN DODD'S. THE N. R. A. SHOWED IMMEDIATE OPPOSITION TO IT. THE ARGUMENTS THAT THE N. R. A. USED AGAINST S. 1592 WERE INACCURATE AND MISLEADING. THE NATIONAL SHOOTING SPORTS FOUNDATION SENT OUT THOUSANDS OF COPIES OF BULLETINS IN OPPOSITION TO S. 1592. THE ENTIRE CAMPAIGN AGAINST GUN-CONTROL LEGISLATION HAS BEEN ONE OF DECEPTION, IN WHICH THE BILL BEING FOUGHT AGAINST IS REGULARLY MISREPRESENTED. THE PROSPECTS FOR STRICT GUN-CONTROL LEGISLATION APPEAR TO BE AS DIM AS EVER, UNLESS MEMBERS OF CONGRESS DECIDE TO PUT THE PUBLIC INTEREST ABOVE THEIR OWN.

604 L1
 AUTHORS: WEBER, J. ROBERT; MAYER, MARY.
 TITLE: A STRATEGY FOR ACTION IN ESTABLISHING ALTERNATIVES TO TRAINING SCHOOLS.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968.
 96 P. \$1.50.

IN JANUARY 1964, A NATIONWIDE STUDY OF SIGNIFICANT INNOVATIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF THE ADJUDGED DELINQUENT WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. THIS JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS PROJECT, WHICH CONTINUED TO SEPTEMBER 1965, FOUND THAT TRAINING SCHOOLS WERE INEFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING RECIDIVISM OF DELINQUENT YOUTHS. SINCE MANY OF THE MOST PROMISING ALTERNATIVES TO TRAINING SCHOOLS OBSERVED BY THE PROJECT WERE PILOT PROGRAMS WHICH WERE NOT CONTINUED, INSTITUTES FOR ACTION WAS ESTABLISHED TO DISSEMINATE THE FINDINGS OF THE PROJECT AND TO ENCOURAGE STATES TO DEVELOP SUCH COMMUNITY-FOCUSED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS. TEN TARGET STATES WERE SELECTED, FIVE OF WHICH WERE PROVIDED WITH SPECIALLY DESIGNED TRAINING INSTITUTES FOR KEY DECISION-MAKERS. THE OTHER FIVE RECEIVED THE REPORT OF THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION PROJECT WITHOUT ANY SPECIFIC TRAINING EFFORT. SIX MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL MODELS FOR ALTERNATIVES TO TRAINING SCHOOLS WERE CONSIDERED: (1) RESIDENTIAL GROUP TREATMENT CENTERS; (2) CORRECTIONAL DAY-CARE PROGRAMS; (3) AGENCY-OPERATED GROUP HOMES; (4) BOARDING HOMES; (5) SPECIALIZED COMMUNITY SERVICES IN PROBATION AND PAROLE; AND (6) SHORT-TERM RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS. THE INSTITUTES IN EACH STATE WERE EVALUATED IN TERMS OF EFFECTIVENESS IN PRODUCING COGNITIVE, ATTITUDINAL, AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGE, AS WELL AS SOCIAL ACTION. THOSE WHO ATTENDED THE INSTITUTES WERE ASKED TO RESPOND TO THREE QUESTIONNAIRES, ONE BEFORE THE INSTITUTES ONE AT THE CLOSE, AND ONE SIX MONTHS LATER. THE INSTITUTES PROVED TO BE THE MORE EFFECTIVE MEANS OF DISSEMINATING INFORMATION AND EFFECTING CHANGES OF ATTITUDE AND COGNITION BUT NO BETTER THAN THE WRITTEN MATERIALS IN PRODUCING ACTION.

605 L1
 AUTHORS: BARVICK, WILLIAM M.
 TITLE: LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM EVALUATIONS.
 SOURCE: LEGAL AID BRIEFCASE.
 SOURCEID: 26(5):195-200, 1968.

THE LEGAL SERVICES EVALUATION IS UNDERTAKEN TO: (1) REVIEW THE QUALITY OF PROGRAM PERFORMANCE; (2) PROVIDE ONSITE TECHNICAL

ASSISTANCE; AND (3) SHAPE NATIONAL POLICY FROM DATA OBTAINED. AN EVALUATION TAKES FROM TWO TO FIVE DAYS AND IS CONDUCTED BY 2 TO 10 OR MORE EVALUATORS, GENERALLY LAWYERS, WHO INTERVIEW A BROAD CROSS SECTION OF THE COMMUNITY. THE REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LEGAL SERVICES FOCUSES ON COMMUNITY EDUCATION; QUALITY OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICE; ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT; LAW REFORM ACTIVITIES; AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS.

606 L1
 AUTHORS: SENGSTOCK, FRANK S.
 TITLE: RIOTS AND MASS CRIMINAL JUSTICE: THE COLLAPSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS.
 SOURCE: LEGAL AID BRIEFCASE.
 SOURCEID: 26(5):201-206, 1968.

THE RIOTS IN DETROIT OF JULY 1967 PROVIDED A TEST FOR THE AMERICAN LEGAL SYSTEM WHICH, BASED ON THE BILL OF RIGHTS AND THE CONCEPT OF DUE PROCESS, IS INTENDED TO ACHIEVE PROSECUTION FOR THE VIOLATION OF PENAL LAWS AT MINIMUM EXPENSE TO LIBERTY. DURING THE RIOTS THE CITY COURT FAILED TO HONOR ITS RESPONSIBILITY AS AN INDEPENDENT AND SEPARATE POWER; IT ACTED AS IF ITS FUNDAMENTAL ROLE WAS THAT OF AN ASSISTANT TO THE POLICE IN ENFORCING THE LAW INSTEAD OF A CHECK UPON POLICE ACTIVITIES. LACK OF OBSERVANCE OF DUE PROCESS BY THE COURT ENCOURAGED POLICE TO ACT WITH IMPUNITY THUS CAUSING MANY CITIZENS TO LOSE RESPECT FOR THE CONSTITUTION AND LAW. THE LEGAL PROFESSION SHOULD ACT AS A CHECK ON THE COURTS OF JUSTICE WHEN SUCH DEPARTURES FROM THEIR ROLE OF SAFEGUARDING LIBERTY OCCUR.

607 L1
 AUTHORS: GINSBERG, PHILLIP H.
 TITLE: VOLUNTEER LAWYERS RETRIEVE DUE PROCESS IN CHICAGO.
 SOURCE: LEGAL AID BRIEFCASE.
 SOURCEID: 26(5):207-210, 1968.

THE RIOTS IN CHICAGO FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. AND THE RESULTING MASS ARRESTS RAISED THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE COULD BE MADE RESPONSIVE TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF DUE PROCESS IN TIME OF CRISIS. LEGAL AID ATTORNEYS VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES TO THE COURTS IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THE BASICS OF DUE PROCESS. UPON FINDING THAT THE RIGHTS OF 2,000 ARRESTED PERSONS WERE NOT BEING ADEQUATELY PROTECTED, THE VOLUNTEERS ATTEMPTED TO CORRECT THESE DEFICIENCIES. IN ORDER TO PROMOTE RESPECT FOR LAW AND ORDER THERE MUST BE A PROMPT REFORM OF PRESENT POLICIES SO THAT THE COURTS CAN DEAL FAIRLY WITH ALL DEFENDANTS IN TIMES OF CRISIS.

608 L1
 AUTHORS: HOLLANDS, JOHN H.
 TITLE: OMBUDSMEN IN BUFFALO.
 SOURCE: LEGAL AID BRIEFCASE.
 SOURCEID: 26(5):224-230, 1968.

AN OMBUDSMAN DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, CALLED CITIZENS ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE, WAS BEGUN IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK, IN NOVEMBER 1967 TO TEST THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS MEANS OF PROVIDING AN INTERMEDIARY BETWEEN THE CITIZEN AND THE GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATORS. JURISDICTIONAL RESTRICTIONS ON THE BUFFALO OMBUDSMAN ARE OF THREE KINDS: FUNCTIONAL, GEOGRAPHIC, AND GOVERNMENTAL. THE KIND OF COMPLAINTS AND THE ACTIONS TAKEN VARY WIDELY. THE MUNICIPAL OMBUDSMAN GAINS EXPERTISE AND THE CONFIDENCE OF ADMINISTRATORS SLOWLY AND NOT WITHOUT EFFORT. OBSERVATION OF THE ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE OF THE OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE REVEALS THE SCANDINAVIAN MODEL MUST BE MODIFIED FOR THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CITY.

609 L1
 AUTHORS: HERSEY, JOHN.
 TITLE: THE ALGIERS MOTEL INCIDENT.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, BANTAM BOOKS, 1968. 334 P. \$1.25.

DURING THE WEEK OF THE 1967 DETROIT, MICHIGAN RACE RIOTS, NEWSPAPERS REPORTED THAT THREE NEGROES HAD BEEN KILLED IN A SNIPER BATTLE AT THE ALGIERS MOTEL. THIS BOOK IS A PERSONAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEATH OF THESE YOUTHS BASED ON INTERVIEWS WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS, SOME OF WHOM HAD BEEN PRESENT AT THE MOTEL INCIDENT; STATEMENTS FROM THE POLICE; AND COURT RECORDS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THIS WAS NOT AN INCIDENT OF POLICE SUPPRESSION OF CIVIL DISORDER BUT OF UNWARRANTED POLICE BRUTALITY AND WHITE RACISM.

610 L1
 AUTHORS: RAWLINGS, MAURICE E.
 TITLE: A CONSTITUTIONAL BALANCE BETWEEN FAIR TRIALS AND FREE PRESS.
 SOURCE: DRAKE LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 17(1):1-10, 1968.

SUPREME COURT REVERSALS OF CONVICTIONS WERE REVIEWED BECAUSE THE PRETRIAL PUBLICITY AND IRRESPONSIBILITY ON THE PART OF THE NEWS MEDIA AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS WERE SO SERIOUS THAT THEY DENIED TO THE ACCUSED DUE PROCESS AND THE EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS. AS A RESULT, AN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE IOWA SUPREME COURT URGES THE FORMULATION AND ADOPTION OF A FAIR AND REASONABLE CODE OF CONDUCT BY MEMBERS OF THE BAR AND NEWS MEDIA OF HIS STATE. OFFICERS, PROSECUTORS, AND MEMBERS OF BENCH AND BAR SHOULD AVOID: (1) STATEMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS ABOUT GUILT OR INNOCENCE; (2) OUT-OF-COURT STATEMENTS ABOUT MATTERS EXPECTED TO BE PROVED ON TRIAL, WITNESSES TO BE CALLED, PUBLIC CRITICISM OF JUDGE OR JURY; (3) ISSUANCE OF ANY STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO THE CONDUCT OF THE ACCUSED, CONFESSIONS, ADMISSIONS OR OTHER MATTERS BEARING ON THE ISSUE TO BE TRIED; AND (4) ANY OTHER STATEMENTS THE SOURCE OF WHICH REMAINS UNDISCLOSED. THE NEWS MEDIA SHOULD AVOID: (1) PUBLICATION OF INTERVIEWS WITH WITNESSES AFTER AN ARREST OR INDICTMENT; (2) PUBLICATION OF THE ACCUSED'S CRIMINAL RECORD OR DISCREDITABLE ACTS AFTER ARREST OR DURING TRIAL UNLESS ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE; (3) PUBLICATION OF CONFESSIONS AND INCRIMINATORY STATEMENTS AFTER ARREST AND DURING TRIAL UNLESS ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE; (4) PUBLICATION OF TESTIMONY NOT ADMITTED OR STRICKEN; (5) "EDITORIAL COMMENT" ON FACTS IN NEWS REPORTING BEFORE OR DURING TRIAL WHICH MAY INFLUENCE JUDGE OR JURY; AND (6) PUBLICATION OF ANY "LEAKS", STATEMENTS, CONCLUSIONS OR COMMENTS AS TO INNOCENCE OR GUILT WHETHER ISSUED BY POLICE, PROSECUTORS, DEFENSE COUNSEL OR OTHERWISE.

611 L1
 AUTHORS: MOYSON, ROGER.
 TITLE: /LE VOL DANS LES GRANDS MAGASINS./
 TRITITLE: THEFT IN DEPARTMENT STORES.
 SOURCEID: BRUSSELS, CENTRE NATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 1967. 144 P.

THEFT IN DEPARTMENT STORES DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY FROM OTHER THEFTS AND OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY. THE OFFENDER IS USUALLY FEMALE, FROM A MORE PROSPEROUS ENVIRONMENT, AND WITHOUT REASONABLE MOTIVE. CRIMINOLOGICAL FACTORS OF THE DEPARTMENT STORE INCLUDE: ATTRACTIVE AND OPEN DISPLAY OF GOODS; LACK OF REAL CONTACT BETWEEN BUYER AND SELLER; INABILITY TO POLICE LARGE NUMBERS OF CUSTOMERS; AND INADEQUACY OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES. SUCH AN ATMOSPHERE CREATES TEMPTATIONS WHICH ARE RESISTED ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY BY MANY PEOPLE. CERTAIN NERVOUS OR PSYCHIC CONDITIONS, FURTHER REDUCE THIS RESISTANCE, BUT THE CONCEPT OF KLEPTOMANIA DOES NOT EXPLAIN THIS PHENOMENON. STUDY OF DEPARTMENT STORE THEFT IN BRUSSELS REVEAL A WIDE VARIETY OF OFFENSES COMMITTED BY BOTH CUSTOMERS AND PERSONNEL. RECIDIVISTS AND PROFESSIONAL THIEVES REPRESENT SPECIAL CASES. MOST DEPARTMENT STORE THEFTS ARE COMMITTED BY PERSONS FOR WHOM THIS IS THE FIRST ARREST AND WHOSE MOTIVE AND BEHAVIOR ARE NOT PROFESSIONAL. A SPECIAL SERVICE WITH MODERN SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUES IS NOW USED BUT ITS METHODS ARE PURELY REPRESSIVE WITH NO ATTEMPT AT PREVENTION. REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT STORES IS NEEDED TO REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THEFT.

612 L1
 AUTHORS: NEWMAN, CHARLES L.
 TITLE: THE CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF POLICE AUTHORITY WITH YOUTH AND
 FAMILIES IN CRISIS.
 SOURCE: POLICE.
 SOURCEID: 12151:18-23, 1968.

THE STRUCTURE AND OPERATION OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY CONTAIN INHERENT CRIME-PRODUCING FACTORS AND THE POLICE ARE, FOR THE MOST PART, UNABLE TO PROVIDE REMEDIES FOR THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS WHICH STIMULATE CRIME. PRESERVATION OF ORDER AND THE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ARE THE MOST BASIC OF POLICE TASKS. THE MODIFICATIONS OF POLICE PRACTICE IN RELATION TO JUVENILES DOES NOT AFFECT BASIC POLICY OBJECTIVES BUT MAY RESULT IN PROCEDURAL DIFFERENCES. THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH AN ARREST CAN BE MADE ARE THE SAME. THE INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES PERTAINING TO JUVENILES AND ADULTS ARE SIMILAR, BUT PSYCHOLOGICAL AND LEGAL DIFFERENCES SOMETIMES REQUIRE, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT JUVENILE FINGERPRINTING AND RECORD KEEPING NOT BE MADE. THE KENT AND GAULT DECISIONS HELD THAT DUE PROCESS IS AS IMPORTANT IN JUVENILE CASES AS IN ADULT. POLICE MUST BE CAREFUL THAT THEIR PERSONAL ASSESSMENTS OF THE JUVENILE SUSPECT DO NOT BECOME THE BASIS OF DECISION-MAKING. POLICE SHOULD NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CASES OF NEGLECT OR CHILD ABUSE UNLESS THE CHILD IS IN IMMEDIATE DANGER.

613 L1
 AUTHORS: CALDWELL, PAULETTE M.
 TITLE: DOUBLE JEOPARDY: A VANISHING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT.
 SOURCE: HOWARD LAW JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 14121:360-372, 1968.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION AGAINST DOUBLE JEOPARDY HAS BEEN ENASCATED BY THE USE OF THEORETICAL FORMULATIONS DETERMINING THE SAMENESS OF OFFENSES; SEPARATE PROSECUTIONS FOR THE SAME ACT BY DIFFERENT SOVEREIGNS IN THE INTERESTS OF FEDERALISM; AND BY THE SUPREME COURTS FAILURE TO SEE THIS PROTECTION AS FUNDAMENTAL AND DESERVING TO BE MADE OBLIGATORY ON THE STATES THROUGH THE 14TH AMENDMENT. PROBLEMS ARISE MOSTLY IN REFERENCE TO SUBSTANTIVE ASPECTS OF DOUBLE JEOPARDY (DETERMINATION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES THE SAME OFFENSE) SINCE COURTS ARE MORE LIBERAL IN INTERPRETING PROCEDURAL ASPECTS (WHEN AND HOW IS JEOPARDY ATTACHED). FEDERAL COURTS USE "THE SAME EVIDENCE" TEST AND A VARIATION, "THE LESSER-INCLUDED OFFENSE" DOCTRINE (WHERE IMPLICIT IN THE PROOF OF THE GREATER CRIME IS THE PROOF OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE LESSER, NO ONE SHALL BE CONVICTED OF BOTH), AS WELL AS THE "CONGRESSIONAL INTENT" TEST TO PREVENT SINGLE TRANSACTIONS FROM BEING TURNED INTO MULTIPLE OFFENSES. THE "CONTINUING OFFENSE" DOCTRINE OF THE SUPREME COURT IS ALSO DESIGNED TO AVOID CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES FROM SEPARATE INDICTMENTS ON ARBITRARY TIME UNITS OF THE SAME ACT. THESE SAFEGUARDS ARE OFTEN INEFFECTIVE BECAUSE: (1) COURTS OFTEN ASSUME CONGRESSIONAL INTENT FOR MULTIPLE PUNISHMENT FROM THE EXISTENCE OF MORE THAN ONE STATUTE; (2) COURTS OFTEN DEFINE THE UNIT OF PROSECUTION UNDER STATUTE TO OBTAIN MULTIPLE CONVICTIONS; (3) CONFLICTING PRECEDENTS GIVE NO CERTAINTY AS TO ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE "SAME EVIDENCE" TEST; AND (4) DUAL SOVEREIGNTY PERMITS PROSECUTION UNDER LAWS OF BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR ESSENTIALLY THE SAME ACTS. COMBINED USE OF THE RUTLEDGE PRINCIPLE (THE COURT MUST SPELL OUT THE DIFFERENCES AND DETERMINE WHETHER THEY ARE SUBSTANTIAL OR TOO MINOR FOR DOUBLE JEOPARDY) AND THE "SAME TRANSACTION" TEST (WHETHER THE CRIMES DERIVE FROM CRIMINAL CONDUCT MOTIVATED BY A SINGLE CRIMINAL INTENT, WHETHER THEY ARE ONE OR A SERIES OF PHYSICAL ACTS, WHETHER THERE WAS MORE THAN A SINGLE INJURY TO SOCIETY AND DOES THE STATUTE PROHIBIT AN ACT OR THE COURSE OF CONDUCT) TO CURB THE CONSCIOUS EFFORT BY THE COURTS TO CARVE AS MANY CRIMES AND CONVICTIONS AS POSSIBLE OUT OF A SINGLE CRIMINAL ACT IS RECOMMENDED. (75 REFERENCES)

614 L1
 AUTHORS: FITZPATRICK, THOMAS.
 TITLE: LEGAL AID FOR CRIMINAL CASES IN ENGLAND: PART ONE AND PART TWO.
 SOURCE: LEGAL AID BRIEFCASE.
 SOURCEID: 2614651:147-156, 231-238, 1968.

THE SYSTEM OF LEGAL AID IN GREAT BRITAIN IS AN ASSIGNED-COUNSEL SYSTEM, EXCEPT THAT AN APPLICANT FOR FULL STATUTORY LEGAL AID MAY CHOOSE HIS OWN SOLICITOR. THE AUTHORITY TO GRANT OR REFUSE LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL CASES RESTS WITH THE COURT; THE JUDGE IS NOT BOUND BY ANY PRESCRIBED TEST FOR DETERMINING FINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY. DESIRABILITY IN THE INTERESTS OF JUSTICE IS THE ONLY STATUTORY CONDITION FOR A GRANT OF LEGAL AID. IN ENGLAND, LEGAL AID IS NOT CONSIDERED UNTIL AFTER THE DEFENDANT HAS MADE THE DECISION AS TO HOW TO PLEAD. LEGAL AID FOR AN APPEAL IS GRANTED FREELY, SUBJECT IN MOST CASES ONLY TO A MEANS TEST. LEGAL AID IN SCOTLAND IS MORE COMPREHENSIVE THAN IN ENGLAND. RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE WIDGERY COMMITTEE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENGLISH LEGAL AID SYSTEM INCLUDE: THAT LEGAL AID SHOULD BE GRANTED AS A MATTER OF COURSE IN TRIALS ON INDICTMENT, EXCEPT IN THOSE RARE CASES WHERE THE COURT BELIEVES LEGAL AID IS NOT DESIRABLE IN THE INTEREST OF JUSTICE; AND THAT THE PROBABLE PLEA SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED IN GRANTING LEGAL AID. THE WIDGERY COMMITTEE CONSIDERED BUT REJECTED THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A PUBLIC DEFENDER SYSTEM IN LIEU OF THE EXISTING ASSIGNED PRIVATE-COUNSEL SYSTEM IN ENGLAND. (56 REFERENCES)

615 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE JUVENILE COURT.
 SOURCE: HASTINGS LAW JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 19(1):263-265, 1968.

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY CONTAINS CITATIONS ON: THE PRESENT JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM; CRITICISM OF THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM; PRACTICE IN THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM; AND PROBLEMS THE JUVENILE COURT WILL FACE. (35 REFERENCES)

616 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: CODEFENDANTS' CONFESSIONS.
 SOURCE: COLUMBIA JOURNAL OF LAW AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.
 SOURCEID: 3(JUNE):80-93, 1967.

IN TRIALS OF MULTIPLE DEFENDANTS, A CONFESSION BY ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS, IMPLICATING A CODEFENDANT OFTEN CREATES A SEVERE RISK OF PREJUDICE TO THE NONCONFESSOR. IT IS SUBMITTED THAT THE DEVICES PRESENTLY EMPLOYED BY THE COURTS TO PROTECT THE NONCONFESSOR DO NOT SUBSTANTIALLY LESSEN THE RISK OF PREJUDICE. CHANGES IN THE PRESENT CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ARE SUGGESTED WHICH WOULD ADEQUATELY PROTECT BOTH THE CONFESSOR'S RIGHT OF CONFRONTATION AND THE STATE'S INTEREST IN EFFECTIVE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION. (74 REFERENCES)

617 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: ANTITRUST CRIMINAL SANCTIONS.
 SOURCE: COLUMBIA JOURNAL OF LAW AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.
 SOURCEID: 3(JUNE):146-157, 1967.

THERE IS A PRESSING NEED TO IMPROVE THE DETERRENT CAPACITY OF ANTITRUST PENAL SANCTIONS. JUDGES MUST RECOGNIZE THE MAGNITUDE OF THE CRIME AND IMPOSE SUBSTANTIAL FINES WITHIN THE FULL LATITUDE OF THE SHERMAN ACT. WHERE THE ROLE OF A DEFENDANT IN A CONSPIRACY IS EXTENSIVE, A JAIL SENTENCE IS APPROPRIATE EVEN THOUGH THE OFFENDER IS A "RESPECTABLE" BUSINESSMAN. NOLO PLEAS SHOULD BE MADE PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE IN SUBSEQUENT CIVIL SUITS SO AS TO GIVE MORE COMPLETE EFFECT TO CRIMINAL JUDGMENTS. CORPORATE INDEMNIFICATION OF THE NOLO PLEADER SHOULD BE ELIMINATED. MOST IMPORTANT, CORPORATE EXECUTIVES AND THE PUBLIC MUST RECOGNIZE THAT ANTITRUST VIOLATIONS ARE AS HARMFUL TO SOCIETY AS ANY OTHER CRIME. (74 REFERENCES)

618 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.

TITLE: INTERSTATE PLACEMENT OF JUVENILES.
SOURCE: COLUMBIA JOURNAL OF LAW AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.
SOURCEID: 3(JUNE):171-195, 1967.

THE NEED FOR EXPANDED FACILITIES TO COPE WITH THE RISING CASE LOAD OF JUVENILE COURTS HAS PRODUCED TWO SIGNIFICANT TRENDS: A VERTICAL ESCALATION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITY FROM THE LOCAL COMMUNITY, THROUGH THE STATES, TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT; AND A HORIZONTAL EXPANSION ON THE STATE LEVEL THROUGH COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS. THE LATTER OF THESE TWO TRENDS IS DISCUSSED AS IS THE USE OF INTERSTATE COMPACTS AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PLACEMENT OF DELINQUENT, NEGLECTED, DEPENDENT, OR RUNAWAY CHILDREN. EXCEPT FOR THE FEW STATES WHICH HAVE ENACTED THE INTERSTATE COMPACT ON THE PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN, INTERSTATE PLACEMENT TODAY IS POSSIBLE ONLY AFTER A FORMAL ADJUDICATION OF DELINQUENCY. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT OUT-OF-STATE PLACEMENT BE MADE POSSIBLE AFTER INFORMAL POLICE DISPOSITIONS; AND DESIGNATION OF YOUTHS NEGLECTED OR "IN NEED OF SUPERVISION" BE MADE IN ORDER TO AVOID THE STIGMA OF AN ADJUDICATION OF DELINQUENCY. (180 REFERENCES)

619 L1
AUTHORS: LAUGHLIN, STANLEY K., JR.
TITLE: LSD-25 AND THE OTHER HALLUCINOGENS: A PRE-REFORM PROPOSAL.
SOURCE: GEORGE WASHINGTON LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 36(1):23-59, 1967.

HALLUCINOGENS, INCLUDING LSD-25, ARE NEITHER STIMULANTS NOR DEPRESSANTS AND, ALTHOUGH NOT NARCOTICS, THEY ARE CLASSIFIED AS SUCH UNDER MANY STATE LAWS. THE CLINICAL SYMPTOMS OF LSD ARE: EUPHORIA; DEPERSONALIZATION; TIME DISTORTION; SPACE DISTORTION; SYNESTHESIAS; AND ILLUSIONS. IN CONTRAST WITH THE "HARD NARCOTICS", HALLUCINOGENS ARE NOT ADDICTING, NOT DEMONSTRABLY HARMFUL TO PHYSICAL HEALTH, AND THERE IS NO PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS FOR THE CONTENTION THAT THEY MAY LEAD TO THE USE OF ADDICTING NARCOTICS. UNITED STATES LAWS RELATING TO NARCOTICS ARE PUNITIVE AND SUPPRESSIVE AND ESSENTIALLY INEFFECTIVE. NARCOTIC ADDICTION IS LARGELY THE RESULT OF PERSONAL INADEQUACY, EMOTIONAL INSTABILITY, AND SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENT. THE SOCIOLOGICAL ORIGINS OF THE HALLUCINOGENIC DRUG PROBLEM, WHICH APPEARS FREQUENTLY WITHIN THE DOMINANT CULTURE, INDICATES A NEED TO EXAMINE THE BASIC SOCIAL STRUCTURE. THE RELIGIOUS NATURE OF THE DRUG EXPERIENCE AND THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF PERMANENT CHANGES IN ATTITUDE OR BEHAVIOR AS A RESULT OF HALLUCINOGEN USE ARE WIDELY DEBATED. PUBLIC REACTION TO THE "PSYCHEDELIC" DRUGS HAS BEEN GENERALLY NEGATIVE AND DISPROPORTIONATE TO THE DANGERS INVOLVED. IT IS LIKELY THAT LEGISLATORS, IN MAKING HALLUCINOGENS ILLEGAL AND IMPOSING HARSH PENALTIES ON THEIR USE, ARE ATTEMPTING TO STIGMATIZE THOSE GROUPS AND RELIGIONS OR POLITICAL IDEAS WITH WHICH THE DRUGS HAVE BECOME IDENTIFIED. THE HISTORY OF NARCOTICS POLICY IN THE UNITED STATES REVEALS HOW THE COUNTRY BECAME ONE OF THE FEW NATIONS WHICH TREATS NARCOTIC ADDICTION AS A CRIMINAL PROBLEM RATHER THAN AS A MEDICAL ONE. SIGNIFICANT MODIFICATION OF NARCOTICS LAWS IS NEEDED. (155 REFERENCES)

620 L1
AUTHORS: KARACKI, LOREN; GALVIN, JOHN J.
TITLE: HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS.
SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS.
SOURCEID: WASH., JOINT COMM. ON CORREC. MANPOWER AND TRAINING, 1968. P. 10-27.

TO DETERMINE THE AVAILABILITY AND ADEQUACY OF EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING RESOURCES FOR PERSONS ENTERING CORRECTIONAL WORK, A SURVEY WAS MADE OF DEGREE PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE FIELD OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS. THE 63 RESPONDING SCHOOLS WHICH OFFERED COURSES IN CRIMINOLOGY OR CORRECTIONS WERE DIVIDED INTO THREE CATEGORIES: ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS (33); NEW PROGRAMS (10); AND NON-DEGREE PROGRAMS (20). OF THE 33 ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS, 4 WERE UNDER CRIMINOLOGY DEPARTMENTS, 21 UNDER SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENTS, AND 8 UNDER OTHER DEPARTMENTS. OF THE ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS, 24 OFFERED SPECIALIZATION OR DEGREES AT BOTH THE UNDERGRADUATE AND THE GRADUATE

LEVELS, WHILE ONLY 2 OF THE 10 NEW PROGRAMS WERE OFFERED AT BOTH LEVELS. PROGRAMS WITHIN SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENTS ARE INTENDED TO SERVE A MUCH BROADER CROSS-SECTION OF THE STUDENT BODY THAN THOSE IN CRIMINOLOGY DEPARTMENTS AS EVIDENCED BY THE LARGER PROPORTION OF ENROLLEES THAN GRADUATES IN THE FIELD. PROGRAMS IN DEPARTMENTS OF SOCIOLOGY AND THOSE IN CRIMINOLOGY DEPARTMENTS ALSO DIFFERED IN TERMS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR STUDENTS, FIELD WORK AND CAREER INTERESTS OF STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES. ATTITUDES OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS TOWARD CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS WERE BELIEVED TO BE QUITE FAVORABLE BUT FEW RESPONDENTS THOUGHT CORRECTIONS AS A CAREER WAS REGARDED AS PRESTIGIOUS BY STUDENTS AND FACULTY. CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES CAN ASSIST DEPARTMENTS WITH COURSES IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS IN A VARIETY OF WAYS. (15 REFERENCES)

621 L1
 AUTHORS: LEJINS, PETER P.
 TITLE: CONTENT OF THE CURRICULUM AND ITS RELEVANCE FOR CORRECTIONAL PRACTICE.
 SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS.
 SOURCEID: WASH., JOINT COMM. ON CORREC. MANPOWER AND TRAINING, 1968. P. 28-56.

PERSONS INTERESTED IN CORRECTIONS AS A CAREER SHOULD RECEIVE UNIVERSITY-LEVEL EDUCATION IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS INCLUDING THE ETIOLOGY OF CRIME; TREATMENT; AND PREVENTION; AS WELL AS TRAINING IN THE SKILLS REQUIRED FOR MODIFYING DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. THE UNDERGRADUATE CURRICULUM IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS LEADING TO A BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE SHOULD SERVE AS A BASIS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF SUBSEQUENT SPECIALIZATIONS. THIS FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS MUST INCLUDE BOTH A SOCIAL SCIENCE COMPONENT AND SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY COURSES IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS. THE SOCIAL SCIENCE COMPONENT SHOULD INCLUDE BOTH SOCIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY. WITHIN THE CONVENTIONAL UNIVERSITY STRUCTURE A SPECIALIZATION IN CRIMINOLOGY MIGHT BEST BE UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY WITH A REQUIRED MINOR IN PSYCHOLOGY. CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL WHO HAVE NOT RECEIVED UNIVERSITY DEGREES MAY TAKE INSERVICE TRAINING, ADULT EDUCATION EXTENSION COURSES, OR A DEGREE PROGRAM IN A RELATED DEPARTMENT. THE UNDERGRADUATE CURRICULUM SHOULD INCLUDE INTRODUCTORY COURSES IN CRIMINOLOGY, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT, COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION AS WELL AS FIELD TRAINING OR PLACEMENT WITH A CORRECTIONAL AGENCY. CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS MUST PROVIDE SPECIFIC AND APPROPRIATE EMPLOYMENT FOR GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY PROGRAM. (7 REFERENCES)

622 L1
 AUTHORS: ESSELSTYN, T.C.
 TITLE: THE PRESTIGE OF CORRECTIONS CURRICULA.
 SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS.
 SOURCEID: WASH., JOINT COMM. ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING, 1968. P. 68-78.

A SURVEY WAS MADE OF 12 DEGREE PROGRAMS IN TERMS OF OPPOSITION OF HOSTILE OR UNINFORMED FACULTY MEMBERS AND EXPERIENCES OF STUDENTS IN ORDER TO EVALUATE STATUS PROBLEMS WHICH ARE SIGNIFICANT FOR CORRECTIONS. RESPONSES TO THE INQUIRY INDICATED THAT ACADEMIC PROGRAMS SIGNIFICANT FOR CORRECTIONS ARE MERELY TOLERATED OR ARE ACTIVELY OPPOSED ON MANY CAMPUSES. THIS OPPOSITION MAY BE THE MOST SERIOUS IMPEDIMENT TO RESOLUTION OF THE CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER PROBLEM. SOME OF THE STATUS PROBLEMS OF CORRECTIONS MIGHT STEM FROM THE FACT THAT CORRECTIONS DOES NOT REALLY DEAL WITH SOME OF THE MORE DIFFICULT ASPECTS OF THE CRIME PROBLEM. (5 REFERENCES)

623 L1
 AUTHORS: WYRSCH, JAKOB.
 TITLE: ZUBER "SCHWERE BEWUSSTSEINSSTORUNG" (ART. 10 STGB) UND "IN SEINEM BEWUSSTSEIN BEEINTRÄCHTIGT" (ART. 11 STGB).
 TRITITLE: DISTURBANCE AND IMPAIRMENT OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN SWISS CRIMINAL LAW.

SOURCE: SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR STRAFRECHT.
SOURCEID: 84(2):113-148, 1968.

UNDER THE SWISS CRIMINAL CODE AN OFFENDER IS NOT CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR AN OFFENSE UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: IF HE IS NOT CONSCIOUS OF HIS OFFENSE; IF HE IS CONSCIOUS OF THE OFFENSE AND OF THE REASON WHY HE IS COMMITTING IT BUT NOT ABLE TO FREELY DECIDE TO ACT; OR IF HE IS CONSCIOUS OF HIS ACT BUT DOES NOT KNOW WHY HE IS COMMITTING IT. IN ALL CASES OF SUCH IMPAIRMENT OF CONSCIOUSNESS THE OFFENDER IS NOT AWARE OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HIS ACT ON OTHERS. (29 REFERENCES)

624 L1
AUTHORS: NEWMAN, CHARLES L.
TITLE: THE CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF POLICE AUTHORITY WITH YOUTH AND FAMILIES IN CRISIS.
SOURCE: POLICE.
SOURCEID: 12(5):18-23, 1968.

THE STRUCTURE AND OPERATION OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY CONTAIN INHERENT CRIME-PRODUCING FACTORS AND THE POLICE ARE, FOR THE MOST PART, UNABLE TO PROVIDE REMEDIES FOR THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS WHICH STIMULATE CRIME. PRESERVATION OF ORDER AND THE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ARE THE MOST BASIC OF POLICE TASKS. THE MODIFICATIONS OF POLICE PRACTICE IN RELATION TO JUVENILES DOES NOT AFFECT BASIC POLICY OBJECTIVES BUT MAY RESULT IN PROCEDURAL DIFFERENCES. THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH AN ARREST CAN BE MADE ARE THE SAME. THE INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES PERTAINING TO JUVENILES AND ADULTS ARE SIMILAR, BUT PSYCHOLOGICAL AND LEGAL DIFFERENCES SOMETIMES REQUIRE, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT JUVENILE FINGERPRINTING AND RECORD KEEPING NOT BE MADE. THE KENT AND GALT DECISIONS HELD THAT DUE PROCESS IS AS IMPORTANT IN JUVENILE CASES AS IN ADULT. POLICE MUST BE CAREFUL THAT THEIR PERSONAL ASSESSMENTS OF THE JUVENILE SUSPECT DO NOT BECOME THE BASIS OF DECISION-MAKING. POLICE SHOULD NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CASES OF NEGLECT OR CHILD ABUSE UNLESS THE CHILD IS IN IMMEDIATE DANGER.

625 L1
AUTHORS: MANELLA, RAYMOND L.
TITLE: POST-INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH.
SOURCEID: WASH., U. S. DEPT. OF HEALTH, ED., AND WELFARE, 1967. 50 P. 25 CENTS.

ALTHOUGH SUCCESSFUL REHABILITATION OF INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENT YOUTH DEPENDS PRIMARILY ON THE AVAILABILITY OF POSTINSTITUTIONAL SERVICES, FEW STATES HAVE ESTABLISHED ADEQUATELY FINANCED AND STAFFED PROGRAMS, SERVICES, AND FACILITIES FOR JUVENILE AFTERCARE. IN MANY STATES THE LAWS RELATING TO CARE AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENT YOUTH ARE AMBIGUOUS; LACK UNIFORMITY; AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONFUSION HAS CREATED INADEQUACIES AND DUPLICATION. ADMINISTRATIVE PATTERNS FOR JUVENILE AFTERCARE VARY WIDELY; NO UNIFORM TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE STANDARDS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR PERSONNEL. SOME STATES, HOWEVER, HAVE ADOPTED GOVERNING POLICIES FOR AFTERCARE SERVICES, ISSUED REGULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS, CONDUCTED REVIEWS OF STAFFING AND PROGRAM NEEDS, AND HAVE CONSTRUCTED RECEPTION-DIAGNOSTIC CENTERS. THE NUMBER OF SMALL GROUP CARE FACILITIES HAS INCREASED. THERE IS WIDE VARIATION IN TYPE OF DISCHARGE ACTION; REPORTING PRACTICES; BUDGETING PRACTICES; ADMINISTRATIVE PHILOSOPHY; LENGTH OF TIME SPENT UNDER SUPERVISION; AND KIND OF INSTITUTIONAL PRERELEASE PROGRAM. TO ASSIST IN PLANNING, ADMINISTERING, AND EVALUATING JUVENILE AFTERCARE PROGRAMS, SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE RELATING TO PLACEMENT PHILOSOPHY; GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF AFTERCARE AGENCIES; RELEASE CRITERIA; HEALTH SERVICES; PRERELEASE PROCEDURES; ADMINISTRATION OF AFTERCARE; FOSTER HOMES; CASE RECORDS; PROFESSIONAL TRAINING; AND CASE LOADS. (58 REFERENCES)

626 L1
AUTHORS: GIBBS, JACK P.
DESIG: EDITOR

TITLE: SUICIDE.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, HARPER & ROW, 1958. 338 P. \$3.75.

THE DIVERSITY OF RESEARCH STUDY RELATING TO SUICIDE CAN BE REDUCED BY THE FRAMING OF TWO GENERAL QUESTIONS: FIRST, WHAT CHARACTERISTICS DISTINGUISH INDIVIDUALS WHO COMMIT SUICIDE FROM THOSE WHO DO NOT? AND SECOND, WHY DOES THE SUICIDE RATE VARY FROM ONE POPULATION TO THE NEXT? AN ATTEMPT IS MADE IN THIS VOLUME AT SYNTHESIZING THESE QUESTIONS BY POSTULATING DISRUPTIONS OF SOCIAL RELATIONS AS THE ETIOLOGICAL FACTOR IN SUICIDE, WHETHER VARIATION IN THE RATE OR THE INDIVIDUAL CASE. THE GENERAL THESIS IS STATED FORMALLY AS TWO PROPOSITIONS: (1) THE GREATER THE INCIDENCE OF DISRUPTED SOCIAL RELATIONS IN A POPULATION, THE HIGHER THE SUICIDE RATE OF THAT POPULATION; AND (2) ALL SUICIDE VICTIMS HAVE EXPERIENCED A SET OF DISRUPTED SOCIAL RELATIONS THAT IS NOT FOUND IN THE HISTORY OF NON-VICTIMS. CONTENTS: THE PROBLEM OF SUICIDE, BY AUSTIN L. PORTERFIELD; VARIATION IN SUICIDE RATES, BY SANFORD LABOVITZ; SURVEY OF THEORIES AND RESEARCH FINDINGS, THEORIES OF VARIATION IN THE SUICIDE RATE, BY WALTER T. MARTIN; INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR AND SUICIDE, BY WILLIAM A. RUSHING; PSYCHOANALYTIC OBSERVATIONS, THE PSYCHODYNAMICS OF SUICIDE, BY HERBERT HENDIN; SUICIDE, BY ALFRED ADLER; A PSYCHOANALYTIC UNDERSTANDING OF SUICIDE, BY ELIZARETH KILPATRICK; BROKEN HOMES AND ATTEMPTED AND COMPLETED SUICIDES, BY THEODORE L. DORPAT, JOAN K. JACKSON, AND HERBERT S. RIPLEY; CASE HISTORY AND HOSPITALIZATION FACTORS IN SUICIDES OF NEUROPSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL PATIENTS, BY NORMAN L. FARBEROW, EDWIN S. SHNEIDMAN, AND CHARLES NEURINGER; SUICIDE AND PARTICULAR SOCIAL STATUSES OR CONDITIONS, OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY AND SUICIDE AMONG WHITE MALES, BY WARREN BREED; ON SUICIDE AND OTHER FORMS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, HUMAN VIOLENCE: A COMPARISON OF HOMICIDE, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, SUICIDE, AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE, BY ALE D. POKORNY; MURDER AND SUICIDE IN FORTY NON-LITERATE SOCIETIES, BY STUART PALMER; PREVENTING SUICIDE, BY EDWIN S. SHNEIDMAN; AND THE JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION OF SUICIDE, BY MICHAEL M. DEAN.

627 L1
AUTHORS: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE POLICE FUNCTION.
TITLE: STANDARDS RELATING TO ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE.
SOURCEID: CHICAGO, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1968. 250 P. \$2.00.

"STANDARDS RELATING TO ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE" IS ONE OF A SERIES OF TENTATIVE REPORTS BEING PREPARED BY ADVISORY COMMITTEES OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION PROJECT ON MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE REPORT RECOMMENDS THAT ALL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC USE OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUES TO OVERHEAR PRIVATE COMMUNICATIONS BE PROHIBITED BUT THAT ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE IS NECESSARY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE AREA OF ORGANIZED CRIME AND NATIONAL SECURITY. (244 REFERENCES)

628 L1
AUTHORS: CLEVELAND. WELFARE FEDERATION. COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION.
TITLE: REPORT OF THE STUDY COMMITTEE ON ANTI-SOCIAL GANG GROUP FORMATIONS.
SOURCEID: CLEVELAND, WELFARE FEDERATION, 1969. 14 P.

THE STUDY COMMITTEE ON ANTI-SOCIAL GANG GROUP FORMATIONS CONSULTED WITH MEMBERS OF FIVE NEGRO AND WHITE GROUPS IN SEVERAL AREAS OF CLEVELAND TO ASSESS THE CURRENT SITUATION; TO DETERMINE THEIR NEEDS; AND TO RECOMMEND SERVICES OR PROGRAMS TO ANSWER THESE NEEDS. IT WAS FOUND THAT PROBLEMS COMMON TO GANG YOUTHS ARE CONCERNED, ON THE SURFACE, WITH UNEMPLOYMENT; LACK OF LEISURE ACTIVITIES; AND RESULTING CONFLICTS WITH POLICE, EDUCATORS, AND OTHERS WITH WHOM THEY HAVE CONTACT. UNDERNEATH, THESE PROBLEMS ARE ROOTED IN THE ABSENCE OF PARENTAL INTEREST AND GUIDANCE; DISTRUST OF AUTHORITY AND DISLIKE OF REGIMENTATION; AND POVERTY-RELATED LACK OF SKILLS AND MOTIVATION. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT: SOCIAL AND ATHLETIC RECREATION FACILITIES BE EXPANDED; MORE INTENSIVE COUNSELING BE OFFERED BY PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO HELP STUDENTS WITH COURSE SELECTION,

STUDY PROGRAMS, AND JOB PLANNING; JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND REQUIREMENTS BE BETTER COMMUNICATED TO YOUTHS; AND A REORGANIZED AND MUCH MORE EXTENSIVE YOUTH PROGRAM BE ESTABLISHED TO SERVE GROUPS OF ALIENATED YOUTH. (10 REFERENCES)

629 L1
 AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SERVICE LEAGUE.
 TITLE: FINAL REPORT OF THE SAN FRANCISCO REHABILITATION PROJECT FOR OFFENDERS.
 SOURCEID: SAN FRANCISCO, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SERVICE LEAGUE, 1968. 56 p.

A DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM WAS LAUNCHED IN SAN FRANCISCO PROVIDING SERVICE TO INDIVIDUAL ADULT OFFENDERS THROUGH A PROFESSIONAL HELPING RELATIONSHIP FOCUSED ON CHANGING PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR. ITS PURPOSE WAS TO REPLACE A JAIL OR PRISON TERM WITH COUNSELING IN THE COMMUNITY. THE OFFENDER SAMPLE OF 109 SUBJECTS WAS BROADLY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GROUP NOW GOING TO JAIL AND PRISON. THE OFFENDERS WERE FOUND TO BE A DISADVANTAGED GROUP IN TERMS OF OPPORTUNITY AND EXPERIENCE, FORCED TO COMPETE IN A GROWINGLY MORE COMPLEX SOCIETY. THE OFFENDER'S HANDICAPS WERE FOUND TO LEAD TO FAILURE AND FRUSTRATION IN HIS EFFORTS TO COMPETE. FOR SOME, THESE FAILURES AND FRUSTRATIONS LEAD TO CRIME. THE PROGRAM HAS SHOWN THAT INTENSIVE REHABILITATION COUNSELING BY PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED WORKERS CAN ACHIEVE RESULTS IN TERMS OF THE REDUCTION OF NEW CRIME, EQUAL TO, IF NOT MORE SUCCESSFULLY THAN IMPRISONMENT. IT IS A PROGRAM WHICH CAN BE SET UP BY EXISTING GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES WHOSE ECONOMIC RETURNS, IN TERMS OF SUPPORT OF THE OFFENDER AND HIS DEPENDENTS DURING TREATMENT, CAN EXCEED THE COSTS OF PROVIDING TREATMENT.

630 L1
 AUTHORS: HADDENBROCK, S.
 TITLE: /PERSONALE ODER SOZIALE SCHULDFAHIGKEIT (VERANTWORTUNGSFAHIGKEIT) ALS GRUNDBEGRIFF DER ZURECHNUNGSNORM?/
 TRITITLE: PERSONAL OR SOCIAL GUILTY (RESPONSIBILITY) AS THE BASIS OF THE CONCEPT OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY?
 SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM (BERLIN).
 SOURCEID: 51(4):145-159, 1968.

WITH GROWING EMPHASIS ON THE ANALYSIS OF CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR THE OFFENDER'S DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY, THE ROLE OF EXPERTS IN SENTENCING KEEPS INCREASING. REFLECTING THIS TREND, THE DRAFT PENAL CODE OF WEST GERMANY DOES NOT PLACE SUFFICIENT EMPHASIS UPON NORMATIVE LEGAL REGULATION OF THE CONCEPT OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. BASED UPON THE PHILOSOPHICAL NOTION OF FREE WILL AND UPON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL NOTION OF MENTAL RESPONSIBILITY, THE DRAFT USES THE APPROACH OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY. MORE APPROPRIATELY, HOWEVER, THE LEGAL NORM SHOULD INCORPORATE THE CONCEPT OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, FREE FROM BOTH METAPHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL BIAS. ONLY IN THREE CASES, TO BE LEGALLY DEFINED WITH PRECISION, SHOULD DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY BE DETERMINED BY PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS: EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE; PSYCHOPATHY; AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

631 L1
 AUTHORS: ENGEL, S.W.
 TITLE: /DAS PROGNOSTISCHE QUARTETT./
 TRITITLE: THE PREDICTION QUARTET.
 SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM (BERLIN).
 SOURCEID: 51(4):160-172, 1968.

PREDICTIONS OF RECIDIVISM ARE TO BE DISTINGUISHED FROM THE PREDICTIONS OF RESOCIALIZATION FOR RECIDIVISM PREDICTION, FOUR TYPES OF ANALYSIS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED: (1) PHYSICAL ANALYSIS CONCERNED WITH THE HISTORY OF DISEASES WHICH MAY HAVE CAUSED MENTAL DISTURBANCE; (2) PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AIMED AT THE DISCOVERY OF EXTERNAL PSYCHOTIC FACTORS THROUGH EXAMINATION OF THE SUBJECT'S

PERSONALITY AND HIS PAST EXPERIENCES; (3) SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS DEALING WITH THREE PSYCHO-SOCIOLOGICAL MODELS: NORMAL SOCIAL BEHAVIOR COMBINED WITH CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR; ABNORMAL SOCIAL BEHAVIOR WITHOUT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR; AND ABNORMAL SOCIAL BEHAVIOR COMBINED WITH CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR; AND (4) COURSE ANALYSIS CONCERNING THE DYNAMIC ASPECTS OF THE PROGRESS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, EXPRESSING THEM IN THE FORM OF A CRIMINOGRAM. THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF ANY ONE OF THE TYPES OF ANALYSIS DIFFERS IN DIFFERENT CASES.

632 L1
 AUTHORS: BRUGGEMANN, DIETER.
 TITLE: /ABWALZUNG UND RUCKWALZUNG VON GELDSTRAFEN UND GELDBUSSEN MIT DEN MITTELEN DES BÜRGERLICHEN RECHTS?/
 TRITITLE: THE SHIFTING AND RECIPROCATING OF MONEY FINES AND COMPENSATIONS BY USING INSTRUMENTS OF CIVIL LAW.
 SOURCE: GOLTDMANN'S ARCHIV FÜR STRAFRECHT (HAMBURG).
 SOURCEID: 61(JUNE):161-176, 1968.

ACCORDING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW OF WEST GERMANY, MONEY FINES AND MONEY RESTITUTION CAN BE TRANSFERRED FROM THE OFFENDER TO ANOTHER PERSON IN ORDER TO MAKE THE OFFENDER ANONYMOUS. ONLY THE FINE, NOT THE RESTITUTION, IS FIRMLY FIXED IN THE SYSTEM OF LEGAL PUNISHMENT. THE MANY PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM THE SHIFTING AND RECIPROCATING OF FINE AND RESTITUTION HAVE AROUSED DIFFERENT OPINIONS ON THE PART OF LEGAL WRITERS. IT SHOULD BE CLEARLY SPECIFIED IN WHAT CASES AND UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES A THIRD PERSON CAN ACT AS A GUARANTOR FOR THE OFFENDER BY PAYING THE SUM DUE AS A FINE OR RESTITUTION. CONSEQUENTLY, CLARITY SHOULD BE MADE IN REGARD TO HIS RIGHTS UNDER CIVIL LAW TO RECOVER THE MONEY PAYMENT INCURRED AS A RESULT OF HIS ACTING AS GUARANTOR. (61 REFERENCES).

633 L1
 AUTHORS: SCHONFELDER, THEA.
 TITLE: /DIE ROLLE DES MÄDCHENS BEI SEXUALDELIKTEN./
 TRITITLE: THE ROLE OF THE GIRL IN SEX OFFENSES.
 SOURCEID: STUTTGART, FERDINAND ENKE VERLAG, 1968. 126 P.

THE STUDY CONCERNING THE INVOLVEMENT OF GIRLS WHO ARE VICTIMS OF PEDOPHILIA WAS BASED UPON THE RECORDS OF 30 SELECTED CASES TREATED AT THE PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC OF HAMBURG-EPPENDORF, WEST GERMANY, AND OF 188 SELECTED CASES TRIED BEFORE THE HAMBURG AND ITZHOE COURTS FROM 1953 TO 1963. THE PERSONALITY OF THE FEMALE CHILD CAN PREDISPOSE HER INVOLVEMENT IN SEX OFFENSES. ACTIVE PARTICIPATION HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED IN ONE-THIRD OF THE CASES. THE MOTIVATION ENCOMPASSES A VARIETY OF FACTORS, NOT EXCLUSIVELY OR EVEN PREDOMINANTLY THE NEED FOR SEXUAL GRATIFICATION. ACTIVE SELF-DEFENSE IS RARE, ESPECIALLY IN THE CASE OF AN ASSAULT BY A FAMILIAR MALE ADULT. EXCEPTIONS ARE GIRLS FIRMLY FIXED TO MORAL NORMS AND THOSE WHO HAVE NOT YET ENTERED THE MATURATION STAGE. STRONG DEFENSE IS ALSO RECORDED BY EMOTIONALLY RETARDED VICTIMS AND IN CASES OF RAPE. REPEATED SEXUAL CONTACTS JEOPARDIZE THE SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE VICTIMS BY CREATING FEELINGS OF SHAME AND EMBARRASSMENT AND BY GENERATING WITHDRAWAL. IN THE BEHAVIOR OF THE VICTIMS, THERE PREVAILS A TENDENCY TOWARDS CONCEALMENT BECAUSE OF ANTICIPATED SOCIAL REACTIONS, RATHER THAN AN URGE FOR SUMMONING OUTSIDE HELP. (56 REFERENCES)

634 L1
 AUTHORS: MACKELL, THOMAS J.
 TITLE: STREAMLINING PROCEDURE FOR GUILTY PLEAS.
 SOURCE: PROSECUTOR.
 SOURCEID: 4(2):75-80, 1968.

PRAGMATIC CONSIDERATIONS OF VOLUME MAKE ACCEPTANCE OF PLEAS OF GUILTY IN LIEU OF TRIALS NECESSARY IN MANY METROPOLITAN AREAS IN 90 TO 95 PERCENT OF THE FELONY INDICTMENTS HANDLED. ACCEPTANCE OF GUILTY PLEAS HAS BEEN CRITICIZED, AS BEING A "BUSINESS OF HAGGLING AMONG DEFENSE ATTORNEYS, PROSECUTORS AND JUDGES," AND A PROCESS OF "WHEELING AND DEALING IN WHICH THE CARDS ARE STACKED FOR THE ACCUSED." THE PROCESS HAS BEEN APPROVED TENTATIVELY, HOWEVER, BY THE

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, WHICH HAS SET FORTH 14 CANONS FOR REGULATING SUCH PROCEDURE; AND WAS ENDORSED BY THE U.S. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, WITH THREE RECOMMENDATIONS. THE FIRST FOUR STAGES IN THE PROCESSING OF FELONY ARRESTS, THOSE FOR SCREENING OUT OBVIOUS CASES ARE LEFT INTACT; EVEN THE FINAL ONE OF FULL-SCALE, POST-CONVICTION REVIEW IS STILL AVAILABLE. EVERY AMERICAN JURISDICTION LACKS MACHINERY AND PROCEDURES FOR THE REGULARIZATION OF ACCEPTANCE OF GUILTY PLEAS. IN ADDITION TO MANY OTHER PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN SETTING UP SUCH MACHINERY: (1) CASE EVALUATION MUST BE MADE BY THE PROSECUTOR, WITH RESPECT TO; WEAKNESS OR STRENGTH OF THE PROSECUTION'S CASE; AND THE PROBLEM OF SEVERE OR LENTIENT TREATMENT; AND (2) THE REGULAR COURT MACHINERY AND PROCEDURE MUST BE CONSIDERED. TO DEAL WITH THE FIRST ISSUE, THE RELEVANT FACTORS CAN BE WEIGHED BY A MULTIPLE PANEL OF PROSECUTORS ON A FORM OUTLINED HERE, WHICH WOULD BE ATTACHED TO THE CASE FILE AND WOULD REPRESENT THE MINIMUM PLEA ACCEPTABLE. CONCERNING THE SECOND PROBLEM, COURT RULES SHOULD PROVIDE NOTICE TO ATTORNEYS, SURETIES, AND THE DEFENDANT TO APPEAR FOR DISCUSSION OF THE PLEAS; AND A SEPARATE COURT PART SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE PLEAS. A MODEL ORDER FOR A PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE EMBODYING THIS PROCEDURE IS ATTACHED.

635 L1
 AUTHORS: FLYNN, ANNE; McDONALD, NUALA; O'DONERTY, E. F.
 TITLE: A SURVEY OF BOYS IN ST. PATRICK'S INSTITUTION: PROJECT ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCE: IRISH JURIST.
 SOURCEID: 2(2):222-232, 1967.

CERTAIN GENERAL ASPECTS OF DELINQUENCY IN IRELAND WERE EXAMINED WITH A VIEW TO PROVIDING A STARTING POINT FOR FURTHER, MORE DETAILED WORK. THE MAJOR ASPECTS INVESTIGATED WERE THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DELINQUENCY AND: (1) GENERAL INTELLIGENCE; (2) EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS; (3) SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS; (4) DELINQUENCY PREDICTION AND CATEGORY OF CRIME; (5) FAMILY STRUCTURE AND INTRA-FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIPS; (6) SEVERAL PERSONALITY FACTORS. A RANDOM SAMPLE OF 32 BOYS, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 18, WERE CHOSEN FROM ST. PATRICK'S PRISON FOR BOYS. INFORMAL INTERVIEWING WAS INTERSPERSED WITH THE MORE FORMAL TESTS, WHICH INCLUDED THE: W. A. I.S.; THE BURT READING TEST; AND THE DR. ANDRY DELINQUENCY PREDICTION SCALE. THE RESULTS SHOWED THAT: (1) 75 PERCENT OF THE BOYS WERE IN THE BORDERLINE MENTAL HANDICAP/DULL NORMAL RANGE OF ABILITY; (2) 50 PERCENT HAD RECEIVED VERY MINIMAL EDUCATION; THE AVERAGE READING ABILITY OF THE BOYS WAS COMPARABLE TO THE THIRD OR FOURTH-GRADE LEVEL ON THE BURT READING TEST; (3) DELINQUENCY IN IRELAND IS PRIMARILY AN URBAN PROBLEM; THE DELINQUENTS STUDIED HERE WERE FROM LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUNDS; THE FATHER WAS EITHER AN UNSKILLED OR A SEMI-SKILLED WORKER; (4) 80 PERCENT HAD DELINQUENCY PREDICTION SCORES ABOVE 250; THE MOST COMMONLY COMMITTED CRIME WAS ROBBERY OR BREAKING AND ENTERING; 86 PERCENT OF THE CRIMES WERE COMMITTED WITH OTHER BOYS; (5) THE AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE OF THE BOYS WAS SEVEN CHILDREN; 40 PERCENT CAME FROM FAMILIES WHERE OTHER MEMBERS HAD COMMITTED CRIMES; 77 PERCENT HAD RECEIVED CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE HOME. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT: THE BOYS, BECAUSE OF THEIR LOW I. Q.'S, GET SPECIAL TEACHING, VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE RELATED TO THEIR LIMITED ABILITIES; BOYS SHOULD BE PSYCHOLOGICALLY TESTED BEFORE BEING SENT TO A PRISON TO AVOID SENDING MENTALLY HANDICAPPED BOYS TO SUCH AN INSTITUTION; AND A MORE DETAILED STUDY OF THE CAUSES OF TRUANCY BE CARRIED OUT, AS THIS APPEARS IN MANY OF THE DELINQUENTS' HISTORIES, WITH THE AIM THAT EARLY DETECTION AND CASEWORK COULD SPOT POTENTIAL DELINQUENTS AND THEREBY WORK TOWARD PREVENTION.

636 L1
 AUTHORS: GITTINS, JOHN.
 TITLE: CHILDREN IN TROUBLE.
 SOURCE: APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE (BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND).
 SOURCEID: 62(3):123-128, 1968.

A WHITE PAPER, "CHILDREN IN TROUBLE," WAS ISSUED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. THE DANGER IS THAT THE PAPER COULD MAKE VERY LITTLE

CHANGE IN CHILD CARE SERVICES. IT LEAVES UNANSWERED THE QUESTION OF THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT BECOMES NECESSARY. THE WORK TO BE DONE BY THE OBSERVATION CENTRES IT PROPOSES WOULD BE BETTER CARRIED OUT BY INTEGRATED OBSERVATION AND ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS, DESIGNED TO SERVE GIVEN GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS, AND CENTERED IN A RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT. SUCH A SYSTEM WOULD PROVIDE THE SIMPLEST METHOD OF GETTING THE RIGHT TREATMENT AT THE EARLIEST STAGE FOR EACH CHILD, BASED ONLY ON THE NEED OF THE CHILD. THE "INTERMEDIATE TREATMENTS" PLAN AND THE JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEES OUTLINED IN THE PAPER WILL BE EFFECTIVE ONLY IF PROPERLY ADMINISTERED. THE NEW SYSTEM OF COMMUNITY HOMES MUST BE WORKED OUT MORE FULLY; AND THE NEED FOR RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS MUST BE FILLED. THE WHITE PAPER DOES LESS THAN JUSTICE TO VOLUNTARY MANAGERS. THE PRINCIPLE OF REPRESENTATION IN MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS AND PARTICULARLY THE REPRESENTATION OF MINORITY GROUPS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOT ADEQUATELY DISCUSSED. APPROVED SCHOOL MANAGERS WILL NO LONGER BE IN Loco PARENTUM TO CHILDREN; HOWEVER, THIS RESPONSIBILITY CANNOT BE REMOVED BY DIFFUSING IT. IT WILL BE ABOUT 10 YEARS BEFORE THE NEW SCHEME IS FULLY OPERATIVE; A GREAT DEAL CAN GO WRONG IN THE MEANTIME. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE INTERVENING PERIOD SHOULD NOT BE SEEN AS A KIND OF PURGATORY TO BE LIVED THROUGH, BUT AS A TIME FOR INTENSIVE AND PURPOSEFUL PLANNING. FINALLY, IF THE WHITE PAPER IS TO BE EFFECTIVE, IT WILL NEED VAST PRACTICAL PREPARATION IN THE FIELD: STAFF WITH THE RIGHT EXPERTISE AND OF THE RIGHT CALIBER MUST BE RECRUITED; PROFESSIONAL BARRIERS MUST BE BROKEN DOWN; HOSTILITIES MUST BE REMOVED; AND RESOURCES FOR THE PREPARATIVE PERIOD MUST BE DELIBERATELY PLANNED TO GIVE MAXIMUM IMPETUS TO THE WHITE PAPER WHEN IT COMES INTO OPERATION.

637 LI
 AUTHORS: SUNNER, S. H.
 TITLE: VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE FOR DELINQUENT GIRLS.
 SOURCE: APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE (BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND).
 SOURCEID: 62131:129-131, 1968.

SPRINGHEAD PARK SCHOOL, LEEDS, ENGLAND IS AN APPROVED SCHOOL FOR 32 EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED GIRLS OF AVERAGE TO GOOD INTELLIGENCE, 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE ON ADMISSION. COMMERCIAL COURSES AND INDIVIDUAL TUITION ARE AVAILABLE TO ALL GIRLS. TRAINING IS PROVIDED IN HOUSEWORK, SERVING, GARDENING, COOKERY, NEEDLEWORK, AND ARTS AND CRAFTS; AND VOLUNTARY WORK AT A LOCAL HOSPITAL IS MADE POSSIBLE. A YOUTH EMPLOYMENT OFFICER VISITS THE SCHOOL WEEKLY; SHE PARTICIPATES IN CASE CONFERENCES; DISCUSSES EACH GIRL'S VOCATIONAL INTERESTS WITH THE GIRL; DETERMINES HER POTENTIAL; AND ADVISES STAFF AS TO WHAT QUALIFICATIONS THE YOUNGSTER SHOULD AIM FOR, IN ORDER TO ENTER THE CAREER OF HER CHOICE. EIGHT GIRLS OF THE 32 ARE ACCOMMODATED IN A HOSTEL ATTACHED TO THE SCHOOL AND ARE PLACED IN OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO RELEASE; THIS ENABLES THEM TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE WORK SITUATION WHILE STILL HAVING THE FULL SUPPORT OF THE SCHOOL. WHEN THE GIRL REACHES THE STAGE OF BEING READY FOR OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT, THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT OFFICER CONTACTS LOCAL EMPLOYERS AND PREPARES THE WAY FOR AN INTERVIEW. TO DATE IN EVERY CASE WHERE A GIRL HAS BEEN PLACED, CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE EMPLOYER AND THE SCHOOL HAS BEEN ACHIEVED. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SCHOOL AND THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICER PROVIDES AN EXAMPLE OF THE VALUE OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT SOCIAL AGENCIES DEALING WITH FAMILIES "AT RISK." THE USE OF VOCATIONAL TESTING IS PLANNED AS FOLLOW-UP TO THE INITIAL TESTING PRESENTLY UNDERTAKEN ON ADMISSION.

638 LI
 AUTHORS: BARSBY, IAN.
 TITLE: THE USE OF PSYCHIATRISTS IN APPROVED SCHOOLS.
 SOURCE: APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE (BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND).
 SOURCEID: 62131:133-135, 1968.

THE USE OF PSYCHIATRISTS IN APPROVED SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN IS SUBJECT TO MISUNDERSTANDING ON BOTH SIDES: THE PSYCHIATRIST IS TEMPTED TO SEE THE APPROVED SCHOOL AS AN EXTENSION OF THE HOSPITAL TREATMENT CENTRE; THE SCHOOL MAY VIEW HIS INTRODUCTION AS A THREAT TO ITS NORMAL EDUCATIVE PROCESSES. NEITHER STANDPOINT IS TENABLE;

PSYCHIATRY IS NO MORE AND NO LESS THAN A USEFUL TOOL TO BE PROPERLY UTILIZED BY THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES. THE PROBLEM IS TO DETERMINE HOW IT SHOULD BE USED TO GAIN OPTIMUM BENEFIT. PSYCHIATRISTS CAN MAKE THEIR CONTRIBUTION BY CONCENTRATING: (1) ON THE ORGANIZATION, ITS OBJECTIVES, AND THE WAY IT SETS OUT TO ACHIEVE THEM; (2) THE STAFF, THEIR ATTITUDES, AND THE WAY IN WHICH THEY VIEW THEIR FUNCTION; AND (3) THE BOYS THEMSELVES. SPECIFICALLY, THERE ARE FOUR WAYS IN WHICH THE PSYCHIATRIST SHOULD INVOLVE HIMSELF: (1) THROUGH HELPING THE TOP ECHELON OF STAFF TO MOVE ON TO MORE THERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES AND ATTITUDES; (2) BY AIDING FEMALE STAFF WITH THEIR PROBLEMS; (3) THROUGH CASEWORK CONFERENCE, ASSISTING STAFF TO CONSOLIDATE AT A MORE THERAPEUTIC LEVEL; AND (4) BY MAKING THERAPEUTIC CONTACT AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL WITH STAFF AND BOYS PRIVATELY.

639

LI

AUTHORS: GUTTENTAG, MARCIA.

TITLE: THE RELATIONSHIP OF UNEMPLOYMENT TO CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.

SOURCE: JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ISSUES.

SOURCEID: 24(1):105-114, 1968.

A SIMPLE CAUSE AND EFFECT RELATIONSHIP CANNOT BE ISOLATED BETWEEN EMPLOYMENT AND CRIME. IT IS NECESSARY TO EXPLORE THE EXACT NATURE AND OPERATION OF VARIABLES INTERVENING BETWEEN THESE TWO FACTORS, INCLUDING: POPULATION CHANGES OCCURRING IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF THE COUNTRY; RURAL VERSUS URBAN SHIFTS; AND CHANGES IN THE HOMOGENEITY OR HETEROGENEITY OF A POPULATION. MULTIPLE SOURCES OF ERROR ARE CONTAINED IN STATISTICS ON CRIME; AND LACK OF UNIFORMITY AND COMPARABILITY OF ECONOMIC INDICES PRESENTS A COMPLEX PROBLEM IN EVALUATION OF THESE AS WELL. IN THE FEW STUDIES WHICH HAVE ARRIVED AT CLEAR-CUT ANSWERS, DEMOGRAPHIC AND CENSUS DATA PROVIDED INDEPENDENT MEASURES FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF ECONOMIC, GEOGRAPHIC, AND SOCIAL VARIABLES, WHICH WERE EXAMINED BY CLUSTER ANALYSIS. THE DELINQUENCY RATE WAS FOUND TO BE RELATED TO THE INSTABILITY OR THE ANOMIC CHARACTER OF A GIVEN AREA, AND NOT TO ITS SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITION. THUS, WHERE THERE IS ANOMIE, OR THE LACK OF STABLE NORMS, AS REFLECTED IN HIGH POPULATION MOBILITY AND A FAST RATE OF SOCIAL CHANGE, THERE SHOULD BE FOUND HIGH DELINQUENCY RATES. THUS, HIGH DELINQUENCY RATES FOLLOW CONDITIONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT WHEN JOB PATTERNS CHANGE, CAUSING POPULATION SHIFTS AND RESULTING INSTABILITY. WHEN, HOWEVER, RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION AND HIGH EMPLOYMENT ARE ACCOMPANIED BY POPULATION MOVEMENT, CONDITIONS FOR ANOMIE ARE ALSO CREATED, AND A HIGH DELINQUENCY RATE OCCURS. FURTHER, WHERE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND HIGH EMPLOYMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY SOCIAL CHANGES OR MAJOR POPULATION SHIFTS, THERE IS A DECLINING RATE OF DELINQUENCY UNDER CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC AFFLUENCE. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING COULD PREVENT THE CREATION OF ANOMIC CONDITIONS WHICH RESULT FROM INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATIONS, THEREBY HELPING TO LOWER THE DELINQUENCY RATE. (117 REFERENCES).

640

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AUTHORS: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH ASSOCIATES.

TITLE: PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF CRIMINAL PENALTIES: A RESEARCH REPORT.

SOURCEID: SAN FRANCISCO, SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH ASSOCS., 1968. 20 P.

IN AN ATTEMPT TO INVESTIGATE PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CRIMINAL PENALTIES IN CALIFORNIA, 3,348 QUESTIONNAIRES WERE ADMINISTERED TO MALE REGISTERED VOTERS AND OTHERS FROM FOUR URBAN COUNTIES AND TWO SUBURBAN-RURAL COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA, AS WELL AS TO DEVIANT SUBGROUPS. THE FOLLOWING FOUR QUESTIONS WERE ASKED: (1) HOW KNOWLEDGEABLE ARE THE PEOPLE IN CALIFORNIA ABOUT PENALTIES FOR VARIOUS CRIMES? (2) WHAT IS THE PUBLIC'S PERCEPTION OF THE "CRIME PROBLEM" AND WHAT DO THEY THINK SHOULD BE DONE TO LESSEN THE CRIME RATE? (3) WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE OF PENALTIES AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR? (4) IF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PENALTIES DOES NOT DETER CRIME, WHAT MIGHT? DATA ON THE RESPONDENTS' AGE, EDUCATION, OCCUPATION, AND RACE WERE OBTAINED. A TOTAL OF 1,567 FORMS WERE COLLECTED. THE 1,024 RESPONDING MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC WERE REPRESENTATIVE BY AGE AND RACE, AND OVER-REPRESENTED IN EDUCATION BY THE COLLEGE-EDUCATED. ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE INDICATED THAT:

(1) GENERAL PUBLIC RESPONDENTS WERE QUITE IGNORANT ABOUT PENALTIES FOR CRIMES; (2) ABOUT THREE-FOURTHS OF ALL RESPONDENTS THOUGH THE CRIME RATE WAS TOO HIGH; THE YOUNGER, BETTER-EDUCATED, AND EMPLOYED LOOKED TO LONG-RANGE OR INDIRECT SOLUTIONS AIMED AT REMOVING CAUSES; THE OLDER, LESS WELL-EDUCATED, AND UNEMPLOYED FAVORED A MORE DIRECT, IMMEDIATE REACTION TO CRIME; (3) THERE WAS SOME EVIDENCE THAT THE MORE DELINQUENT THE GROUP OF RESPONDENTS, THE MORE KNOWLEDGEABLE THEY WERE ABOUT PENALTIES; THUS, THE MORE CRIMINAL, THE LESS LIKELY THEY WERE TO HAVE BEEN DETERRED BY KNOWLEDGE OF PENALTIES; AND (4) THE LESS DELINQUENT GROUPS WERE CONTROLLED BY INTERNAL SANCTIONS; WHILE THE MORE DELINQUENT THE GROUP, THE LESS WAS THE CONCERN WITH INTERNAL SANCTIONS AND THE GREATER WAS THE CONCERN ABOUT GOING TO PRISON; HOWEVER, EXTERNAL SANCTIONS ARE NOT AS EFFECTIVE AS DETERRENTS AGAINST CRIME AS ARE SELF-SANCTIONS. RESPONSES ABOUT CRIMINAL PENALTIES WERE NOT INFLUENCED BY AGE, EDUCATION, OCCUPATION, OR RACE; THEY WERE INFLUENCED, THOUGH, BY IDENTIFICATION WITH A DELINQUENT OR CRIMINAL SUBGROUP.

641 L1
 AUTHORS: BRADY, JOHN C., II; BRODSKY, STANLEY L.; GRENFELL, JOHN E.
 TITLE: EVALUATION OF SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL CHANGES IN
 CORRECTIONAL TRAINING OFFICER ATTITUDES.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION.
 SOURCEID: 20(2):4-6, 1968.

A NINE-WEEK TRAINING PROGRAM FOR CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS WAS CARRIED OUT WITH THE FOLLOWING GOALS: (1) TO DEVELOP THE IDEA OF THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE CORRECTIONAL OFFICER; (2) TO EXPOSE THE TRAINEES TO NEW MEDIA, EQUIPMENT, AND DIDACTIC PROCEDURE BEING INITIATED IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION TODAY; (3) TO ALTER FRAMES OF REFERENCE FROM CUSTODIAL ORIENTATIONS TO EMPHASIS ON THE PRACTICES OF TREATMENT; AND (4) TO ATTEMPT TO MODIFY THE MEN'S ATTITUDES TOWARD THE SELECTED TOPICS OF PRISONS IN GENERAL, THE CORRECTIONAL OFFICER, PRISON ADMINISTRATION, AND INMATES. SUBJECTS WERE 17 STAFF TRAINING OFFICERS FROM 13 MIDWESTERN STATES. THEY COMPRISED A HETEROGENEOUS GROUP AS TO AGE, EDUCATION, AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS. THE EVALUATION INSTRUMENT USED WAS THE OSGOOD SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL, WHICH IS A COMBINATION OF CONTROLLED ASSOCIATIONS AND SCALING PROCEDURES. ALL 17 SUBJECTS WERE ADMINISTERED THE TECHNIQUE DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM; A SUBSEQUENT MEASURE, USING THE SAME INSTRUMENT, WAS GIVEN AT COMPLETION. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT THE OFFICERS' ATTITUDES ON PRISONS, CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS, ADMINISTRATORS, AND INMATES WOULD INCREASE SIGNIFICANTLY IN A POSITIVE DIRECTION; AND THAT THE OVERALL RESPONSES ON THE FOUR CONCEPTS WOULD VARY SIGNIFICANTLY, I.E., THAT THE TOTAL ATTITUDE SCORE REFLECTED BY THE SUBJECTS TOWARD EACH OF THE RATED TARGETS WOULD DIFFER FROM THE SCORES FOR EACH OF THE REMAINING TARGETS. IT WAS OBSERVED THAT NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN RATINGS OF ANY OF THE FOUR CONCEPTS OCCURRED AFTER THE COURSE. THE STABILITY OF THE RATINGS MAY BE RELATED TO CHANGE IN AREAS NOT TAPPED BY THE MEASURING INSTRUMENT. (3 REFERENCES)

642 L1
 AUTHORS: MASSER, EDWARD V.; ARNETTE, JOHNNY L.
 TITLE: THE USE OF THE SATZ-MOGEL WAIS SHORT FORM WITH PRISON
 INMATES.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION.
 SOURCEID: 20(2):7, 18, 1968.

A STUDY WAS MADE TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT THE SATZ-MOGEL WAIS SHORT FORM IS A VALID INSTRUMENT FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF PRISON INMATES. SUBJECTS WERE 71 INMATES OF FLORIDA STATE PRISON, RAIFORD, FLORIDA. OF THESE, 21 WERE NEGRO; 50 WERE WHITE. THEY WERE INMATES WHO HAD BEEN REFERRED TO THE PSYCHIATRIC DEPARTMENT OF THE PRISON HOSPITAL FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION. THE SUBJECTS HAD BEEN INCARCERATED FOR VARIOUS CRIMES, AND RANGED IN AGE FROM 19 TO 62. I.Q.'S RANGED FROM 67 TO 144 ON THE REGULAR FORM, AND FROM 64 TO 141 ON THE SATZ-MOGEL. THE REGULAR FORM OF THE WAIS WAS ADMINISTERED THE SUBJECTS; THE FORM WAS SCORED AND SCALE SCORES AND I.Q.'S WERE RECORDED. THE SATZ-MOGEL CRITERIA WERE THEN APPLIED TO EACH OF THE

PROTOCOLS AND SCALE SCORES AND I.Q.'S RECORDED. THE 11 SUB-TEST SCALE SCORES FOR BOTH FORMS WERE COMPARED BY USE OF THE PEARSON PRODUCT MOMENT METHOD OF CORRELATION. THE CONCLUSIONS WERE THAT: (1) THE SUB-TEST SCALE SCORES OF PRISON INMATES OBTAINED BY THE SATZ-MOGEL WAIS SHORT FORM CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF THOSE OBTAINED BY THE REGULAR FORM OF THE WAIS; AND (2) THE SATZ-MOGEL WAIS SHORT FORM CAN BE USED FOR DIAGNOSTIC PURPOSES IN THE PRISON SETTING AS THE SCALE SCORES OBTAINED BY THE SHORT FORM CORRELATE HIGHLY WITH THOSE OBTAINED BY THE REGULAR FORM OF THE WAIS. USE OF THE SHORT FORM WOULD MAKE POSSIBLE A MORE COMPLETE PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF A GREATER NUMBER OF INMATES. (4 REFERENCES)

643 L1
 AUTHORS: COHEN, BRUCE J.; VENER, ARTHUR M.
 TITLE: SELF-CONCEPT MODIFICATION AND TOTAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION.
 SOURCEID: 20(2):8-11, 14, 16, 17, 24, 1968.

A COMPARISON WAS MADE OF CHANGES IN THE SELF-CONCEPTS OF INMATES ASSIGNED TO TWO DIFFERENT "TOTAL" CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YOUTHFUL OFFENDER: THE IONIA REFORMATORY, MICHIGAN, A TRADITIONAL, INDUSTRIAL PRISON PROVIDING A MINIMUM OF INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT; AND THE MICHIGAN TRAINING UNIT WHICH USES PERSONAL COUNSELING AND ACADEMIC-VOCATIONAL TRAINING AS THE CORE OF ITS PROGRAM. DURING A SELECTED TWO-MONTH PERIOD, THE FIRST 70 MEN ASSIGNED TO THE REFORMATORY AND THE FIRST 70 ASSIGNED TO THE TRAINING UNIT, WERE CHOSEN FOR COMPARISON. CADE'S INVENTORIES FOR MEASURING SELF-CONCEPT AND THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN SELF-CONCEPT AND IDEAL SELF, WERE FIRST ADMINISTERED TO EACH MAN AFTER ASSIGNMENT TO HIS INSTITUTION. AN IDENTICAL SET OF INVENTORIES WAS AGAIN ADMINISTERED AFTER THE INMATES WERE CONFINED FOR SIX MONTHS. BOTH SAMPLE GROUPS WERE FAIRLY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RESPECTIVE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATIONS TO WHICH THEY WERE ASSIGNED, IN TERMS OF AGE, AVERAGE GRADE RATING, MEAN I.Q., AND RECIDIVISM. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT, BECAUSE OF THE LESS TOTAL NATURE OF THE TRAINING UNIT, ITS TRAINING PROGRAM AND ITS ACTIVE USE OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP COUNSELING, THAT INMATES ASSIGNED TO IT, WHEN COMPARED WITH THOSE ASSIGNED TO THE REFORMATORY, WOULD EXPERIENCE A GREATER HEIGHTENING OF THEIR SELF-CONCEPT AND SELF-ESTEEM AFTER SIX MONTHS. THE TWO SAMPLES, WHEN COMPARED, SHOWED NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN THEIR MEAN SCORES ON THE PRETEST. IT WAS FOUND THAT, AS A GROUP, INMATES ASSIGNED TO THE IONIA REFORMATORY EXPERIENCED NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN EITHER THEIR ACTUAL SELF-CONCEPT OR THEIR ACTUAL AND SELF-IDEAL DISCREPANCY SCORES. THOSE ASSIGNED TO THE M.T.U., HOWEVER, DEMONSTRATED BOTH A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN THEIR SELF-CONCEPT SCORES AND THEIR ACTUAL AND SELF-IDEAL DISCREPANCY SCORES, INDICATING AN INCREASE IN SELF-CONCEPT AND SELF-ESTEEM. THIS, COUPLED WITH THE EXCEEDINGLY LOW RECIDIVISM RATES OF FORMER CHARGES OF THE M.T.U., JUSTIFIES FURTHER EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LESS TOTAL CORRECTIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS FOR OTHER TYPES OF INMATES. (6 REFERENCES)

644 L1
 AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 TITLE: THE ARTS, YOUTH, AND SOCIAL CHANGE.
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., DEPT. OF HEALTH, ED. AND WELFARE, 1968.
 307 P. APP.

THIS PROJECT, THE ARTS, YOUTH, AND SOCIAL CHANGE, GREW OUT OF A COMMITMENT TO THE IDEA THAT BOTH INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES MUST BE ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN THEIR OWN DEVELOPMENT AND THAT ART IS A MEANS OF REACHING THE YOUNG AND MOBILIZING A COMMUNITY. A SURVEY WAS MADE OF PERFORMING ARTS PROGRAMS WHICH PROMOTED ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMUNITY AND CONCERNED CHANGING THE INDIVIDUAL THROUGH HIS PARTICIPATION AS EITHER PERFORMER OR AUDIENCE. REACTIONS TO THE SURVEY MATERIAL BY A GROUP OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS WHOSE PAPERS WERE REACTED TO IN TURN BY A GROUP OF PERFORMING ARTS CONSULTANTS PROVIDES THE BASIS FOR A DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE TWO. THE SURVEY TEAM INTERVIEWED 47 GROUPS MOST OF WHICH WERE LOCATED IN SAN FRANCISCO,

LJS ANGELES, AND NEW YORK. AN ADDITIONAL 18 GROUPS WERE CONTACTED BY MAIL. THE SOCIAL SCIENTISTS WERE ASKED TO REVIEW THE INTERVIEW AND STUDY GROUP REPORTS AND TO DISCUSS THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROGRAMS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. THEIR PAPERS DEAL WITH THE GOALS OF THE DIFFERENT PERFORMING ARTS PROGRAMS AND PROBLEMS CAUSED BY LACK OF CLARITY ABOUT GOALS; THE EFFECT OF PARTICIPATION ON INDIVIDUAL YOUTH AND WHAT THIS MIGHT MEAN FOR BOTH PERSONAL AND SOCIAL CHANGE; THE CHARACTERISTICS OF EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS FOR RESCIZING YOUTH; THE PERFORMING ARTS IN TERMS OF THEIR ROLE AS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION; AND WAYS IN WHICH THE ARTS MIGHT BE USED TO CREATE NEW ROLES FOR YOUTH IN SOCIETY. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PROGRAMS APPEAR IN THE APPENDIX.

645 L1
 AUTHORS: WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.
 TITLE: LAYMEN - LAY BOARDS - CORRECTIONS.
 SOURCEID: BOULDER, COLO., WESTERN INTERSTATE COMM. FOR HIGHER ED., 1968. 54 P.

THERE EXISTS IN A DEMOCRACY A PERSISTENT SAFEGUARD AGAINST INSULARITY, EXTREMISM AND EXCESSES BY THE PUBLICLY SUPPORTED AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS. THIS IS THE LAY BOARD WHOSE ROLE IS TO REPRESENT THE BROAD COMMUNITY INTEREST, THUS PROVIDING ESSENTIAL CHECKS AND BALANCES. THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS HAS UTILIZED LAY BOARDS EXTENSIVELY AND A COMMON CHARACTERISTIC HAS EMERGED -- LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF ROLE. THIS PUBLICATION IS AN ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP A CLEARER UNDERSTANDING OF THE COMPLEMENTARY ROLES OF THE BOARD-CORRECTIONS RELATIONSHIP. IT IS THE RESULT OF A TWO-DAY INSTITUTE, PLANNED AND DEVELOPED BY THE WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION'S CORRECTIONS PROGRAM. CONTENTS: THE EXTENT OF THE CRIME PROBLEM, BY E. K. NELSON; CORRECTIONAL MYTH AND CORRECTIONAL REALITY, BY JOSEPH LOHMAN; JUVENILE JUSTICE AND THE LAITY, BY TED RUBIN; RESPONSIBILITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAY BOARDS, BY LOUIS LEVIN; DILEMMAS IN LAY BOARD OPERATIONS, BY FRED KOTZEN; AND THE POLITICS OF BOARDS, BY ROY SORENSON. (23 REFERENCES)

646 L1
 AUTHORS: DERSHOWITZ, ALAN M.
 TITLE: PSYCHIATRY IN THE LEGAL PROCESS: "A KNIFE THAT CUTS BOTH WAYS."
 SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
 SOURCEID: 51(10):370-377, 1968.

AN IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCE OF PSYCHIATRIC INVOLVEMENT IN THE LEGAL PROCESS HAS BEEN THE GRADUAL INTRODUCTION OF A MEDICAL MODEL IN PLACE OF THE LAWS' EFFORTS TO ARTICULATE LEGALLY RELEVANT CRITERIA. THE COST OF THIS SUBSTITUTION HAS BEEN CONFUSION OF PURPOSE, AND, IN SOME INSTANCES, NEEDLESS DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY. THIS ATTEMPT TO IMPOSE A MEDICAL MODEL ON THE LEGAL PROCESS OF DISTINGUISHING THE RESPONSIBLE FROM THE IRRESPONSIBLE CULMINATED IN THE DURHAM V. UNITED STATES CASE, DECIDED IN 1954. THIS CASE URGED THE COURT TO ADOPT THE PSYCHIATRISTS' MODEL OF "INSANITY." THE UPSHOT, IN THE INSANITY DEFENSE, HAS BEEN TO MAKE THE CRITICAL QUESTIONS ASKED LESS RELEVANT TO THE PURPOSE OF THE LAW. THE PROCESS OF CIVIL COMMITMENT OF THE MENTALLY ILL HAS ALSO SUFFERED FROM PSYCHIATRIC INVOLVEMENT. SUCH CONFINEMENT -- LIKE THE DEFENSE OF INSANITY -- WAS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED TO FURTHER VAGUELY ARTICULATED LEGAL GOALS. AT PRESENT, THE CRITERIA FOR THIS TYPE OF CONFINEMENT ARE SO VAGUE THAT COURTS MERELY REVIEW DECISIONS MADE BY PSYCHIATRISTS. THE PROBLEM OF CIVIL COMMITMENT OUGHT TO BE RESTATED, EMPLOYING FUNCTIONAL, NON-MEDICAL CRITERIA: THE LIBERTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL MUST BE BALANCED AGAINST THE RISKS A FREE SOCIETY MUST TOLERATE. IT MUST BE DETERMINED: WHAT SORTS OF HARM JUSTIFY INCARCERATION; AND HOW LIKELY THE PREDICTED EVENT MUST BE TO JUSTIFY PREVENTIVE INCARCERATION. THE PSYCHIATRIST, WHO MAKES THESE DECISIONS, DOES SO ON THE BASIS OF HIS OWN VALJE JUDGMENTS. THE ACCURACY OF PSYCHIATRIC PREDICTIONS IS RARELY CHECKED THROUGH FOLLOW-UP STUDIES; MOST OF SUCH STUDIES STRONGLY SUGGEST THAT PSYCHIATRISTS ARE INACCURATE PREDICTORS. HIGHER VISIBILITY OF ERRONEOUS PREDICTIONS OF NONVIOLENCE INCLINES THE PSYCHIATRIST TO OVERPREDICT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. NO LEGAL RULE SHOULD BE PHRASED IN

MEDICAL TERMS; AND NO LEGAL DECISION SHOULD BE TURNED OVER TO THE PSYCHIATRIST.

647 L1
AUTHORS: WRIGHT, EUGENE A.
TITLE: COURTROOM DECORUM AND THE TRIAL PROCESS.
SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
SOURCEID: 51(10):378-382, 1968.

THE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS IN A TRIAL IS GIVEN WITH EMPHASIS ON THE ROLE OF THE JUDGE. PROCEDURES USED IN: THE PREPARATION TO OPEN COURT; THE OPENING OF COURT; THE CALL OF THE CALENDER; THE CONDUCT OF THE TRIAL; THE FIRST STAGE OF THE TRIAL; THE GIVING OF THE DEFENDANT'S CASE; AND THE CLOSING ARGUMENT ARE OUTLINED, WITH THE AIM OF INSTRUCTING THE JUDGE IN HOW TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE IN HIS CONDUCT OF A TRIAL, IN ORDER THAT CITIZENS HAVE INCREASED RESPECT FOR HIM, FOR HIS COURT, AND FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. OBJECTIVITY IN THE JUDGE IS STRESSED.

648 L1
AUTHORS: GIBSON, FRANK K.; PAYNE, RAYMOND.
TITLE: PERSONALITY AND CLASSIFICATION IN CRIMINAL CORRECTIONS.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
SOURCEID: 30(3):7-8, 10, 27, 1968.

THE CONCEPT OF THE PERSISTENCE OF PERSONALITY ORGANIZATION HAS THREE ELEMENTS: (1) PERSONALITY IS LEARNED OR ACQUIRED; (2) PERSONALITY PERSISTS; (3) CORRECTIONS SHOULD RECOGNIZE AND WORK WITH, RATHER THAN AGAINST, THIS FACT. THE SUBMISSIVE PERSON, I.E., THE INDIVIDUAL WHO WILL NOT INITIATE ACTION, IS COMFORTABLE IN THE MODERN PRISON; HE IS ABLE TO CONFORM TO THE RULES, REGULATIONS, AND REQUIREMENTS SO AS TO PLEASE THE ADMINISTRATION. THE MODERN PRISON SYSTEM ATTEMPTS TO CREATE IN OTHER PERSONALITY TYPES THIS SUBMISSIVENESS. THE ENTIRE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM FALSELY ASSUMES THAT ALL ACCUSED OR CONVICTED PERSONS HAVE A COMMON PERSONALITY; AND THAT A STRINGENT REGIME WILL CHANGE A DEFIANT OR AGGRESSIVE PERSONALITY INTO A SUBMISSIVE NONCRIMINAL. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT: (1) CORRECTIONS PHILOSOPHY BE SHIFTED FROM A CONCERN WITH ACHIEVING SUBMISSION TO AN EMPHASIS ON ESTABLISHING INTERNAL BEHAVIORAL CONTROLS AND DIRECTION IN EACH INMATE; (2) THE INMATE BE APPROACHED AS A WHOLE PERSON; (3) INMATE TRAINING PROGRAMS BE BROADENED TO PREPARE INMATES FOR COMPLETE READJUSTMENT TO SOCIETY; AND (4) AN ATTEMPT BE MADE TO MATCH PRISONERS AND CUSTODIAL PERSONNEL ON PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS. (15 REFERENCES)

649 L1
AUTHORS: SAMPLES, VIRGIL L.
TITLE: "SNIFFING" AT MCNEIL ISLAND.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
SOURCEID: 30(3):11, 13, 27, 1968.

INCIDENTS INVOLVING THE SNIFFING OF A TYPE OF GLUE USED IN FABRICATING LEATHER PURSES AT THE U.S. PENITENTIARY ON MCNEIL ISLAND, WASHINGTON, WERE FIRST NOTED IN 1962. THE MAJOR PROBLEM CREATED BY THE PRACTICE WAS THE DANGER TO THE HEALTH OF THE PARTICIPATING INMATE. FROM THE SPRING OF 1962 TO THE END OF 1964 THE DETECTABLE OFFENSE RATE WAS FIVE TO EIGHT PER MONTH. BY THE BEGINNING OF 1965, SNIFFING WAS NOTED TO BE DYING OUT AMONG THE WHITE POPULATION DUE PROBABLY TO A LACK OF STATUS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRACTICE AND TO THE HEALTH HAZARDS INVOLVED. AT THE SAME TIME, INCIDENCE ROSE AMONG INDIAN AND MEXICAN INMATES; BY 1966, 17 TO 20 DETECTABLE OFFENSES PER MONTH WERE COMMON. MORE REFINED SNIFFING METHODS HAVE CUT DOWN THE DETECTABLE RATE SINCE THAT TIME. DURING 1966, OF THE GROUP OF PARTICIPATING INDIANS, ABOUT 10 WERE REPEATED OFFENDERS; THESE WERE THE MENTALLY DULL, SOCIALLY INFERIOR, OR EMOTIONALLY UNBALANCED. THESE MEN SHOWED AN ADDICTION TO THE EFFECTS OF SNIFFING AND AN ACCOMPANYING MARKED DETERIORATION IN MENTAL PROCESSES. MANY MEANS OF ERADICATING SNIFFING HAVE BEEN TRIED, NONE OF WHICH HAS SUCCEEDED. IT IS THOUGHT, HOWEVER, THAT SOME DEGREE OF CONTROL EXISTS. METHODS

ATTEMPTED HAVE BEEN: EARLY DETECTION AND APPREHENSION; COUNSELING; ASSISTANCE WITH SOME PROBLEM OF THE INMATE WHICH MIGHT HAVE CAUSED THE SNIFFING; AND DISCIPLINARY ACTION USUALLY INVOLVING LOSS OF STATUTORY GOOD TIME AND OF EXTRA PRIVILEGES; AND THE ADMINISTERING OF A DRYING-OUT PERIOD. IT IS BELIEVED THAT SNIFFING WILL REMAIN A PROBLEM OF THE INSTITUTION UNTIL SOME MORE EFFECTIVE MEANS OF CONTROL IS DEvised.

650 L1
 AUTHORS: LEASE, JOHN F.
 TITLE: A REVIEW OF PRISON DIETARY PRACTICES.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 30(3):14-17, 1968.

THE POLICIES OF PENAL DIETARY PRACTICES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE PROGRESSED OVER TIME. A SPIRIT OF SOCIAL REFORM WHICH INFLUENCED IMPROVEMENT IN PENAL FEEDING IN THE 18TH CENTURY WAS ABANDONED IN THE 19TH CENTURY AND DID NOT REVIVE UNTIL THE PRESENT. IN THE 19TH CENTURY, IN MOST PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, INMATES WERE FED IN THEIR CELLS; AND WERE SENTENCED TO SVEED ALL OR PART OF THEIR TERM IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT ON A DIET OF BREAD AND WATER. BY THE 1890'S A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONS HAD BROKEN AWAY FROM THE PINT-QUART ECONOMY SYSTEM OF RATIONING, AND THE INCIDENCE OF CLINICAL CASE OF MALNUTRITION HAD BEEN REDUCED; HOWEVER, PRISONERS IN THE WEST AND SOUTH WERE STILL GIVEN ONLY A SUBSISTENCE LEVEL DIET UNDER POOR HYGIENIC CONDITIONS. BY THE 1930'S THE MAJORITY OF AMERICAN PRISONS WERE FEEDING THEIR INMATES IN HALLS; A PREVIOUS DEMAND FOR SILENCE DURING MEALS WAS MITIGATED BY THE PERFORMANCE OF AN ORCHESTRA IN DINING HALLS; 12 TO 35 CENTS WAS THE AVERAGE PRICE SPENT DAILY PER MAN FOR FOOD. THE MOST RAPID PROGRESS IN THE HISTORY OF PENAL FEEDING WAS MADE OVER THE PAST FOUR DECADES. THE PRESENT DIET OF AN INMATE AT A MAJOR PRISON COSTS AT LEAST 24 CENTS PER MEAL; OFFICERS SUPERVISE DINING HALLS; AND STRESS IS PLACED ON SANITATION. IT IS NOW RECOGNIZED THAT FOOD SERVICE IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CONCERNS OF A PENAL INSTITUTION, SECOND ONLY TO SECURITY AND CONTRIBUTING TO IT. EVALUATION OF THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF THE NATION'S PRISONERS BY COMPETENT NUTRITIONISTS IS STILL NEEDED, HOWEVER. DURING RECENT YEARS ATTENTION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO A BRANCH OF BEHAVIORAL PSYCHOLOGY CONCERNED WITH THE EFFECTS OF DIET. INMATES COULD AFFORD EXCELLENT SUBJECTS FOR RESEARCH IN THIS AREA. (12 REFERENCES)

651 L1
 AUTHORS: BURKE, PETER E.
 TITLE: PRISON REFORM IN SWEDEN.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 30(3):18-19, 1968.

SWEDEN HAS FOR SOME TIME BEEN REGARDED AS A MODEL COUNTRY IN THE AREA OF PRISON TREATMENT. THE PROCEDURES OF CONFINEMENT; PRIVILEGES MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PRISONER; VOCATIONAL AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES PRESENTED; POLICIES ON PAY, WORK RELEASE, VISITS AND LEAVES; AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES PROVIDED IN A MODERN SWEDISH PRISON ARE DESCRIBED. THE PRISONER IS GIVEN AS MUCH FREEDOM AS IS POSSIBLE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF HIS IMPRISONMENT; AND EFFORTS ARE MADE TO SHOW EACH INMATE THAT THE STAFF IS INTERESTED IN HIM INDIVIDUALLY, AND TO INTEREST HIM IN HIS OWN FUTURE. THE PHILOSOPHY ON WHICH THE PRISON SYSTEM IS BASED IS A RECOGNITION THAT MEN SENTENCED TO PRISON BEAR A GRUDGE AGAINST SOCIETY WHICH THEY WILL MAINTAIN UNDER CONDITIONS OF HARSH TREATMENT WITHIN THE PRISON; AND THAT A FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE ENABLES THE PRISONER TO OPEN HIMSELF TO THE PRISON STAFF. SWEDISH PRISON POLICY IS UNDER CONSTANT REVIEW BOTH WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE PRISON BOARDS AND BY SOCIAL AUTHORITIES. RECENTLY PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE FOR PRISONERS TO HAVE INTIMATE RELATIONS WITH SPOUSES WITHIN NEW "OPEN" PRISONS. SCANDINAVIANS GENERALLY BELIEVE THAT PRISON POLICY AND THE EFFECT OF PRISON ON THE CONVICTED PERSON ARE MATTERS OF PUBLIC CONCERN AND PUBLIC CONSCIENCE.

652 L1
 AUTHORS: ANEMIYA, EIJI C.
 TITLE: PRACTICES THAT NEGATIVELY AFFECT THE SELF-IMAGE OF THE INMATE.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 30(3):25-26, 1968.

CREATING A FAVORABLE SELF-IMAGE IN THE INMATE PROVIDES THE BASIS FOR REHABILITATION. THE CORRECTIONAL STAFF MUST CONVINCE THE INMATE THAT HE IS WORTHY IN SPITE OF HIS OFFENSE BEFORE ANY CONSTRUCTIVE RELATIONSHIP CAN BE ESTABLISHED AND ANY REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE. UNNECESSARY PRACTICES ARE OFTEN CARRIED OUT IN THE NAME OF SECURITY DUE TO INERTIA OR CARELESSNESS; THESE FREQUENTLY CREATE A NEGATIVE EFFECT ON THE SELF-IMAGE OF THE INMATE, THEREBY HINDERING THE REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM. SUCH PRACTICES INCLUDE: THE PROCESS OF INTRODUCTION TO THE PRISON, DURING WHICH THE PRISONER IS GIVEN A UNIFORM AND TAKEN TO A CELL WITHOUT ANY EXPLANATION OF WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH HIM OR WHAT IS EXPECTED OF HIM; IMPERSONAL TREATMENT IN THE PRISON; CALLING INMATES BY THEIR FIRST NAMES; LACK OF REFERENCE TO PRISONERS' CHOICES WHEN ASSIGNING CELL-MATES; STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF MINOR RULES AND OVERLOOKING OF MAJOR ONES; USE OF AN ISOLATION CELL FOR DISCIPLINARY PURPOSES WITHOUT AN ACCOMPANYING COUNSELING PROGRAM; AND DECISION-MAKING BY PAROLE BOARDS WHERE DETERMINATION OF READINESS FOR PAROLE IS BASED NOT BY DEGREE OF REHABILITATION BUT BY THE SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSE. A BREAKTHROUGH IN CREATING A HEALTHY SELF-IMAGE FOR THE INMATE MAY BE REACHED WHEN A PRISON CAN HIRE, IN ADDITION TO REGULAR CORRECTIONAL COUNSELORS, SEVERAL COUNSELORS WITH TRAINING IN THE DYNAMICS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR, WHO DO NOT HAVE TO EVALUATE INMATES BUT WHO WOULD BE FREE TO CIRCULATE AMONG THEM AND RECEIVE THEM FOR PRIVATE CONSULTATION. SUCH COUNSELORS COULD CONVINCE THE INMATE OF THE SINCERE MOTIVE BEHIND REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS; AND ADVISE OTHER STAFF AS TO THE BEST METHODS IN DEALING WITH PROBLEMS AFFECTING BOTH INMATES AND STAFF.

653 L1
 AUTHORS: SKOLER, DANIEL L.
 TITLE: COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING - A NEW CHALLENGE.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 30(3):29-30, 32-34, 39, 1968.

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED INTO THE U.S. CONGRESS IN 1967 PROVIDED FOR A NEW FEDERAL PROGRAM OF GRANTS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES ADMINISTERED AT STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVELS; IT STIPULATED THAT STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS INTEGRATE THE WORK OF ALL AGENCIES AND LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT CARRYING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSIBILITIES IN PLANNING JURISDICTION. CAREFUL PLANNING, NECESSARY BOTH FOR ASSURING PRUDENT USE OF PUBLIC MONIES, AND FOR GUARANTEEING DESIRED RESULTS, HAS BECOME A CONDITION FOR AID. HOWEVER, PLANNING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS CONSTRAINED BY: STATE OF THE ART; AVAILABLE RESOURCES; IN GOVERNMENTAL COMPLICATIONS; AND THE DEMANDS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING MANDATE. PLANNING IS A CONTINUING PROCESS WHICH INVOLVES WORKING TOWARD A FULLY DELINEATED AND REFINED PLAN, AND INCLUDES MODIFICATION, REVISION, AND EXPANSION. GENERAL STANDARDS AND GOALS MUST BE TAILORED TO THE SPECIAL RESOURCES AND PROBLEMS OF THE GIVEN JURISDICTION, REQUIRING THOROUGH ANALYSIS AND DETAILED PLANNING. POLICE, CORRECTIONS, PROSECUTION, AND COURT SERVICES SHOULD EACH RECEIVE ATTENTION, AND THE WORK OF ALL AGENCIES CARRYING RESPONSIBILITY MUST BE ACCOUNTED FOR. PLANNING GROUPS SHOULD HAVE STRONG ADVISORY BOARDS, BROADLY REPRESENTING ALL INTERESTS, TO HELP REVIEW AND ESTABLISH PRIORITIES. THE PLANNING PROCESS MUST INVOLVE AN ORDERLY PROGRAM OF DEVELOPMENT, TO ASSURE OPTIMUM EFFECTIVENESS AND MUST CONSIST OF: (1) DESIGN OF THE PLANNING STUDY; (2) DATA COLLECTION AND CONDUCT OF STUDIES AND SURVEYS; (3) FORMULATION OF THE TOTAL PLAN; (4) DELINEATION IN DETAIL OF COMPONENTS FOR SHORT-TERM OR IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION; AND (5) REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF THE PLAN. A WELL-CONCEIVED AND SPECIFIC WORK PLAN AND TIME SEQUENCE, AND A SYSTEM FOR EVALUATION OF PROGRESS SHOULD BE INTEGRAL COMPONENTS OF THE PLAN. AS THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY MOVES TOWARD LARGE-SCALE PLANNING, THE TECHNIQUE MUST BE MADE TO SERVE, AND NOT TO DOMINATE, CRIME CONTROL EFFORTS. PROPERLY EXECUTED AND UTILIZED, PLANNING CAN BE ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE TOOLS IN THE CAUSE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM.

654 L1
 AUTHORS: YOUMANS, ROBERT D.
 TITLE: GROUP COUNSELING IN A JAIL.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 30(3):35-37, 1968.

THE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA COUNTY JAIL IS A MAXIMUM SECURITY, SHORT-TERM, CUSTODIAL INSTITUTION, HAVING AN AVERAGE OF 430 MALES AND 70 FEMALES IN CUSTODY WITH A VARIETY OF CHARGES. IN THE LATTER PART OF 1962, THE JAIL INITIATED GROUP COUNSELING, AT FIRST OFFERED TO ONE FEMALE AND ONE MALE GROUP, WITH 10 INMATES EACH, MEETING FOR AN HOUR WEEKLY. THE NUMBER OF GROUPS AND PARTICIPATING INMATES HAS STEADILY INCREASED; AT THIS WRITING, THERE ARE THREE FEMALE AND FOUR MALE GROUPS, INVOLVING A TOTAL OF 75 INMATES. IT IS HOPED THAT THROUGH THE SESSIONS, PARTICIPANTS' MODES OF RELATING CAN BE ALTERED TOWARD MORE CONSTRUCTIVE ALTERNATIVES; THE AIM IS TO REMOTIVATE THE INDIVIDUAL AND ASSIST HIM IN ADJUSTING REALISTICALLY TO THE WORLD. LACK OF SOPHISTICATED SELECTION TECHNIQUES; SHORTNESS OF TIME IN CUSTODY; THE LEVEL OF COMPETENCY OF GROUP LEADERS; AND CONFLICTING RESPONSIBILITIES ARE FACTORS LIMITING THE COUNSELING GOALS. VOLUNTEER PROFESSIONALS FROM COMMUNITY AGENCIES ARE GROUP LEADERS. SEVERAL PROBATION OFFICERS ASSIST AS LEADERS, WHICH HAS BEEN BENEFICIAL FOR THE INMATES, A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF WHOM ARE PROBATIONERS. THIS PRACTICE ALSO SERVES TO ESTABLISH A BRIDGE BETWEEN INCARCERATION AND POST-RELEASE ENDEAVORS. GROUP PARTICIPATION IS THE RESULT OF CHOICE BY THE INMATE. THERE IS INDIRECT PRESSURE MOTIVATING AN INMATE TO SEEK GROUP WORK BECAUSE PARTICIPATION ENHANCES THE POSSIBILITY OF EARLY RELEASE FROM CUSTODY. BALANCED GROUPS ARE SOUGHT, COMPOSED OF INDIVIDUALS WHO WILL COUNTERACT EACH OTHER. GROUP CONTENT IS PRACTICAL, AND ORIENTED TOWARD THE PRESENT SITUATION. VERBALIZATION OF FEELINGS IS ENCOURAGED. BY REALISTICALLY ACCEPTING SELF AND PRESENT SITUATION, INMATES GRADUALLY BEGIN TO PLAN FOR THE FUTURE AND TO TEST ALTERNATIVES. SEVERAL STUDIES MADE TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COUNSELING PROGRAM HAVE SUGGESTED THAT IT HAS PROVIDED POSITIVE HELP TO PARTICIPATING INMATES.

655 L1
 AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. ASSEMBLY OFFICE OF RESEARCH.
 TITLE: CRIME AND PENALTIES IN CALIFORNIA.
 SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, 1969, 124 P.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CURRENT CRIMINAL PENALTIES IN CALIFORNIA AND THE DETERRENCE AND CONTROL OF CRIME AND TO EXAMINE ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF DETERRENCE AND CRIME CONTROL. IT WAS BASED ON TWO RESEARCH PROJECTS: A SURVEY OF PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND RECENT INCREASES IN PENALTIES AND OF PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME; AND ON ANALYSES OF NATIONAL AND STATE STATISTICS ON CRIME RATES, PENALTIES, PAROLE PROGRAMS AND RELATED MATERIAL. NO EVIDENCE WAS FOUND TO SHOW THAT SEVERE PENALTIES EFFECTIVELY DETER CRIME; HIGH AND LOW CRIME RATES WERE FOUND AT BOTH ENDS OF A SCALE OF THE 50 STATES OF MEDIAN TIME SERVED. THE MEDIAN STAY IN CALIFORNIA PRISONS IS 30 WEEKS, FIFTH HIGHEST IN THE NATION; THUS THE STATE MAINTAINS ONE OF THE MOST EXPENSIVE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS TO IMPLEMENT A PENALTY POLICY OF ENTIRELY UNPROVEN EFFECTIVENESS. THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THE PRIME DETERRENTS TO CRIME ARE FEAR OF SWIFT APPREHENSION, SURE CONVICTION AND IMPRISONMENT OF ANY LENGTH. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT PRISONS REHABILITATE MOST OFFENDERS. THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT LARGER NUMBERS OF OFFENDERS CAN BE EFFECTIVELY SUPERVISED IN THE COMMUNITY AT INSIGNIFICANT RISK AND CONSIDERABLE SAVINGS IN PUBLIC EXPENSE. THE TIMING OF PAROLE RELEASE FOR LESSER OFFENDERS IS DETERMINED BY ARBITRARY AND UNSCIENTIFIC CRITERIA THAT DO NOT FURTHER THE ENDS OF JUSTICE, ECONOMY, OR PUBLIC SAFETY. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE SHOULD DIRECT THE ADULT AUTHORITY TO RELEASE TO PAROLE ALL OFFENDERS AT THE EXPIRATION OF STATUTORY MINIMUM PAROLE-ELIGIBILITY PERIOD, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THOSE CONVICTED OF WILLFUL HOMICIDE, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, FORCIBLE RAPE, AND OTHER SPECIFIED CRIMES OF SERIOUS PERSONAL VIOLENCE, AND THOSE WITH HISTORIES OF PROFESSIONAL

CRIMINALITY OR HABITUAL EXTREME VIOLENCE. THE RESULTING SAVINGS ON ANNUAL PRISON COSTS AND FURTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY SHOULD BE APPROPRIATED TO SUBSIDIZE LOCAL SUPERVISION OF OFFENDERS, INCREASED USE OF LOCAL CUSTODY, AND IMPROVEMENTS IN STATEWIDE CRIME CONTROL, TECHNICAL RESOURCES AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT. (88 REFERENCES)

656 LI
 AUTHORS: VERMONT, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL COMMITTEE.
 TITLE: VERMONT'S CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. REPORT ON PROPOSAL NO. 13.
 SOURCEID: MONTPELIER, VERMONT, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1967. 46 P.

THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM IN VERMONT DOES NOT NOW CONFORM WITH GENERALLY RECOGNIZED MODERN PRINCIPLES IN SEVERAL RESPECTS. FIRST, IT IS NOT NOW INTEGRATED SO THAT THE COMMUNITY RESOURCES MAY BE MUSTERED BY THE PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICE AND MADE AVAILABLE TO EVERY OFFENDER AS SOON AFTER ARREST AS IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE APPROPRIATE PROTECTOR OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS. THIS INCONSISTENCY RELATES PRIMARILY TO SHORT-TERM OFFENDERS WHO ARE HELD IN COUNTY JAILS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE COUNTY JAILS BE INTEGRATED INTO THE TOTAL CORRECTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE STATE. THE SECOND MAJOR INCONSISTENCY IS THE ABSENCE OF APPROPRIATE FACILITIES FOR THE PROPER TREATMENT OF ADULT INSTITUTIONAL OFFENDERS. THIS ADVERSELY AFFECTS CLASSIFICATION, DISCIPLINE AND EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL PROGRAM. THE GREATEST IMMEDIATE NEED USED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM IS TO DEVELOP REGIONAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE CUSTODY OF OFFENDERS SERVING SHORT-TERMS AND THOSE LONG-TERM OFFENDERS WHO CAN SAFELY BE RELEASED FOR INCREASINGLY GREATER PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY LIFE.

657 LI
 AUTHORS: U.S. AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND; SMITH, THOMAS H.; GOTT, C. DEENE.
 TITLE: PREDICTING THE POTENTIAL FOR ACTIVE DUTY SUCCESS OF REHABILITATED AIR FORCE PRISONERS.
 SOURCEID: LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS, 1967. 52 P.

THIS REPORT DOCUMENTS THE PROGRESS IN DEVELOPING AND VALIDATING A PREDICTION DEVICE FOR USE IN AIDING DECISIONS TO RETURN TO ACTIVE DUTY OR DISCHARGE AIR FORCE PRISONERS SENT TO THE RETRAINING GROUP. FIRST, THERE IS AN EXTENSIVE REVIEW OF THE METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS OF EFFORTS TO PREDICT DELINQUENCY, RECIDIVISM, AND MILITARY UNSUITABILITY. THEN, TWO MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSES MADE ON A SAMPLE OF 1,303 FORMER RETRAINEES ARE REPORTED. EACH OF THE ANALYSES YIELDED ENCOURAGING RESULTS IN AN INITIAL CROSS VALIDATION ON 138 MORE RECENT RETRAINEE CASES FOR WHICH ACTUAL CRITERION DATA WERE AVAILABLE. THE CROSS VALIDATION PROCEDURE WAS LIMITED TO MAKING PREDICTIONS ON ONLY 71 CASES WHERE THE VALUE OF THE MULTIPLE REGRESSION PREDICTED SCORE WAS SUFFICIENTLY HIGH OR LOW TO ASSURE SATISFACTORY ACCURACY. THE BEST OF THE TWO RE 13-PREDICTOR SYSTEM, WAS 77.4 PERCENT ACCURATE IN PREDICTING SUCCESSFUL RETURN TO DUTY AND 72.5 PERCENT ACCURATE IN PREDICTING UNSUCCESSFUL RETURN TO DUTY. DETAILS FOR APPLICATIONS OF SUCH A SYSTEM, ONCE ADEQUATELY VALIDATED, TO THE OPERATIONAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESS OF THE RETRAINING GROUP ARE GIVEN. (34 REFERENCES).

658 LI
 AUTHORS: GORELIK, A.
 TITLE: /ISCHISLENIE NAKAZANIYA NAZNACHENNOGO PO NESKOLKIM PRIGOVORAM./
 TRTITLE: COMPUTATION OF PENAL SANCTION RESULTING FROM SEVERAL SENTENCES.
 SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA IUSTITSIIA (USSR).
 SOURCEID: II(ND NUMBER):7-8, 1968.

ACCORDING TO USSR LAW, AN OFFENSE COMMITTED WHILE A PERSON IS UNDER SENTENCE CONSTITUTES AN AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCE. IN THE INTERPRETATION OF NEW LEGAL PUNISHMENT CLEAR DISTINCTION IS FREQUENTLY NOT MADE BETWEEN A MULTIPLE OFFENSE AND A MULTIPLICITY OF OFFENSES. MOREOVER, THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF INDICTMENT, RATHER THAN

THOSE OF THE OFFENSES PROPER, OFTEN PLAY THE DETERMINING ROLE. THE AMBIGUITIES ARE THE RESULT OF SEVERAL LACUNAE IN THE PRESENT LAW; THE LAW SHOULD CLEARLY SPECIFY THE PROCEDURE WHEREBY A PORTION OF THE PREVIOUS SENTENCE WOULD BE CREDITED TOWARD THE NEW SENTENCE.

659 L1
 AUTHORS: IVANOV, V.
 TITLE: /ZAKONODATELNO ZAKREPIT PONATIIA TIAZHKOGO I OSOBO TIAZHKOGO PRESTUPLENII./
 TRITITLE: LEGAL CONFIRMATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF FELONY AND SERIOUS FELONY.
 SOURCE: SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA (USSR).
 SOURCEID: 11(10 NUMBER):15-16, 1968.

ALTHOUGH THE TERMS "FELONY" AND "SERIOUS FELONY" ARE COMMONLY USED IN THE USSR, THEIR MEANING IS NOT CLEARLY DEFINED BY LAW. WHEREAS THE LATTER TERM DOES NOT APPEAR IN LEGAL CODES AND ACTS AT ALL, THE FORMER IS DEFINED INADEQUATELY. IN THE CODES OF THE RUSSIAN AND KAZAKH REPUBLICS, OFFENSES WHICH CONSTITUTE FELONIES ARE MERELY ENUMERATED, SUCH AS ROBBERY, COUNTERFEITING, RAPE, AND BRIBERY. IN THE CODES OF THE OTHER REPUBLICS, A PRISON SENTENCE OF NO LESS THAN FIVE YEARS IS ADDED AS A DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTIC OF A FELONY. AN AUTHORITY LEGAL DEFINITION OF THE TERM IS NEEDED.

660 L1
 AUTHORS: KRUMBIEGEL, INGO.
 TITLE: /STRAFTATEN IN ZOOLOGISCHEN GARTEN./
 TRITITLE: CRIMINAL OFFENSES IN ZOOS.
 SOURCE: ARCHIV FUR KRIMINOLOGIE (GERMANY).
 SOURCEID: 141(5-6):126-133, 1968.

THERE IS AN INCREASE IN CRIMES COMMITTED IN ZOOS IN MOST COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD. THESE OFFENSES INCLUDE ASSAULTS AGAINST ANIMALS, DISTINGUISHABLE FROM ACCIDENTS. MOST COMMON ARE ACTS OF CRUELTY AGAINST ANIMALS AND DELIBERATE FREEING OF THEM. LARCENIES ARE FREQUENT, BEFORE CHRISTMAS, APPARENTLY FOR CULINARY PURPOSES. LIONS, ELEPHANTS, AND POISONOUS REPTILES ARE USED FOR ATTEMPTED SUICIDES. A RARE CASE OF BESTIALITY WITH A TURTLE HAS BEEN RECORDED. THE GREATEST INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN ZOOS OCCURS IN JANUARY AND APRIL. (5 REFERENCES)

661 L1
 AUTHORS: MARC, GILBERT.
 TITLE: /LE "MURDER ACT" DE 1965 ET LE DROIT ANGLAIS DE L'HOMICIDE./
 TRITITLE: THE MURDER ACT OF 1965 AND THE BRITISH HOMICIDE LAW.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE.
 SOURCEID: 22(4):843-850, 1967.

THE BRITISH MURDER ACT OF 1965 AMENDED THE PREVIOUS ACT OF 1957. THE NEW LAW ELIMINATED THE SPECIAL POSITION OF HOMICIDE AMONG OFFENSES AND ABOLISHED CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR COMMON LAW OFFENSES. THE LEGAL PUNISHMENT FOR HOMICIDE WITH CRIMINAL INTENT IS NOW LIFE IMPRISONMENT. REFLECTING THE VICISSITUDES OF THE ABOLITION DEBATE IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE LAW IS AN EXPERIMENTAL ONE, VALID FOR ONLY FIVE YEARS. IT IS ALSO AN EMPIRICAL LAW, NOT ATTEMPTING TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF THEORY REGARDING THE QUALIFICATIONS OF HOMICIDE. YET IT IS MOST LIKELY THAT AFTER 1970 THE ACT WILL BE ACCEPTED AS PERMANENT.

662 L1
 AUTHORS: MORICE, R.
 TITLE: /CONSEIL SUPERIEUR DE L'ADMINISTRATION PENITENTIAIRE./
 TRITITLE: SUPERIOR COUNCIL OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE.
 SOURCEID: 22(4):888-902, 1967.

ACCORDING TO THE 1966-1967 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEAD OF THE CORRECTION ADMINISTRATION IN FRANCE, THE AMNESTY LAW OF JUNE 19, 1966

RESULTED IN A DECLINE OF THE COUNTRY'S PRISON POPULATION FROM 34,000 TO 30,000, TO BE FOLLOWED BY A GRADUAL INCREASE. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS DURING THE YEAR UNDER CONSIDERATION INCREASED. THE AVERAGE AGE OF PRISONERS DECLINED (57 PERCENT UNDER 30 YEARS OF AGE). PARIS WAS THE HIGH DELINQUENCY AREA, SUPPLYING 32 PERCENT OF THE OFFENDERS. DELINQUENCY AMONG THE FOREIGN BORN WAS THREE TIMES HIGHER AMONG THE ALGERIAN MINORITY AND ETHNIC STATUS GROUP TEN TIMES HIGHER THAN AMONG THE NATIVE FRENCH. A SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS WAS ACCOMPLISHED IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF PRISON FACILITIES AND IN THE ORGANIZATION OF WORK AND TRAINING IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THE USE OF PAROLE DECLINED, WHEREAS THE TREND OF PROBATION AND PARTIAL IMPRISONMENT WAS MODERATELY INCREASED. NEW REGULATIONS RESULTED IN IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROFESSIONAL PRISON PERSONNEL CONDITION.

663 L1
 AUTHORS: PINATEL, JEAN.
 TITLE: /L'ELEMENT MATERIEL DE L'INFRACTION DEVANT LA CRIMINOLOGIE ET LES SCIENCES DE L'HOMME./
 TRTITLE: THE MATERIAL FACTOR OF AN OFFENSE AS REFLECTED IN CRIMINOLOGY AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE.
 SOURCEID: 22(4):910-916, 1967.

ACCORDING TO TRADITIONAL INTERPRETATION, AN OFFENSE IS DETERMINED BY THE MATERIAL FACTOR; CRIMINAL INTENT ALONE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFENSE. THE RECENT TREND IN CRIMINOLOGICAL DOCTRINE, HOWEVER, TENDS TO MINIMIZE THE MATERIAL FACTOR BASING ITSELF UPON THE SUBJECTIVE CRIME THEORY AND THE CONCEPT OF CRIME PRONENESS. THE CAUSES OF THIS TREND ARE BOTH HISTORICAL -- CRIMINOLOGICAL SUBJECTIVISM CAN BE TRACED BACK TO ANTIQUITY AND PHILOSOPHICAL -- REVIVAL OF NEOCLASSICAL SUBJECTIVISM. AS A RESULT, CRIMINOLOGISTS TEND TO CONSIDER CRIMINAL INTENT AS THE CRITERION FOR CRIME PRONENESS AND TO FAVOR SUPPRESSION OF THE LATTER AS IF IT WERE AN ACT RATHER THAN A CONDITION. ONLY RECENTLY, A REACTION AGAINST PENAL SUBJECTIVISM STRESSES ITS PHILOSOPHICAL AND EMPIRICAL LIMITS. A GREATER APPRECIATION OF THE MATERIAL FACTOR IN THE CRIMINAL ACT IS LIKELY TO RESULT FROM THIS NEW DEVELOPMENT.

664 L1
 AUTHORS: TIETJEN, JURGEN.
 TITLE: /POLITISCHE STRAFTATEN VOR HAMBURGER GERICHTEN 1954-1963./
 TRTITLE: POLITICAL OFFENSES BEFORE THE HAMBURG COURTS, 1954-1963.
 SOURCEID: HAMBURG, KRIMINALISTIK VERLAG, 1967. 145 P.

THE STUDY OF TYPOLOGY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POLITICAL OFFENSE AND POLITICAL OFFENDER ARE BASED ON THE RECORDS OF 174 POLITICAL TRIALS IN HAMBURG, WEST GERMANY, FROM 1954-1963. OF THESE, THERE WERE 68 TREASON CASES AND 106 CONSPIRACY CASES. CONCERNING THE FORMER, OVER THREE-QUARTERS OF THE OFFENDERS ACTED AS A RESULT OF BRIBERY; THREE-QUARTERS WORKED FOR THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICES OF EAST GERMANY; ONE-FIFTH FOR THOSE OF THE USSR; AND THE REST FOR THOSE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THEY WERE MOSTLY FORMER AGENTS OF WESTERN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES AND ALMOST HALF OF THEIR ACTIVITIES CONCERNED MILITARY ESPIONAGE. ONLY 13 PERCENT CAUSED ACTUAL DAMAGE. OF THE CONSPIRACY CASES, 90 PERCENT INVOLVED SUBVERSION OF COMMUNIST CHARACTER; 7.5 PERCENT WERE OF NEO-NAZI CHARACTER. ABETTING OF THE OFFENSE PLAYED A DECISIVE ROLE IN 88 PERCENT OF THE TREASON AND IN 46 PERCENT OF THE CONSPIRACY CASES. POLITICAL PERSUASION WAS THE DECISIVE MOTIVATION IN 54 PERCENT OF THE POLITICAL OFFENDERS. THIS APPLIED TO ALMOST ALL CONSPIRATORS, WHEREAS FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE TRAITORS ACTED BECAUSE OF OTHER MOTIVES. FEMALES WERE FOUND TO HAVE A SMALLER SHARE IN POLITICAL CRIME THAN IN CRIME IN GENERAL. MOST OFFENDERS BELONGED TO THE MIDDLE-AGED GROUP AND TO LOWER TO MIDDLE SOCIAL STRATA. THE SHARE OF SINGLE OFFENDERS IN TREASON AND OF MARRIED OFFENDERS IN CONSPIRACY CASES WERE ABOVE AVERAGE. SEVENTY-ONE PERCENT OF ALL POLITICAL OFFENDERS ONLY COMPLETED AN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION. OVER ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL REPORTED TO THE AUTHORITIES AND ALMOST ALL GUILTY OF TREASON MADE A FULL CONFESSION. ON THE OTHER HAND, 17 PERCENT OF CONSPIRATORS WERE CONVICTED ON THE BASIS OF WITNESSES' TESTIMONY AND OTHER EVIDENCE ONLY. THE SENTENCES

WERE GENERALLY LOW, ONLY 13 PERCENT OF THE CASES RESULTED IN OVER 9 MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT. THREE-QUARTERS OF THE DEFENDANTS WERE PLACED ON PROBATION. (53 REFERENCES)

665 L1
AUTHORS: HOSNI, NAGUIR.
TITLE: /LA LEGISLATION PENALE DANS LE MONDE ARABE./
TRITITLE: PENAL LEGISLATION IN THE ARAB WORLD.
SOURCE: REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE.
SOURCEID: 22(4):795-814, 1967.

THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PENAL CODES OF ARAB COUNTRIES CAN BE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR ORIGINS IN HISTORY. THE CODES WHICH ARE PRODUCTS OF FRENCH LAW WERE EITHER DIRECTLY INSPIRED BY NAPOLEON'S CODE OF 1810 (TUNISIA, MOROCCO) OR BY MODERN FRENCH LEGAL THOUGHT (LEBANON, SYRIA, JORDAN). ANGLO-SAXON INSPIRATION IS MOST CLEARLY EVIDENT IN THE PENAL CODE OF THE SJODAN. MOST OF THE OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES HAVE INTEGRATED ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN, WITH THOSE OF THE FORMER PREDOMINATING. THE PENAL CODE OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC EMBODIES A MIXTURE OF 19TH-CENTURY TRADITIONS--IT IS CLASSICAL IN THE SENSE OF INCORPORATING CERTAIN LEADING PRINCIPLES OF THE FRENCH CODE OF 1810, BESIDES IDEAS OF ANGLO-SAXON LAW; NEUTRAL IN THE SENSE OF NOT SUBSCRIBING TO ANY PARTICULAR PENAL DOCTRINE; AND INDIVIDUALIZED IN GIVING THE JUDGE VAST AUTHORITY TO MODIFY THE EXECUTION OF LEGAL PUNISHMENT. AT THE PRESENT TIME, ITS REFORM IS UNDER WAY IN EGYPT, WITH THE LEBANESE CODE SERVING AS THE MODEL ACT. IN THE CODES OF IRAQ, KUWAIT AND THE BAHREIN ISLANDS, THE BRITISH AND FRENCH INFLUENCES ARE MORE EVENLY BALANCED. IN LIBYA, ITALY'S CODE OF 1930 HAS BEEN THE DECISIVE INFLUENCE.

666 L1
AUTHORS: TOUFFAIT, ADOLPHE; HERZOG, JACQUES BERNARD.
TITLE: /OBSERVATIONS SUR L'EVOLUTION DU DROIT PENAL DES SOCIETES./
TRITITLE: NOTES CONCERNING THE EVOLUTION OF CORPORATION PENAL LAW.
SOURCE: REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE.
SOURCEID: 22(4):777-793, 1967.

CORPORATION PENAL LAW IN FRANCE, DEALING WITH FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY AND OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY, DATES BACK TO 1856. THE LAW OF 1856, INSPIRED BY SEVERAL PRECEDING FINANCIAL SCANDALS, WAS MOTIVATED BY THE DESIRE TO PROTECT THE INDIVIDUAL. IN THE SUBSEQUENT 100 YEARS, CORPORATION PENAL LAW UNDERWENT RAPID EVOLUTION REFLECTING A SIMULTANEOUS TREND TOWARDS TRANSFORMATION IN THE STRUCTURE OF CORPORATIONS. THE NEW LAW OF 1966 EMBODIED THE CHANGES INTEGRATING CORPORATION PENAL LAW INTO THE GENERAL SYSTEM OF LAW. ITS MAIN FUNCTION IS TO PRESERVE EQUILIBRIUM IN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE. THE NEW LAW GOES FAR IN THE WAY OF SYSTEMATIZATION -- BETTER DEFINING THE NATURE OF THE OFFENSE, EXPANDING THE SPHERE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF WHITE-COLLAR OFFENDERS AND PROVIDING FOR LEGAL PUNISHMENTS. THE FEW DEFICIENCIES OF THE NEW LAW CAN BE ELIMINATED BY APPROPRIATE REFORM LEGISLATION. (49 REFERENCES).

667 L1
AUTHORS: CIPES, ROBERT M.
TITLE: THE CRIME WAR.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NEW AMERICAN LIBRARY, 1968. 207 P. \$5.50.

CRIME HAS ALWAYS BEEN WITH US, AND THERE HAS ALWAYS BEEN TOO MUCH OF IT, YET ALLEGATIONS OF A CRIME WAVE, FEARS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE FROM CRIME IN THE STREETS AND OF WIDESPREAD INTERRACIAL CRIME ARE IRRATIONAL. THE REAL DANGER OF VIOLENT PROTESTS AND URBAN DISORDERS IS THE QUICK AND VICIOUS RESPONSE THEY EVOKE FROM THE FORCES OF LAW AND ORDER, VIGILANTE GROUPS, AND REACTIONARY CITIZEN-GROUPS PLEDGED TO SUPPORT THE POLICE. FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER IS ONE OF THOSE PERSONS IN POWER WITH A VESTED INTEREST IN THE CRIME WAVE NOT ONLY TO GET EVER-INCREASING APPROPRIATIONS FOR HIS AGENCY, BUT ALSO TO SUSTAIN A STATE OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY IN WHICH HE CAN POSE AS SAVIOR. HOOVER FOSTERS THIS INTEREST BY PUBLISHING

UNRELIABLE SCARE STATISTICS AND UNDERMINING MANY OF THE REFORMS PROPOSED BY THE NATIONAL CRIME COMMISSION. THE POWER IN LOWER COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE GROUND BY ASSEMBLY-LINE JUSTICE, BY INDIFFERENT JUDGES, AND PARASITIC LAWYERS. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PERSONS ARE NEEDLESSLY IMPRISONED; U. S. PRISON SENTENCES ARE AMONG THE HARSHTEST IN THE WORLD AND THE PRISON SYSTEM ONE OF THE LEAST PROGRESSIVE. ONLY A REVOLUTION IN COMMUNITY ATTITUDES IS GOING TO BREAK THE VICIOUS AND SELF-DEFEATING CYCLE OF IMPRISONMENT AND CRIME. (218 REFERENCES)

668 L1
AUTHORS: MORRIS, NORVAL.
TITLE: PSYCHIATRY AND THE DANGEROUS CRIMINAL.
SOURCE: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 41(3):514-547, 1968.

THE INSANITY DEFENSE, THE DEFINITION OF DANGEROUSNESS, AND THE MOBILIZATION OF CLINICAL RESOURCES TO TREAT PSYCHOLOGICALLY DISTURBED AND DANGEROUS CRIMINALS ARE THREE CLOSELY ALLIED SUBJECTS. ADVOCATING THE ABOLITION OF THE INSANITY DEFENSE, THIS ARTICLE FOCUSES ON THE TASK OF DEFINING THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER FOR SENTENCING AND TREATMENT PURPOSES SO AS TO BETTER PROTECT THE COMMUNITY AND TREAT THE CRIMINAL.

669 L1
AUTHORS: SKOLNICK, JEROME H.
TITLE: COERCION AND VIRTUE: THE ENFORCEMENT OF MORALS.
SOURCE: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 41(3):588-641, 1968.

IN A DEMOCRACY LEGAL MORALISM OFTEN REPRESENTS TWO RELATED TENDENCIES. FIRST, PEOPLE TEND TO AMELIORATE PERCEIVED "SOCIAL PROBLEMS" BY USING THE LAW AND SECOND, BECAUSE A CRIMINAL SANCTION AGAINST THE ACTIVITY EXISTS, TO ASSUME THAT THE SOCIAL PROBLEM WAS GENUINE. THIS ARTICLE EMPHASIZES THE DEFINITIONAL AND POLITICAL CHARACTER OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS, OBSERVING THAT WHETHER LEGISLATION IS TRULY MORAL OFTEN DEPENDS ON WHO HAS THE POWER TO DEFINE MORALITY.

670 L1
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT REVIEW: HEARING CASES ON THE COURT'S OWN MOTION.
SOURCE: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 41(3):749-764, 1968.

THE DISCRIMINATE USE OF THE SUA SPONTE TRANSFER POWER CAN PROVIDE AN EFFECTIVE TOOL TO IMPROVE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN BOTH CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS, MINIMIZING INEFFICIENT DUPLICATION OF JUDICIAL EFFORT. THE CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT APPEALS TO SELECT CASES INVOLVING RECURRENT ISSUES OF CONCERN TO MANY LITIGANTS AND TO BE PRIMARILY MOTIVATED BY A DESIRE TO PROVIDE CORRECT PRECEDENT. (92 REFERENCES)

671 L1
AUTHORS: POLIER, JUSTINE WISE.
TITLE: THE RULE OF LAW AND THE ROLE OF PSYCHIATRY.
SOURCEID: BALTIMORE, JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS, 1968. 176 P.

WHETHER INDIVIDUALIZED JUSTICE IS WITHIN THE CAPACITY OF AMERICA WILL BE DETERMINED NOT ONLY BY HOW WELL LAW AND PSYCHIATRY CAN LEARN TO WORK TOGETHER, BUT BY HOW FAR AMERICA WILL ENABLE THE TWO TO GO IN THEIR RESPONSE TO ITS URGENT SOCIAL PROBLEMS. THE COURTS HAVE BECOME INCREASINGLY CONCERNED WITH INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, WHILE LEGISLATION HAS BECOME THE MAIN INSTRUMENT WITH WHICH THE UNITED STATES SEEKS TO SOLVE ITS SOCIAL PROBLEMS. PARALLELING THIS DEVELOPMENT, PSYCHIATRY HAS EXPANDED ITS CONCERN BEYOND THE LONE INDIVIDUAL TO THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS THAT EFFECT ITS HEALTH. EFFECTIVE ACTION IN BOTH FIELDS, HOWEVER, IS BLOCKED BY DISLIKE AND FEAR OF THE CRIMINAL, THE JUVENILE

OFFENDER, THE MENTALLY ILL, AND THE POOR. THESE ATTITUDES ARE REFLECTED IN INADEQUATE PROGRAMS AND LACK OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL TO CARRY OUT SUCH PROGRAMS ONCE ENACTED INTO LAW. WHILE THE GROWING CONCERN BY THE COURTS FOR DUE PROCESS IS SIGNIFICANT, PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS ARE NEITHER A SUBSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SERVICES NOR AN END IN THEMSELVES. THE ASSUMPTION THAT LAWS AUTHORIZING SUCH SERVICES WILL SOMEHOW PRODUCE THEM HAS PROVED FALSE. TOO OFTEN, LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS ARE EXPECTED TO PROVIDE CHEAP MIRACLES OF REHABILITATION, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME PROTECTING THE COMMUNITY FROM INDIVIDUALS WHOSE CONDUCT OR CONDITION ASSULTS ITS SENSE OF WELL-BEING. LAW AND PSYCHIATRY SHOULD WORK TOGETHER TO END THE SEGREGATION FROM THE COMMUNITY WHICH HAS BEEN THE LOT OF THE DEVIANT THE MENTALLY ILL, AND THE POOR.

672 L1
 AUTHORS: KILBRANDON, LORD.
 TITLE: THE SCOTTISH REFORMS (PART I): THE IMPACT ON THE PUBLIC.
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
 SOURCEID: 8(3):235-241, 1968.

THE SCOTTISH REFORMS IN THE HANDLING OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS INCLUDE: THE REVOCATION OF JURISDICTION OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS OVER YOUTHS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 8 AND 16; THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JUVENILE PANELS TO TAKE OVER SOME OF THE WORK RELEASED BY THE JUDICATURE; AND THE INTEGRATION OF SOCIAL SERVICES. CHILDREN WHO COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COURT MAY BE DELINQUENT; IN NEED OF PROTECTION IN THE STATUTORY SENSE; BEYOND PARENTAL CONTROL OR PERSISTENT TRUANTS, BUT ALL HAVE A NEED FOR SPECIAL MEASURES OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING TO OVERCOME THE RESULT OF ARRESTED OR DEFORMED DEVELOPMENT. FOR THIS THE CRIMINAL COURT IS UNSUITABLE. IT IS A JOB OF SOCIAL CASEWORK INVOLVING MOBILIZATION OF FAMILY SUPPORT AND RESTITUTION OF FAMILY MORALE. CRITICISM OF THE CHILDREN'S PANELS HAS BEEN BASED ON THE FEAR THAT THEY WILL BE TOO LENIENT, OR, ON THE OTHER HAND, THAT THE LOSS OF DUE PROCESS OF LAW WILL RESULT IN INJUSTICES. THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT EITHER OF THESE ALLEGATIONS ARE VALID. THE INEFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL SERVICES CAUSED BY PIECEMEAL DEVELOPMENT CAN BE OVERCOME BY INTEGRATION OF SERVICES.

673 L1
 AUTHORS: MACK, J. A.
 TITLE: THE SCOTTISH REFORMS (PART II): THE SOCIAL WORK (SCOTLAND) BILL 1968.
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
 SOURCEID: 8(3):242-246, 1968.

THE SOCIAL WORK BILL, PUBLISHED ON MARCH 6, 1968 AND INTENDED TO BE IN OPERATION BY MAY 1969, CONTAINS LITTLE THAT WAS NOT PREPARED FOR OR EXPECTED: THE PROVISIONS FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PERSONAL SOCIAL SERVICES; THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRESENT VARIEGATED SCOTTISH JUVENILE COURT ARRANGEMENTS BY CHILDREN'S PANELS. GENERAL REACTIONS TO THE REFORMS AS A WHOLE HAVE BEEN FAVORABLE. THE MAIN POINTS OF CONFLICT CONCERN THE TIMING OF THE REFORMS, THE SIZE OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY UNIT, AND THE FUTURE OF ADULT PROBATION. THE BILL, IN CONSOLIDATING EXISTING LEGISLATION REGARDING THE EXECUTIVE INSTRUMENT, THE SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT, GIVES EXCESSIVE PRIORITY TO SERVICES FOR CHILDREN LEAVING GAPS IN SOCIAL PROVISION FOR THE ELDERLY.

674 L1
 AUTHORS: TOBIAS, J.J.
 TITLE: THE CRIME INDUSTRY.
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
 SOURCEID: 8(3):247-258, 1968.

ALTHOUGH SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURES MAY BE DOMINANT IN DETERMINING WHETHER YOUTHS COMMIT CRIMES, ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS MAY ALSO BE OPERATING. WHEN ECONOMIC THEORY IS APPLIED TO THE STUDY OF CRIME IT BECOMES APPARENT THAT THE FACTORS GOVERNING ENTRY INTO THE "CRIME INDUSTRY" ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE

AFFECTING ENTRY INTO ANY OTHER INDUSTRY. THE INDIVIDUAL MAY BE CONSIDERED TO ASK HIMSELF WHAT RETURN HE WILL GET IN THE INDUSTRY FOR A GIVEN INVESTMENT OF RESOURCES. THE CRIME INDUSTRY TODAY IS LIKELY TO BE MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN IT WAS IN PREVIOUS YEARS. IMPRISONMENT IS LESS FREQUENTLY USED AND CONDITIONS IN PRISONS ARE MORE COMFORTABLE, ALTHOUGH SENTENCES ARE OFTEN LONGER. STATISTICS SUGGEST THAT A LOWER PROPORTION OF CRIMES ARE DETECTED THAN IN PRE-WAR YEARS. THERE IS OPPORTUNITY FOR THE SMALL MAN AND VERY LITTLE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL IS REQUIRED. SINCE RELATIVELY FEW PERSONS LEAVE THE INDUSTRY, A DECLINE IN THE SIZE OF THE INDUSTRY USUALLY TAKES THE FORM OF A REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF JUVENILE ENTRANTS TO IT. AN INCREASE IN THE SIZE OF THE INDUSTRY OFTEN INCREASES THE EFFICIENCY WITH WHICH INDIVIDUALS IN IT MAY OPERATE. AS MORE MEN ARE INVOLVED IN ANY PARTICULAR CRIME, IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO EARN MORE BY THAT CRIME OR COMMIT CRIME MORE OFTEN. AS SOCIETY'S DEFENSES AGAINST CRIME IMPROVE INDIVIDUALS ARE DRIVEN TO MORE ORGANIZED CRIME FOR PROTECTION, RESULTING IN LARGER OPTIMUM UNITS AND THUS MORE SERIOUS CRIMES. THE SHORT-TERM RESULT OF INCREASED POLICE ACTIVITY MAY BE AN INCREASE IN WORSE KINDS OF CRIME. PAROLE MAY PREVENT RECIDIVISM IN SOME OFFENDERS BUT MAY INDUCE OTHER INDIVIDUALS TO MODIFY THEIR ESTIMATION OF THE DISADVANTAGES OF CRIME, INCREASING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS. (3 REFERENCES)

675 L1
 AUTHORS: WILLMER, M. A. P.
 TITLE: CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION FROM THE SMALL TOWN TO THE LARGE URBAN CONURBATION.
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
 SOURCEID: 8131:259-274, 1968.

INCREASED URBANIZATION, MOBILITY, STANDARD OF LIVING, AND SIZE OF POPULATION HAVE RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE AND A CONCOMITANT DECREASE IN RATES OF CRIME DETECTION. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SET OF SUSPECTS IS ESSENTIAL TO THE SOLUTION OF THE CRIME. WITH THE GROWTH OF POPULATION AND INCREASING PHYSICAL MOBILITY, POLICEMEN CANNOT KNOW AS MUCH ABOUT PEOPLE, BOTH CRIMINAL AND NON-CRIMINAL, AS THEY DID WHEN POPULATIONS WERE MORE SELF-CONTAINED AND ISOLATE. IN THE LARGE CONURBATION, USING TRADITIONAL POLICE METHODS, IT BECOMES INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT FOR POLICE TO OBTAIN ALL THE APPROPRIATE BACKGROUND DATA. THESE CHANGES AFFECT THE VALUE OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE POLICE. THE EFFICIENCY OF THE POLICEMAN AS AN INTERPRETER OF INFORMATION IS ALSO DECREASED AS THE SIZE OF TOWNS INCREASES. THE NEW SYSTEM OF PATROLLING, CALLED "UNIT BEAT POLICING", IS LIKELY TO BE MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN TRADITIONAL METHODS. THE BASIS OF THIS SYSTEM IS THE DIVISION OF THE DISTRICT INTO AREAS EACH OF WHICH IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF A RESIDENT CONSTABLE. THESE CONSTABLES ADAPT THEIR TIME AND METHODS TO THE NEEDS OF THE AREA AND SEND INFORMATION RECEIVED TO A "COLLATOR", WHOSE JOB IT IS TO COLLECT, RECORD, AND DISSEMINATE ALL INFORMATION GAINED. THE CONSTABLE ALSO ENSURES THAT CONTACT WITH THE PUBLIC IS GOOD SO THAT THEY RECEIVE AS MUCH INFORMATION FROM THEM AS POSSIBLE AND COMMUNICATES REGULARLY BY RADIO WITH THE MOBILE PATROL. COMPUTERS COULD ALSO BE USED TO ASSIST IN MAKING FULL USE OF INFORMATION RECEIVED. (2 REFERENCES)

676 L1
 AUTHORS: FISHER, SETHARD.
 TITLE: THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY IN A CORRECTIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
 SOURCEID: 8131:275-284, 1968.

AN EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM BEGUN IN CALIFORNIA IN 1962 WAS DESIGNED TO ASSESS THE REHABILITATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF A COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER BASED ON A THERAPEUTIC ORIENTATION FOR PAROLEES WITH A HISTORY OF NARCOTICS USE. THE PROGRAM FAILED DUE TO THE ABSENCE OF CERTAIN INGREDIENTS TRADITIONALLY VIEWED AS GENERIC TO AN EFFECTIVE TREATMENT PROCESS. FOR TREATMENT TO BE EFFECTIVE, THE PATIENT MUST OVERCOME HIS INITIAL RELUCTANCE AND AMBIVALENCE ABOUT ITS RELEVANCE FOR HIM - HE MUST VOLUNTARILY INVOLVE HIMSELF; AND BOTH PATIENTS AND STAFF MUST

HAVE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION. ABSENCE OF THESE TWO FACTORS SEVERELY LIMITS THE FREE ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS AND THE SERIOUS ASSESSMENT OF EXPERIENCE WHICH CHARACTERIZE THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT PROCESS. UNDER THE CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY THE HALFWAY HOUSE IN THE CALIFORNIA EXPERIMENT, PATIENT INVOLVEMENT AND FREE EXPRESSION WERE NOT POSSIBLE. BEING A UNIT OF A CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM, THE HALFWAY HOUSE COULD NOT PERMIT THE KIND OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION WHICH TREATMENT IN THE TRADITIONAL SENSE REQUIRES. THE FAILURE OF RESIDENTS TO VIEW THE STAFF AND PROGRAM AS PROVIDING THEM WITH A USEFUL SOCIAL EXPERIENCE INDICATES A FAILURE TO DEVELOP POSITIVE IDENTIFICATIONS BETWEEN STAFF AND RESIDENTS. (9 REFERENCES)

677 L1
 AUTHORS: CLARKE, R. V. G.
 TITLE: RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY: ABSCONDING AND ADJUSTMENT TO THE TRAINING SCHOOL.
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
 SOURCEID: 8(3):285-300, 1968.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF 822 BOYS IN 1963 WHO WERE ROUTINE DISPOSALS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND IN ORDER TO OBTAIN OBJECTIVE DATA THAT WOULD BE USEFUL IN ESTIMATING A BOY'S LIKELIHOOD OF ADJUSTING FAVORABLE TO THIS TRAINING. THE FOLLOW-UP YIELDED INFORMATION ON TWO CRITERIA OF TRAINING SCHOOL ADJUSTMENT: ABSCONDING FROM THE SCHOOL AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF LEAVING THE SCHOOL. THESE CRITERIA OF ADJUSTMENT WERE RELATED TO TWO FACTORS KNOWN AS CLASSIFICATION: A RECORD OF ABSCONDING FROM REMAND HOME OR CLASSIFYING SCHOOL AND A HISTORY OF PREVIOUS APPROVED SCHOOL TRAINING. A SUBSAMPLE OF 497 BOYS (62 PERCENT) WHO HAD BEEN IN REMAND HOMES WERE INVESTIGATED TO DETERMINE HOW MANY HAD ABSCONDED. OF THE 497 BOYS, 45 (9.1 PERCENT) HAD ABSCONDED AT LEAST ONCE. OF THE 822 DISPOSALS, 89 (10.8 PERCENT) HAD ALREADY EXPERIENCED PREVIOUS APPROVED SCHOOL TRAINING AND WERE DESIGNATED APPROVED SCHOOL RECIDIVISTS. IN THE SAMPLE OF 822 BOYS, 318 (38.7 PERCENT) ABSCONDED AT LEAST ONCE IN THE TRAINING SCHOOL. IT WAS FOUND THAT CLASSIFYING SCHOOL AND REMAND HOME ABSCONDERS AND BOYS WHO HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN TO TRAINING SCHOOL ARE ALL MORE LIKELY TO BE TRAINING SCHOOL ABSCONDERS. CLASSIFYING SCHOOL ABSCONDERS AND BOYS WITH PREVIOUS TRAINING SCHOOL EXPERIENCES ARE LESS LIKELY TO BE RELEASED NORMALLY FROM TRAINING SCHOOL. A PREDICTIVE FORMULA FOR TRAINING SCHOOL SUCCESS SHOULD TAKE THESE FACTORS INTO ACCOUNT. (7 REFERENCES)

678 L1
 AUTHORS: ROSE, GORDON.
 TITLE: PREVENTING DELINQUENCY BY COMMITTEE.
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
 SOURCEID: 8(3):300-309, 1968.

THE GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND HAS ATTEMPTED TWICE TO STIMULATE THE FORMATION OF LOCAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COMMITTEES, ONCE IN 1916 AND AGAIN IN 1948 FOLLOWING A PARTICULARLY SERIOUS INCREASE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AFTER THE WAR. INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE EXISTENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COMMITTEES INDICATED THAT 58 LOCAL COMMITTEES HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED. HOWEVER, 16 OF THE 37 FOR WHICH INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE DIED IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS AND 26 HELD LESS THAN 10 MEETINGS. MOST OF THOSE WHICH CONTINUED MET FORMALLY AND FEW ENGAGED IN ANY PREVENTIVE WORK. WHILE THEY EXISTED, THE COMMITTEES OBTAINED LOCAL STATISTICS ON JUVENILE OFFENSES, REVIEWED THE AVAILABLE PROVISION, AND MADE RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS, SCHOOLS, YOUTH SERVICES, JUVENILE COURTS, AND METHODS OF TREATMENT. GENERALLY ABORTIVE ATTEMPTS WERE MADE IN THE AREAS OF COLLECTION OF FIGURES, RESEARCH, WORK WITH FAMILIES, AND PUBLICITY. IN CONTRAST TO MOST OF THE OTHERS, THE HISTORY OF THE LIVERPOOL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY COMMITTEE IS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST, ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO THE FORMATION OF YOUTH WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS. (5 REFERENCES)

679 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.

TITLE: CHILDREN IN TROUBLE: A NEW GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(3):309-312, 1968.

IN AUGUST 1965 A GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER PUT FORTH CERTAIN PROPOSALS FOR THE REFORMATION OF THE LAW AND PRACTICE RELATING TO THE YOUNG OFFENDER IN GREAT BRITAIN: THE AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY WAS TO BE RAISED TO 16 YEARS AND LOCAL FAMILY COUNCILS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF SOCIAL WORKERS OF THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT WERE TO DEAL WITH THE MAJORITY OF UNDISPUTED OFFENSES. CRITICISM OF THESE PROPOSALS RESULTED IN THE PUBLICATION OF A GREATLY MODIFIED WHITE PAPER ENTITLED "CHILDREN IN TROUBLE" IN APRIL 1968. THIS PAPER SET OUT THE FOLLOWING REFORMS: (1) SOCIAL ACTION FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN SHOULD SUPPORT THE CHILD IN HIS FAMILY, HELP THE PARENTS, AND MAINTAIN THE CHILD'S LINKS WITH THE COMMUNITY; (2) JUVENILE COURTS, THEIR EXISTING JURISDICTION, AND AGE LIMITS SHOULD BE PRESERVED; (3) PROBATION AND SUPERVISION ORDERS SHOULD CEASE TO BE DISTINCT AND COMPULSORY REMOVAL FROM THE HOME WILL ONLY BE BY PLACING THE CHILD IN THE CARE OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY; (4) JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEES WILL DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF COMMUNITY HOMES SUBJECT TO CENTRAL APPROVAL. ON THE WHOLE THE PAPER IS CAUTIOUS, FLEXIBLE, AND EMPHASIZES MODIFICATION RATHER THAN INNOVATION. YET SOME QUESTIONS ARE LEFT UNANSWERED; FOR EXAMPLE, REGARDING THE ROLE OF THE SCHOOLS, PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY, CRITERIA FOR DIVIDING RESPONSIBILITY BETWEEN THE COURT AND SOCIAL SERVICES, AND THE TRAINING OF MAGISTRATES AND SOCIAL WORKERS.

680 L1
AUTHORS: NEW YORK(CITY).POLICE DEPARTMENT.
TITLE: ANNUAL REPORT, 1967.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1967. 43P.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1967 CONTAINS STATISTICAL TABLES ON CRIME TRENDS; NET CRIME COMPLAINTS AND CLEARANCE RATES; THE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED; TYPES OF OFFENSES; AND ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES BY AGE AND SEX.

681 L1
AUTHORS: BOSTON, POLICE DEPARTMENT.
TITLE: SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1967.
SOURCEID: BOSTON, POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1967. 28P.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1967 INCLUDES STATISTICAL TABLES ON MAJOR OFFENSES COMMITTED IN THE CITY DURING 1967; THE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN; THE VALUE OF STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED; THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED BY TYPE OF OFFENSE; AND THE AGE, SEX AND RACE OF ALL PERSONS ARRESTED.

682 L1
AUTHORS: HAWES, ALEXANDER B.
TITLE: GAULT AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
SOURCE: THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 17(2):153-166, 1968.

CLOSE EXAMINATION OF THE MAJORITY OPINION IN GAULT INDICATES THAT THE U.S. SUPREME COURT HAS NOT FINALLY DECIDED THAT ALL OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS WOULD BE APPLICABLE TO A JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDING IN A FEDERAL JURISDICTION. BY EMPHASIZING THAT JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS ARE NOT CRIMINAL IN NATURE, THE COURT CAN AVOID BEING FORCED TO APPLY TO THE JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ALL OF THE SAFEGUARDS OF ADULT CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS GUARANTEED BY THE BILL OF RIGHTS. IN THE SAME WAY THAT GAULT FOUND MINIMUM STANDARDS OF FAIRNESS WERE REQUIRED IN STATE JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS THROUGH APPLICATION OF THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT, THE COURT COULD REQUIRE THE SAME MINIMUM SAFEGUARDS IN JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA THROUGH APPLICATION OF THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE OF THE FIFTH AMENDMENT. THE RESULT WOULD BE THAT

EXACTLY THE SAME MINIMUM PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS WOULD BE ASSURED TO CHILDREN IN ALL JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS, WHETHER IN THE STATES OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

683 L1
AUTHORS: DEGOOYER, JOHN G.
TITLE: THE ROLE OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: SOME OBSERVATIONS.
SOURCE: THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 17(2):187-212, 1968.

RELATIVELY RECENT JUDICIAL INTERPRETATIONS AND STATUTORY IMPLEMENTATIONS OF THE SIXTH AMENDMENT'S GUARANTEE OF AN ACCUSED'S RIGHT TO COUNSEL HAVE IMPOSED A GREAT BURDEN ON OUR JUDICIAL SYSTEM. REDUCED TO SIMPLEST TERMS, THE FEDERAL COURTS ARE NOW CHARGED WITH THE DUTY OF APPOINTING COMPETENT COUNSEL TO REPRESENT THE INDIGENT ACCUSED AT ALL STAGES OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDING, AND THE ATTORNEY, THOUGH FACED WITH NEW AND UNFAMILIAR RESPONSIBILITIES, IS EXPECTED AND BOUND TO EXECUTE HIS APPOINTMENT TO THE BEST OF HIS ABILITY. IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS ARTICLE TO EXAMINE SOME PROCEDURAL ASPECTS OF THE APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE NEW OBLIGATIONS IMPOSED UPON MEMBERS OF THE BAR, AND POSSIBLE ETHICAL PROBLEMS WHICH MAY BE ENCOUNTERED, PARTICULARLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL ON APPEAL.

684 L1
AUTHORS: DOLESCHAL, EUGENE.
TITLE: HIGHER EDUCATION IN U.S. PRISONS. (INFORMATION REVIEW ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, VOL. 1, NO. 1)
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968.
6 P.

ALTHOUGH COLLEGE-LEVEL COURSES HAD BEEN OFFERED IN A FEW PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND ALTHOUGH COLLEGE CORRESPONDENCE COURSES IN PRISONS HAVE BEEN AVAILABLE SINCE 1934, THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY PROGRAM ESTABLISHED AT MENARD PENITENTIARY, BEGUN IN 1962, IS THE FIRST FULL SCHEDULE OF COLLEGE-LEVEL EXTENSION COURSES AND RELATED PROGRAMS ANY UNIVERSITY HAS SET UP TO DATE, ACCORDING TO AVAILABLE INFORMATION. SINCE THE MENARD EXPERIENCE, MANY UNIVERSITIES HAVE BEGUN SERVING CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS THROUGH CORRESPONDENCE COURSES, WITH CLASSES USING TELEVISION, AND BY LIVE INSTRUCTION. THE FIRST NATIONWIDE SURVEY OF COLLEGE-LEVEL INSTRUCTION IN U.S. PRISONS, WHICH WAS MADE BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY IN JANUARY 1968, GATHERED INFORMATION FROM 51 PRISON SYSTEMS. OF 46 RESPONDING SYSTEMS, 27 PROVIDED COLLEGE-LEVEL INSTRUCTION THROUGH CORRESPONDENCE, 17 THROUGH EXTENSION COURSES, 3 THROUGH T.V., AND 3 THROUGH COLLEGE-FURLOUGH PROGRAMS. SEVEN SYSTEMS REPORTED THAT THE A.A., A.S., OR A.G.E. DEGREES COULD BE OBTAINED THEN OR IN THE NEAR FUTURE. THE "SAN QUENTIN PRISON COLLEGE PROJECT", INAUGURATED IN APRIL 1966, AND FUNDED BY A FORD FOUNDATION GRANT, WAS SET UP BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY AND THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, WITH THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING AN ACCREDITED FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE PROGRAM WITHIN A CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. THE PROJECT HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT A MEANINGFUL PROGRAM IN HIGHER EDUCATION CAN BE CARRIED ON IN A MAJOR PRISON. PARTICIPATION HAS LED TO CONSPICUOUS CHANGES IN THE ATTITUDES, BEHAVIOR, AND CAREER PLANS OF SOME PARTICIPANTS. EXPERIENCE WITH THE PROJECT LED TO GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS, INCLUDING THAT: (1) THE EDUCATIONAL MODEL OF CORRECTIONS IS PERHAPS THE MOST EFFECTIVE; (2) COLLEGE PROGRAMS IN PRISONS SHOULD BE ORGANIZED PRIMARILY AROUND THE TWO-YEAR DEGREE, WITH OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDIES AT HIGHER LEVELS IN SELECTED INSTITUTIONS; (3) THE COLLEGE CAREER OF THE INMATE SHOULD BE MADE FLEXIBLE; AND (4) THERE SHOULD BE EXPERIMENTATION WITH THE "SENTENCE TO COLLEGE" CONCEPT. (16 REFERENCES).

685 L1
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL JUDICIAL CONFERENCE, TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1967.

SOURCE: FEDERAL RULES DECISIONS.
SOURCEID: 44(3):245-353, 1968.

THE TOPICS DISCUSSED AT THE 1967 ANNUAL JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE UNITED STATES INCLUDED: DRAWING THE JURY VENIRE; JUDGE-JURY RELATIONSHIP; SELECTION OF THE JURY: VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION; VARIETIES IN JURY SELECTION METHODS; THE EXERCISE OF CHALLENGES; SETTLING THE JURY CHARGE; COMMENTS ON RULE 51 AND THE DUNN CASE; JURY MANAGEMENT DURING THE TRIAL AND SEQUESTRATION; EVIDENCE AS A VITAL PART OF THE COMMON LAW CHARGE TO THE JURY; CONFESSIONS OF A JUROR; AND FEDERAL SPECIAL VERDICTS: THE DOUBT ELIMINATOR.

686 L1
AUTHORS: NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION.
TITLE: GUIDELINES FOR PROSECUTING CRIMINAL CASES DURING CIVIL DISORDERS.
SOURCEID: CHICAGO, NATIONAL DIST. ATTYS. ASSOC., 1968. 38 P. \$3.00.

THE NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION HAS PREPARED THIS REPORT TO OFFER GUIDELINES IN PLANNING FOR PROSECUTING CRIMINAL CASES DURING CIVIL DISORDERS. PART I RECOMMENDS DEPARTMENTAL PLANNING AND INCLUDES A CHECKLIST SUGGESTING SELECTION OF ASSIGNMENTS FOR KEY PERSONNEL, PREPARATION FOR ADEQUATE COMMUNICATION FACILITIES, AND LIAISON WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES. PART II OFFERS SUGGESTIONS ON PLANNING INTERDEPARTMENTALLY WITH OTHER AGENCIES. PART III OFFERS A GUIDE TO THE PROSECUTION AND TRIAL OF DEFENDANTS ARRESTED DURING WIDESPREAD DISORDER. PART IV OUTLINES THE NEED FOR AN ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS. PART V OUTLINES SAMPLE STATUTES, PROCLAMATIONS, AND ARREST REPORTS.

687 L1
AUTHORS: ZIHRING, FRANK.
TITLE: IS GUN CONTROL LIKELY TO REDUCE VIOLENT KILLINGS?
SOURCEID: CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL, 1968. 21 P.

THIS STUDY IS AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE ELIMINATION OF FIREARMS WOULD REDUCE THE NUMBER OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDES. DATA FROM THE CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT ON REPORTED CRIMINAL HOMICIDES AND SERIOUS, BUT NOT FATAL, CRIMINAL ASSAULTS DURING 1965, 1966, AND 1967 WERE ANALYZED. AMONG THE FACTORS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE STUDY WERE: THE INTENTION OF THE ATTACKER; THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VICTIM AND ATTACKER; THE DIFFERENCE IN THE DANGEROUSNESS OF VARIOUS WEAPONS; AND THE AVAILABILITY OF WEAPONS. THE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA THAT INDICATED THAT THE EFFECT OF FIREARMS ELIMINATION ON THE GROSS EXPECTABLE HOMICIDE RATE WOULD BE QUITE SUBSTANTIAL. (9 REFERENCES).

688 L1
AUTHORS: SMITH, J.C.
TITLE: BURGLARY UNDER THE THEFT BILL.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW (LONDON).
SOURCEID: NO. JUNE-JULY:295-309,367-374, 1968.

THE NEW THEFT BILL WHICH RECENTLY PASSED THROUGH THE HOUSE OF LORDS IN GREAT BRITAIN WILL EFFECT A CONSIDERABLE SIMPLIFICATION OF THE LAW. THE NEW BILL IS UNCLEAR HOWEVER IN REGARD TO BURGLARY. THE BILL ELIMINATES ENTIRELY THE CONCEPT OF "BREAKING" WHICH IS A REQUISITE OF BURGLARY AND MOST FORMS OF HOUSEBREAKING UNDER THE LARCENY ACT. UNDER THE BILL THE SINGLE NEW OFFENSE OF BURGLARY WILL COMPREHEND ALL THAT IS NOW BURGLARY AND HOUSEBREAKING. THE TERMS USED IN THE NEW BILL ARE DISCUSSED AND DEFINED. (67 REFERENCES).

689 L1
AUTHORS: WILLIAMS, D.G.T.
TITLE: THE POLICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW (LONDON).
SOURCEID: NO. JULY:351-362, 1968.

IN THE RECENT CASE OF R. V. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS, EX. P. BLACKBURN IN GREAT BRITAIN, A PRIVATE CITIZEN, MR. BLACKBURN, ATTEMPTED BY AN ORDER OF MANDAMUS TO FORCE THE POLICE TO TAKE ACTION TO ENFORCE THE LAWS AGAINST GAMBLING. MR. BLACKBURN'S MOTION WAS REFUSED BY THE DIVISIONAL COURT AND AN APPEAL WAS UNDERTAKEN. THE COURT OF APPEAL FELT THAT NO ORDER OF MANDAMUS WAS NECESSARY, AS THE POLICE HAD, ON THEIR OWN, REVOKED A POLICY AGAINST TAKING PROCEEDINGS AGAINST GAMBLING CLUBS EXCEPT IN SERIOUS SITUATIONS. IT WAS CONCEDED BY THE COURT OF APPEAL THAT THE POLICE HAVE A VERY WIDE DISCRETION IN ENFORCING THE LAW, THOUGH THEY ARE, OF COURSE, ACCOUNTABLE TO THE LAW. (75 REFERENCES)

690 L1
 AUTHORS: FITZGERALD, P.J.
 TITLE: CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND FREEDOM OF ACTION.
 SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW (LONDON).
 SOURCEID: NO. JULY:363-366, 1968.

TWO RECENT MEMORIAL LECTURES IN GREAT BRITAIN DEALT WITH FREE WILL AND RESPONSIBILITY. IN SPEAKING ON THE MEANING OF RESPONSIBILITY PROFESSOR KNEALE, FORMERLY OF OXFORD, CONCLUDED THAT: (1) IT IS UNREALISTIC TO SUGGEST THAT WE SHOULD DISPENSE ENTIRELY WITH THE NOTION OF RESPONSIBILITY BECAUSE ONE USE OF THE WORD RESPONSIBLE IS TO DISTINGUISH PERSONS WHO MAY PROPERLY BE PUNISHED FROM THOSE WHO SHOULD BE LEFT FREE; AND (2) COURTS SHOULD NOT BE ASKED TO DECIDE WHETHER AN ACCUSED HAS FULL MORAL RESPONSIBILITY BECAUSE JUDGES AND JURIES HAVE NEITHER THE EVIDENCE NOR THE TRAINING REQUIRED FOR ANSWERING IT. PROFESSOR MACKAY, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KEELE, IN SPEAKING ON DETERMINISM AND FREE WILL, ARGUES THAT FREE WILL DOES INDEED EXIST, SINCE WHEN KNOWLEDGE IS ACQUIRED BY A HUMAN AGENT, A CHANGE MUST TAKE PLACE IN HIS BRAIN. IF FREE WILL DID NOT EXIST WE WOULD BE ABLE TO PREDICT ALL OUR OWN DECISIONS, WHICH WE DO NOT DO. (2 REFERENCES)

691 L1
 AUTHORS: BELTON, PETER J.
 TITLE: CIVIL COMMITMENT OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS IN CALIFORNIA: A CASE HISTORY OF STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.
 SOURCE: HASTINGS LAW JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 19(3):603-665, 1968.

IN 1961 THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE ENACTED THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE STATUTORY PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE COMPULSORY COMMITMENT, REHABILITATION, AND SUPERVISED AFTERCARE OF NARCOTICS ADDICTS. ALTHOUGH THE DAILY OPERATION OF THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM IS MAINLY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES, THE TRIAL COURTS ARE INTIMATELY INVOLVED IN ITS COMMITMENT AND DISCHARGE PROCESSES AND ARE REQUIRED TO DETERMINE THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LEGISLATION. ANALYSIS OF THE MORE THAN 70 REPORTED APPELLATE COURT DECISIONS CONSTRUING, APPLYING, AND SUPPLEMENTING THIS STATUTE REVEALS SEVERAL DISTINCT CASE GROUPINGS IN TERMS OF RECURRING PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE PLAN. THE FIRST MAJOR ISSUE WAS THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LEGISLATION. IN 1963 THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE STATUTE WAS UPHELD, ALTHOUGH THE COURT STRESSED ITS DISAPPROVAL OF THE "CRIMINAL" OVERTONES OF THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PROGRAM. THE LEGISLATURE RESPONDED BY REMOVING MOST OF THE OBJECTIONABLE ASPECTS BY AMENDMENT. THE SECOND MAJOR ISSUE TO COME BEFORE THE COURTS WAS WHETHER THE PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS PROVIDED BY STATUTE WERE BEING OBSERVED IN PRACTICE. IN MANY CASES IT WAS FOUND THAT THEY WERE NOT. THE 1967 AMENDMENTS CLARIFIED AND SIMPLIFIED THE REQUIRED PROCEDURES. A VARIETY OF ISSUES HAVE ARISEN OVER THE CONCEPT OF ELIGIBILITY FOR COMMITMENT, THE DISCRETION OF THE DIRECTOR OF CORRECTIONS TO RETURN THE PERSON COMMITTED TO COURT, CREDIT FOR TIME SPENT UNDER COMMITMENT TO THE REHABILITATION CENTER, AND APPEAL FROM THE ORDER OF COMMITMENT. (312 REFERENCES)

692 L1
AUTHORS: FINER, JOEL JAY.
TITLE: PSYCHEDELICS AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.
SOURCE: HASTINGS LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 19(3):667-757, 1968.

ON MARCH 11, 1966 DR. TIMOTHY LEARY WAS FOUND GUILTY OF UNLAWFULLY AND KNOWINGLY TRANSPORTING ILLEGALLY IMPORTED MARIJUANA INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM MEXICO AND SENTENCED TO THE MAXIMUM CONFINEMENT AND FINE ON EACH COUNT, A TOTAL OF 30 YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND \$30,000. HIS PRINCIPAL DEFENSE WAS BASED ON THE FIRST AMENDMENT'S GUARANTEE OF THE FREE EXERCISE OF RELIGION. THE RECORD SUGGESTS THAT ONE OF LEARY'S CONSUMING INTERESTS IN LIFE WAS THE ATTAINMENT OF A PROFOUND RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE THROUGH THE USE OF PSYCHEDELIC DRUGS, INCLUDING MARIJUANA. A MAJOR ISSUE ARISING FROM THE CONTENTION THAT THE PSYCHEDELIC EXPERIENCE IS NOT RELIGIOUS IS THE DEFINITION OF RELIGION ITSELF. THE PSYCHEDELIC MYSTICAL EXPERIENCE CAN BE DEEMED "NONTHEISTIC" AND WITHOUT "TRANSCENDENTAL REFERENT" ONLY IN A VERY LIMITED SENSE. THE COURT MUST ASK NOT WHETHER THE DEFENDANT HAS ATTAINED A RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE THROUGH THE DRUG BUT WHETHER HE EMPLOYS THE DRUG SINCERELY IN THE EXERCISE OF HIS RELIGIOUS BELIEFS. EVENTHOUGH PSYCHEDELICS CAN EFFECT RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCES, THIS IS NOT THE ISSUE TO BE DECIDED BY THE COURTS; IT HAS ONLY TO BE DECIDED WHETHER, IN ALL SINCERITY, THE DEFENDANT USES THE DRUG IN THE PURSUIT OF RELIGION OR RELIGIOUS BELIEFS. IN REACHING THE CONCLUSION THAT RELIGIOUS FREEDOM MUST BE SUBORDINATED TO THE LEGISLATIVE INTEREST IN PROHIBITING POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, THE COURT DEEMED "NOT PERTINENT" THE EVIDENCE ABOUT ITS HARMLESS NATURE. THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO SHOW THAT A LEGISLATURE COULD REASONABLY FIND THAT THE REQUISITE DANGER IS DEMONSTRATED BY A PREPONDERANCE OF AVAILABLE EVIDENCE. (239 REFERENCES)

693 L1
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: THE CALIFORNIA MARIJUANA POSSESSION STATUTE: AN INFRINGEMENT ON THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY OR OTHER PERIPHERAL CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS?
SOURCE: HASTINGS LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 19(3):758-782, 1968.

THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF MARIJUANA REGULATION IN CALIFORNIA SHOWS A TREND OF INCREASINGLY SEVERE PENALTIES FOR ITS POSSESSION. UNDER PRESENT CALIFORNIA LAW, POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA IS A FELONY PUNISHABLE BY SENTENCE OF 1 TO 10 YEARS FOR A FIRST OFFENSE, AND UP TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR A THIRD OFFENSE, PENALTIES AS HARSH AS THOSE FOR POSSESSION OF ADDICTIVE NARCOTICS SUCH AS HEROIN OR COCAINE. IN CONTRAST, USE OF MARIJUANA IS A MISDEMEANOR PUNISHABLE BY SENTENCES OF 90 DAYS TO A YEAR; POSSESSION OF LSD-25 IS A MISDEMEANOR; AND POSSESSION OF ALCOHOL INCURS NO PENALTY. THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE MARIJUANA POSSESSION STATUTE IS AN IMPORTANT ISSUE BECAUSE OF THE INCREASING NUMBER OF ARRESTS, THE SEVERITY OF PUNISHMENT, AND THE INCONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE ON THE NATURE OF THE DRUG. TWO POSSIBLE CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSES TO THE STATUTE ARE: (1) THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY; AND (2) OTHER FUNDAMENTAL GUARANTEES INCLUDED IN THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. THE LEADING CASE SUPPORTING THE EXISTENCE OF THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY IS GRISWOLD V CONNECTICUT (1965) IN WHICH THE COURT OVERTURNED A RARELY INVOKED ANTI-BIRTH CONTROL STATUTE. CALIFORNIA COURTS HAVE BEEN RELUCTANT TO APPLY THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY AS THE SOLE CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR A DECISION BUT THE MARIJUANA STATUTE MAY RAISE A CASE IN WHICH THE RIGHT MUST BE APPLIED OR REJECTED. EVEN IF A COURT FOUND POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA TO BE PROTECTED CONSTITUTIONALLY IT STILL MUST ALSO FIND THAT THE STATE HAS NO VALID REASON FOR PROHIBITING SUCH CONDUCT, IN TERMS OF DANGERS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL AND FOR SOCIETY. THE CALIFORNIA MARIJUANA POSSESSION STATUTE OUGHT TO BE DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL IN ITS PRESENT FORM. (208 REFERENCES)

694 L1
AUTHORS: BRILL, HENRY.
TITLE: MEDICAL AND DELINQUENT ADDICTS OR DRUG ABUSERS: A MEDICAL DISTINCTION OF LEGAL SIGNIFICANCE.

SOURCE: HASTINGS LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 19(3):783-801, 1968.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF HANDLING CASES OF DRUG DEPENDENCE, LAWYERS SHOULD DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE MEDICAL AND THE DELINQUENT TYPE. DIFFERENCES OF MOTIVE PLAY A KEY ROLE IN SEPARATING THESE TWO TYPES IN TERMS OF CLINICAL SYNDROME, THE ASSOCIATED EPIDEMIOLOGY, THE COURSE, THE OUTCOME, AND THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONDITION. THE MEDICAL CASE IS RARELY SEEN IN THE COURTROOM AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS MAY NOT BE WELL KNOWN OUTSIDE OF MEDICAL PRACTICE. SINCE LAWYERS PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN BRINGING DRUG CASES TO REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT, THEY NEED TO KNOW THE NEEDS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE INDIVIDUALS. A USEFUL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE WAY IN WHICH THE DRUGS ARE USED RATHER THAN THE PHARMACOLOGY OF THE DRUGS. DIFFERENT DRUGS MAY PRODUCE VERY SIMILAR PATTERNS OF ADDICTION WHILE A GIVEN DRUG MAY BE THE CAUSE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF DRUG DEPENDENCE. IN THE PAST THERE HAS BEEN A TENDENCY TO RELY EXCLUSIVELY ON PHARMACOLOGICAL DATA FOR CLASSIFICATION, INCLUDING RELIANCE ON THE ERRONEOUS DICHOTOMY BETWEEN "ADDICT" AND "ABUSER." A FAR MORE COMPLEX CLASSIFICATION MUST BE USED IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS, AND THE DIFFERENCES IN INDIVIDUALS, THEIR MOTIVE AND INTENT, AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES MUST BE CONSIDERED. THE REASON FOR WHICH THE DRUG USE WAS BEGUN PROVIDES A BASIC ORIENTATION WHICH INFLUENCES THE ENTIRE COURSE OF THE CASE AS ILLUSTRATED BY TWO DIFFERENT CASE TYPES OF DEPENDENCE, MEDICAL AND NON-MEDICAL. COMPARISON OF THESE TWO CLASSIFICATIONS IN OPIATE, AMPHETAMINE, AND BARBITURATE DEPENDENCY REVEALS MARKED DIFFERENCES IN AGE, SEX, LOCALE, NUMBER OF DRUGS USED, PSYCHIATRIC TYPE, SEVERITY OF HABIT, ECONOMIC CAPACITY, HISTORY OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, ATTITUDES, AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS. SOME DRUGS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH ONLY ONE KIND OF DEPENDENCE. (26 REFERENCES)

696 L1
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: THE DEFENSE OF ENTRAPMENT IN CALIFORNIA.
SOURCE: HASTINGS LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 19(3):825-847, 1968.

ENTRAPMENT IS AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE TO A CRIMINAL CHARGE, THE ELEMENTS OF WHICH ARE LACK OF CRIMINAL INTENT ON THE PART OF THE ACCUSED PRIOR TO CONTACT WITH THE OFFICER, AND INDUCEMENT ON THE PART OF THE OFFICER. IN CALIFORNIA, AS IN MOST OTHER JURISDICTIONS, ENTRAPMENT IS NOT A STATUTORY DEFENSE; IT HAS BEEN CREATED AND DEVELOPED SOLELY BY THE COURTS. BECAUSE THE NATURE OF NARCOTICS OFFENSES NECESSITATES THE USE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OF TRAPPING METHODS, THE DEFENSE OF ENTRAPMENT IS ASSERTED MOST FREQUENTLY IN NARCOTICS CASES. ENTRAPMENT DID NOT EXIST AS A DEFENSE IN COMMON LAW AND AMERICAN COURTS BEGAN TO DEVELOP THE DOCTRINE ONLY IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY. IN 1905 A CALIFORNIA APPELLATE COURT INDICATED THAT THERE WAS A RULE AGAINST ENCOURAGING CRIME MERELY TO PROCURE ITS COMMISSION. IN 1932 A DIVIDED SUPREME COURT ESPOUSED CONFLICTING VIEWS REGARDING THE LEGAL JUSTIFICATION FOR THE DEFENSE OF ENTRAPMENT. IN 1954 THE CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT CONCLUDED THAT A DEFENDANT WHO HAD BEEN ENTRAPPED HAD NOT COMMITTED A CRIME BECAUSE CRIMINAL INTENT WAS LACKING. IN 1958 AND AGAIN IN 1959 THE COURTS FOUND THAT THE ENTRAPPED DEFENDANT IS GUILTY OF THE OFFENSE, BUT THE DEFENSE OF ENTRAPMENT WAS LEGALLY JUSTIFIED BY THE COURT'S DUTY OF SETTING PROPER STANDARD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, A VIEW WHICH HAS BEEN FOLLOWED IN SUBSEQUENT CASES. THE REASONING BEHIND THIS "POLICE CONDUCT" THEORY IS NO MORE SOUND THAN THE OPPOSITE THEORY THAT THE ENTRAPPED DEFENDANT IS NOT CULPABLE ENOUGH TO BE SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT. THE CALIFORNIA "ORIGIN OF INTENT" TEST APPEARS TO BE A FAIR MEANS OF DETERMINING THE ISSUE OF ENTRAPMENT. (180 REFERENCES)

697 L1
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: EFFECTS OF THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS UPON THE REGULATION OF MARIJUANA.
SOURCE: HASTINGS LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 19(3):848-861, 1968.

IN JUNE 1967 THE UNITED STATES BECAME A PARTY TO THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS (1961), A MULTILATERAL, INTERNATIONAL TREATY WHICH INCLUDES MARIJUANA AS A SUBJECT OF INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL. RATIFICATION OF THIS TREATY MAY HAVE SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON FEDERAL AND STATE MARIJUANA CONTROL SINCE THE CONVENTION'S OBLIGATIONS ESTABLISH A BASE FROM WHICH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COULD EXTEND ITS CONTROLS INTO AN AREA FORMERLY WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE STATES. THE OBLIGATIONS SET FORTH IN THE CONVENTION ARE CURRENTLY SATISFIED IN THE UNITED STATES BY THE COMBINATION OF FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS. SHOULD THE STATES REVOKE AND REVISE THEIR REGULATIONS, ADDITIONAL FEDERAL MEASURES WOULD BE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE CURRENT LEVEL OF CONTROL, POSSIBLY INFRINGING ON THE POWERS OF THE STATES. HOWEVER, THE CONVENTION HAS GREATLY EXPANDED THE SCOPE OF THE POWER OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO REGULATE INTERSTATE COMMERCE AND LEGISLATION DIRECTLY REGULATING MARIJUANA USE COULD BE FOUNDED ON CONVENTION OBLIGATIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE FEDERAL TREATY-MAKING POWER. (105 REFERENCES)

698 L1
 AUTHORS: MOORE, MICHAEL.
 TITLE: CRIMINAL DISCOVERY.
 SOURCE: HASTINGS LAW JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 19(3):865-917, 1968.

IN EARLY AMERICAN LAW, THE COURTS ADHERED TO THE COMMON LAW DOCTRINE THAT THEY WERE WITHOUT POWER TO ORDER THE PROSECUTOR, IN THE ABSENCE OF LEGISLATION, TO DIVULGE EVIDENCE. SIXTEEN STATES STILL ABIDE BY THIS TRADITIONAL VIEW. IN ALMOST ALL OTHER STATES DISCOVERY IS AT THE DISCRETION OF THE TRIAL JUDGE. IN SOME STATES THE DEFENDANT HAS AN ABSOLUTE RIGHT TO DISCOVER AT LEAST PARTS OF THE PROSECUTOR'S CASE AGAINST HIM. UNTIL RECENTLY, DISCOVERY BY DEFENDANTS IN FEDERAL COURTS WAS NEARLY NON-EXISTENT. THE ARGUMENT FOR BROAD DISCOVERY RIGHTS MAINTAINS THAT THE ASCERTAINMENT OF TRUTH IS BEST ACHIEVED BY WELL-INFORMED COUNSEL. ARGUMENTS AGAINST DISCOVERY INCLUDE: THE DEFENDANT WILL FARRICATE DEFENSES IN TERMS OF EVIDENCE DISCOVERED; AWARENESS OF THE STATES' WITNESSES MAY CAUSE THE DEFENDANT TO INTIMIDATE THEM; DEFENDANTS WOULD ALTER OR DESTROY EVIDENCE; AVAILABILITY OF PRE-TRIAL DISCOVERY OF THE PROSECUTOR'S CASE WILL ENCOURAGE DEFENSE COUNSEL TO REFRAIN FROM INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION; ADVANTAGES WILL FAVOR THE DEFENDANT; AND SOME OFFENDERS WILL BE EXEMPT FROM PROSECUTION. MOST OF THE OBJECTIONS TO DISCOVERY HAVE A LIMITED FIELD OF APPLICATION; THAT IS, CERTAIN KINDS OF EVIDENCE ARE MORE HARMFUL THAN OTHERS IF REVEALED. ALSO, CERTAIN KINDS OF INFORMATION ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO THE DEFENSE COUNSEL. THUS, THE DEFENDANT MIGHT BE GIVEN THE RIGHT TO DISCOVERY OF CONFESSIONS AND CERTAIN PHYSICAL EVIDENCE, THE REST BEING LEFT TO THE DISCRETION OF TRIAL JUDGES. RECENT CHANGES IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE HAVE CHALLENGED THE ASSUMPTION THAT PRE-TRIAL DISCOVERY BY THE PROSECUTION WOULD VIOLATE THE DEFENDANT'S PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. (265 REFERENCES)

699 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR
 TITLE: IMPEACHING THE ACCUSED BY HIS PRIOR CRIMES --A NEW APPROACH TO AN OLD PROBLEM.
 SOURCE: HASTINGS LAW JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 19(3):919-931, 1968.

IN THE PAST A PERSON CONVICTED OF A CRIME WAS THEREAFTER DISQUALIFIED FROM TESTIFYING AS A WITNESS. THE MODERN RULE PERMITS THE IMPEACHMENT OF ANY WITNESS BY DISCLOSING TO THE JURY HIS PAST CONVICTIONS OF CRIME. THE MAIN DIFFICULTY WITH THIS KIND OF IMPEACHMENT, IN TERMS OF RELEVANCY, IS THAT MOST CRIMES FAIL TO DISPLAY THE SPECIFIC PROCLIVITY TO LIE. ALL THAT PAST CONVICTIONS CAN REVEAL ABOUT THE WITNESS IS GENERAL BAD CHARACTER AND THE USE OF THIS ASSUMPTION OF BAD CHARACTER TO PROVE THE TENDENCY TO FALSIFY IS AN EXCEPTION TO AN IMPORTANT EVIDENTIARY PROPOSITION. THE LAW USUALLY EXCLUDES GENERAL CHARACTER AS EVIDENCE OF SPECIFIC CONDUCT. WHEN THE ACCUSED IS TESTIFYING AS A WITNESS THIS FORM OF IMPEACHMENT

EXPOSES HIM TO THE DANGER OF PREJUDICE IN THE JURY, THUS RUNNING COUNTER TO THE POLICY THAT THE ACCUSED IS ENTITLED TO BE JUDGED ON THE EVIDENCE OF THE OFFENSE NOW CHARGED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO PAST OFFENSES. IN THUS ENCOURAGING THE ACCUSED NOT TO TESTIFY, THIS CREDIBILITY TEST MAY CAUSE THE JURY TO DRAW FROM HIS SILENCE AN INFERENCE OF GUILT. COMMONLY ADVANCED SOLUTIONS TO THIS DILEMMA INCLUDE: EXEMPTION OF THE ACCUSED FROM THIS CREDIBILITY TEST; LIMITATION TO CRIMES INVOLVING DISHONESTY; OR EXCLUSION OF REMOTE CONVICTIONS. BY EXERCISING HIS DISCRETION IN A CASE-BY-CASE APPROACH, THE TRIAL JUDGE PROVIDES A BALANCE BETWEEN RELEVANCE AND PREJUDICE IN SUCH CASES. (93 REFERENCES)

700 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: CIVIL LIABILITY FOR ILLEGAL ARRESTS AND CONFINEMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.
 SOURCE: HASTINGS LAW JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 19(3):974-989, 1968.

ASSUMING THAT A PERSON HAS BEEN UNLAWFULLY ARRESTED OR CONFINED, HE MAY HAVE AN ACTION FOR RESULTING MONEY DAMAGES. TRADITIONALLY, THE OFFENDING POLICE OFFICER ALONE HAS BEEN LIABLE. HOWEVER, IT APPEARS THAT UNDER THE CALIFORNIA TORT CLAIMS ACT (1963) VICARIOUS LIABILITY MAY ATTACH TO THE PUBLIC ENTITY WHICH EMPLOYS THE OFFICER. FEAR OF ABUSE OF POLICE AUTHORITY IS THE PRIMARY REASON FOR STATUTES REQUIRING THE PROMPT TAKING OF ARRESTED PERSONS BEFORE MAGISTRATES. MAXIMUM PROTECTION FOR THE ACCUSED IS THE REASON FOR THE COURT DECISION ALLOWING IN NO CASE A DETENTION OF LONGER THAN TWO DAYS BETWEEN ARREST AND FORMAL CHARGE, AND REQUIRING "REASONABLE CAUSE" FOR A DELAY OF ANY LENGTH. THE STATUTE ALLOWING A PRISONER TO BE RELEASED WITHOUT BEING TAKEN BEFORE A MAGISTRATE SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED TO ALLOW DETENTIONS FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION. HOLDING THE POLICE OFFICER'S EMPLOYER LIABLE AND PROTECTING THE OFFICER FROM PERSONAL FINANCIAL LOSS IS ONE WAY OF REDUCING ANY ABUSE OF POLICE AUTHORITY WITHOUT DISCOURAGING THE OFFICER FROM PERFORMING HIS FUNCTION. (94 REFERENCES)

701 L1
 AUTHORS: SHJHAM, SHLOMO; RAHAV, GIORA.
 TITLE: /STIMMATA SOCIALE E PROSTITUZIONE./
 TRITITLE: SOCIAL STIGMA AND PROSTITUTION.
 SOURCE: QUADERNI DI CRIMINOLOGIA CLINICA (ROME).
 SOURCEID: 10(1):3-50, 1968.

ACCORDING TO STIGMA THEORY, DEROGATORY LABELS ARE TRANSMITTED IN PREADOLESCENCE WITHIN THE FAMILY UNIT AND ARE USED BY THE YOUTH IN BUILDING HIS EGO IDENTITY. HIS SELF-IMAGE AND SENSE OF IDENTITY ARE IMPRINTED WITH NEGATIVE IMAGES TAGGED ON HIM BY RELEVANT OTHERS. THIS PROCESS THEREFORE WOULD BE AN INITIAL LINK IN THE CAUSAL CHAIN WHICH LEADS A PERSON TO CRIME AND DEVIATION. THE STIGMA THEORY CAN BE APPLIED TO THE ETIOLOGY OF PROSTITUTION IN AUTHORITARIAN ORIENTAL FAMILIES SINCE IN THESE FAMILIES THE INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FATHER AND DAUGHTER IS LIABLE TO OBSCURE THE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN THE LATTER ROLE AND THE ROLE OF MATE. THIS WOULD BRING OUT THE EXTREME REACTIONS TO FRUSTRATION, I.E., INTROPUNITIVENESS AND EXTRAPUNITIVENESS, WHICH WERE CRUCIAL TO THE GENESIS OF PROSTITUTION ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT HYPOTHESIS. HOWEVER, STIGMA THEORY TRANSCENDS THE TOPIC OF PROSTITUTION AND MIGHT APPLY TO OTHER TYPES OF CRIME AND SOCIAL DEVIATION. (55 REFERENCES)

702 L1
 AUTHORS: FONTANESI, MARIO.
 TITLE: /ORIENTAMENTI DI DIFESA SOCIALE./
 TRITITLE: SOCIAL DEFENSE ORIENTATIONS.
 SOURCE: QUADERNI DI CRIMINOLOGIA CLINICA (ROME).
 SOURCEID: 10(1):51-66, 1968.

A SHORT QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL TRENDS IN THE UNITED STATES, THE USSR, SCANDINAVIA, AND ITALY AND A SURVEY

OF CONDITIONS RELATED TO CRIME ARE PRESENTED. THE RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE PRESENT STRUCTURES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME ARE REVIEWED AND FOUND TO BE INADEQUATE. AFTER SOME CRITICAL REMARKS REGARDING THE CONVENTIONAL THEORIES UPON WHICH THE PENAL AND PRISON SYSTEM ARE BASED, THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE "NEW SOCIAL DEFENSE" ARE DELINEATED. (53 REFERENCES)

703 L1
 AUTHORS: MAUCH, GERHARD.
 TITLE: /LA PSICOTERAPIA NELL'ESECUZIONE DELLA PENA./
 TRITITLE: PSYCHOTHERAPY IN CORRECTION.
 SOURCE: QUADERNI DI CRIMINOLOGIA CLINICA (ROME).
 SOURCEID: 1011:67-79, 1968.

THE FORMS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY APPROPRIATE FOR PERSONS IN THREE SITUATIONS REQUIRING DIFFERENT METHODS OF TREATMENT ARE CONSIDERED: (1) FOR NON-IMPRISONED PERSONS DURING A CRIMINAL TRIAL; (2) FOR CONDEMNED PERSONS WHO, WITH A PENALTY, HAVE UNDERGONE CERTAIN TREATMENT; AND (3) FOR IMPRISONED OFFENDERS. ACCORDING TO THESE DISTINCTIONS THE VARIOUS METHODS ADOPTED ARE EXPLAINED, THE MOST APPROPRIATE ONES ARE RECOMMENDED, AND THOSE METHODS WHICH MUST BE ADJUSTED TO THE INDIVIDUAL ARE INDICATED. (16 REFERENCES)

704 L1
 AUTHORS: STERLING, JAMES W.
 TITLE: CHANGES IN ROLE CONCEPT OF POLICE OFFICERS.
 SOURCEID: WASH., D.C., DEPT. OF HEALTH, ED., AND WELFARE, 1968. 47 P.

THE MOST IMPORTANT SUBJECT AREA FOR POLICE TRAINING AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE SERVICE LIES WITHIN THE BROAD FIELD OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, AND ESPECIALLY ROLE THEORY, IS PARTICULARLY RELEVANT. ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE SET OF THE POLICE RECRUIT AND THE BEHAVIORAL EXPECTATIONS OF THIS ROLE AND HIS OTHER POSITIONS IN SOCIETY ILLUSTRATE THAT THE SOCIALIZATION OF THIS INDIVIDUAL REQUIRES BOTH THAT HE ADOPT THE NORMS OF THE POLICE AND DISCARD SOME OF THE NORMS OF OTHER GROUPS OR PERHAPS OF SOCIETY IN GENERAL. IN LEARNING THE POLICE ROLE, THE RECRUIT LEARNS NOT ONLY KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS BUT ALSO VALUES, ATTITUDES, RESPONSE PATTERNS, AND THE MEANINGS OF CERTAIN SYMBOLS. LEARNING OCCURS IN FOUR POSSIBLE FORMS: IN THE FORMAL RECRUIT TRAINING PROGRAM; "ON-THE-JOB" TRAINING IN THE FIELD; AS A MEMBER IN THE FAMILY RELATIONSHIP; AND AS A MEMBER IN A PEER GROUP. THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY AND NON-POLICE FRIENDS, AS WELL AS THAT OF OTHER RECRUITS, CANNOT BE OVERLOOKED. ROLE CONCEPTS HAVE ALSO BEEN DEVELOPED THROUGH ANTICIPATORY SOCIALIZATION BEFORE THE FORMAL TRAINING PROGRAM. BOTH INTER-ROLE AND INTRA-ROLE CONFLICT MAY OCCUR; INTER-ROLE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE DEMANDS OF TWO OR MORE SOCIETAL ROLES AND INTRA-ROLE CONFLICT BETWEEN DIFFERENT EXPECTATIONS OF HIS POSITION AS A PATROLMAN. PERSONALITY AFFECTS THE WAY A PERSON ENACTS A ROLE. ROLE THEORY CAN BE USED TO ASSESS CHANGES IN THE ROLE CONCEPTS OF POLICE OFFICERS FROM THE TIME HE ENTERS THE DEPARTMENT THROUGH THE TIME HE BECOMES AN EXPERIENCED OFFICER. USEFUL TOOLS IN THIS RESEARCH ARE THE POLICE OPINION POLL AND A ROLE PERCEPTION BATTERY.

705 L1
 AUTHORS: JUSTICE, BLAIR.
 TITLE: ASSESSING POTENTIALS FOR RACIAL VIOLENCE.
 SOURCEID: HOUSTON, RICE UNIVERSITY, 1968. 8P.

IN HOUSTON, TEXAS, A METHODOLOGY HAS BEEN DEVISED TO REFLECT THE RACIAL TENSION IN THAT PART OF THE CITY MADE UP LARGELY OF A NEGRO POPULATION. ITS PURPOSE WAS TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON POTENTIAL UNREST TO OFFICIALS WITH POWER TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THEM. THE METHODOLOGY WAS PRIMARILY BUILT AROUND A "NATURAL DIALOGUE" TYPE INTERVIEWING, DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE GENUINE FEELINGS AND GRIEVANCES; RESULTS OF APPROXIMATELY 2,700 INTERVIEWS, CONDUCTED FROM JULY 1966 THROUGH JANUARY 1967 HAVE BEEN OBTAINED. QUESTIONS POSED TO INTERVIEWEES, RELATE TO SOCIOLOGICAL VARIABLES, INCLUDING THEIR

ATTITUDES TOWARD JOBS, HOUSING, POLICE, SCHOOLS, JUSTIFICATION FOR VIOLENCE, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND RELIGION; AND TO PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES OF THE LEVEL OF HOSTILITY THAT NEGROES HAVE TOWARD WHITE PERSONS. RACIAL TENSION CHARTS WERE DRAWN UP ON THE BASIS OF RESULTS AND WERE PROVIDED TO THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE CHIEF. (6 REFERENCES)

706 L1
 AUTHORS: CORNIL, P.
 TITLE: /LA DIVISION DU PROCES PENAL EN DEUX PHASES./
 TRITITLE: THE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE INTO TWO PHASES.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE (BRUSSELS).
 SOURCEID: 48(8):761-770, 1968.

THE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE INTO TWO PHASES HAS LONG BEEN CONSIDERED AS AN ADVISABLE REFORM IN BELGIUM. WITH THE NEW SYSTEM SENTENCING COULD EITHER BE SEPARATED FROM CORRECTION; OR THE PROCESS PRECEDING THE DECLARATION OF DEFENDANT AS GUILTY SEPARATED FROM THE DETERMINATION OF LEGAL PUNISHMENT. IN THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY, SUCH A DIVISION WAS APPLIED IN RELATION TO CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BEFORE THE JURY IN FRANCE. NOWADAYS THE PRINCIPAL REASON IN ITS FAVOR IS THE DEMAND FOR THE INDIVIDUALIZATION OF SENTENCE. THE DIVISION WOULD FACILITATE THE SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF THE PERSONALITY AND THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE DEFENDANT. A DIFFICULTY IS PRESENTED FOR THE TIMING OF THE PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION WHICH SHOULD LOGICALLY FOLLOW THE DECLARATION OF DEFENDANT AS GUILTY, WHEREAS FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES -- IN PARTICULAR FOR ASCERTAINING THE DEGREE OF HIS RESPONSIBILITY -- IT SHOULD TAKE PLACE BEFOREHAND. THE DIVISION SHOULD HELP TO ALLEVIATE THE HARDSHIP RESULTING FROM POLICE INVESTIGATION FOR THE DEFENDANT WHO IS EVENTUALLY FOUND NOT GUILTY. FOR SIMILAR REASONS, PUBLICITY OF THE INFORMATION OBTAINED DURING THE FIRST STAGE SHOULD BE RESTRICTED.

707 L1
 AUTHORS: REIFEN, DAVID.
 TITLE: /LA JEUNESSE DELINQUANTE ET LE ROLE THERAPEUTIQUE DE TRIBUNAL POUR ENFANTS./
 TRITITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND THE THERAPEUTIC ROLE OF THE JUVENILE COURT.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE (BRUSSELS).
 SOURCEID: 48(8):771-783, 1968.

JUVENILE JUDICIAL PROCEDURE IN ISRAEL, BASED AS IT IS UPON BRITISH TRADITION, CONSISTS OF THREE STAGES: ESTABLISHMENT OF FACTS; APPLICATION OF LAWS; AND DECISION ON THE TYPE OF LEGAL PUNISHMENT AND TREATMENT. WHEREAS THE FIRST TWO STAGES ARE PURELY LEGAL, IN THE THIRD, THE JUVENILE COURT USES WIDE DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY. AT THE PRESENT TIME, INCREASED EMPHASIS IS PLACED UPON THE FUNCTION OF THE COURT AS A SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY RATHER THAN MERELY A PART OF THE JUDICIARY. THE ATMOSPHERE IN THE COURT SHOULD PROMOTE CLOSER INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE JUVENILE OFFICERS, THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT, AND THE PARENTS, THUS ENABLING THE JUDGE TO ARRIVE AT DECISIONS CONFORMING TO THE IDEAL OF THE INDIVIDUALIZATION OF SENTENCE.

708 L1
 AUTHORS: FRANCES-MAGRE, J.-J.
 TITLE: /A PROPOS DES OBLIGATIONS PECUNIAIRES DU CONDAMNE PLACÉ SOUS LE REGIME DE LA "LIBERTÉ D'ÉPIEUVÉ."/
 TRITITLE: FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE PROBATIONER AND PAROLEE.
 SOURCE: REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 92(1):85-101, 1968.

THE CORRECTION JUDGE IN FRANCE MAY IMPOSE AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION OR PAROLE THE OBLIGATION TO FINANCIALLY RESTORE THE DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE OFFENSE. THIS ARRANGEMENT AIMS AT ENCOURAGING THE OFFENDER TO PAY BY THREATENING HIM WITH REIMPRISONMENT IF HE DOES NOT, AND ENABLING HIM TO HAVE HIGHER EARNINGS OUTSIDE OF PRISON. THE FINANCIAL OBLIGATION MAY BE ASSUMED TOWARD THE GOVERNMENT AND TOWARD THE VICTIM. THE CORRECTION JUDGE DETERMINES THE CONDITIONS OF

PROBATION OR PAROLE, THOUGH NOT THE MANNERS OF PAYMENT, AND PROVIDES SUPERVISION AND LEGAL PUNISHMENT IN CASE OF VIOLATIONS. OF THE PROBLEMS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES, IMPORTANT ARE THE DECISION ABOUT WHAT KIND OF DAMAGE IS TO BE CONSIDERED REPARABLE, AND THE COMPUTATION OF THE AMOUNT OF RESTITUTION. (13 REFERENCES)

709 L1
 AUTHORS: GAYRAUD, ALBERT.
 TITLE: /LA COERCITION DANS L'EXECUTION DES PEINES./
 TRITITLE: COERCION DURING CORRECTION.
 SOURCE: REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 92(1):49-83, 1968.

THE EXTENT OF COERCION DURING CORRECTION IS DETERMINED BY THE QUALITY OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE PRISON PERSONNEL AND THE INMATES; THE INSTITUTIONAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS; AND THE NEED FOR DISCIPLINE. IN FRANCE, STATISTICAL DATA CONCERNING ESCAPES SHOW AN INCREASE IN THE EARLY 1960'S FOLLOWED BY A SHARP DECREASE AFTER 1962, AND ESPECIALLY AFTER 1964. AMONG CLOSED CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, THE HIGHEST ESCAPE RATE IS FROM MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISONS, AS DISTINGUISHED FROM ESCAPE DURING TRANSFER, HOSPITALIZATION, AND OUTDOOR WORK. THE INCIDENCE OF ESCAPES FROM CLOSED INSTITUTIONS IS SLIGHTLY HIGHER THAN THAT FROM OPEN PRISONS. DISCIPLINE VIOLATIONS CONCERN AGGRESSIONS AGAINST THE PRISON PERSONNEL AND FELLOW INMATES, AND ARE PUNISHED ACCORDING TO GENERAL REGULATIONS. IN THE ORGANIZATION AND POLICY OF CORRECTION, A BALANCE SHOULD BE STRUCK BETWEEN THE REPRESSIVE AND COERCIVE GOALS ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE EDUCATIONAL AND THERAPEUTIC ONES ON THE OTHER.

710 L1
 AUTHORS: BADONNEL.
 TITLE: /LE VOL DANS LES GRANDS MAGASINS./
 TRITITLE: SHOPLIFTING IN DEPARTMENT STORES.
 SOURCE: REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 92(1):103-106, 1968.

SHOPLIFTING IN SELF-SERVICE STORES IS A CHARACTERISTIC FEMALE OFFENSE. ACCORDING TO THE DATA OBTAINED IN FRANCE, THE MOTIVATION OF THE SHOPLIFTER IS MOST OFTEN SIMPLE ATTRACTION AND A MORALLY WEAK PERSONALITY; LESS FREQUENT CAUSES ARE MATERIAL PRESSURE AND MENTAL ILLNESS. IN EXTREME CASES, PERSONS WHO WISH TO GET ARRESTED FOR VARIOUS REASONS RESORT TO SHOPLIFTING AS THE SAFEST WAY. THE SHARE OF OFFENDERS SUFFERING FROM ANXIETY, EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE, NEUROSIS, AND EPILEPSY IS SUBSTANTIAL, WHEREAS ALCOHOLICS ARE RARE AMONG SHOPLIFTERS. THE COMMISSION OF THIS APPARENTLY TRIVIAL OFFENSE OFTEN INAUGURATES A CRIME CAREER.

711 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: /L'APPROCHE ET LE SOUTIEN DES ALCOOLIQUES PENDANT ET APRES LEUR DETENTION./
 TRITITLE: THE APPROACH AND AID FOR ALCOHOLICS DURING AND AFTER IMPRISONMENT.
 SOURCE: REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 92(1):31-47, 1968.

THE SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE LA CROIX-BLEU IS A PRIVATE AGENCY DEVOTED TO THE PSYCHOTHERAPY OF ALCOHOLICS IN FRANCE. ITS WORKERS ARE AUTHORIZED TO WORK WITH PRISONERS, AND THERAPISTS CONDUCT PERIODIC INTERVIEWS AND DISTRIBUTE LITERATURE. IN GENERAL, THEIR EFFORTS SHOW GREATER EFFECTIVENESS WITH SHORT-TERM PRISONERS THAN WITH OFFENDERS WITH LONG-TERM SENTENCES. EX-PRISONERS ARE USUALLY FOLLOWED UP AFTER RELEASE. THEY RECEIVE COUNSELING IN ONE OF THE 80 LOCAL CROIX-BLEU ALCOHOLIC INSTITUTIONS WITH THE PURPOSE OF HELPING TO OVERCOME ALIENATION WHICH IS A COMMON CONSEQUENCE OF LONG IMPRISONMENT. FOUR POSTTREATMENT CENTERS OF THE CROIX-BLEU DEAL WITH ALCOHOLICS WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY UNDERGONE THE MEDICAL TREATMENT.

712 L1
 AUTHORS: OLDS, NICHOLAS V.
 TITLE: THE SECOND AMENDMENT AND THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS.
 SOURCE: MICHIGAN STATE BAR JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 46(10):15-25, 1968.

RECENT EVENTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES HAVE BROUGHT INTO SHARP FOCUS THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE PRIVATE CITIZEN OF OUR DAY STILL HAS THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS FOR PURPOSES NOT CONNECTED WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF A MILITIA. HISTORICALLY, THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS HAD ITS ORIGIN IN THE MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS WHICH CAME INTO BEING PRIOR TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. ALTHOUGH THE SECOND AMENDMENT REFERS TO A "WELL-REGULATED MILITIA" BY WAY OF PREAMBLE, NEVERTHELESS THE IMPERATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE AMENDMENT STATES, "THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED." THE SECOND AMENDMENT APPLIES NOT ONLY TO THE STATES, BUT ALSO PROTECTS THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN IN HIS RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS FOR THE DEFENSE OF HIMSELF, HIS PROPERTY, AND HIS COUNTRY. IF CONGRESS LEGISLATES WITH RESPECT TO THIS SUBJECT UNDER THE COMMERCE CLAUSE, IT SHOULD DO SO IN SUCH FASHION AS NOT TO INFRINGE UNREASONABLY ON THE EXERCISE OF THAT RIGHT BY THE PEOPLE. ALL STATES MAY ENACT REASONABLE REGULATIONS AS TO THE PURCHASE AND USE OF FIREARMS UNDER THE POLICE POWER. THIS POWER MUST BE AIMED AT THE CORRECTION OF A CLEARLY IDENTIFIED EVIL; AND IT CANNOT BE SO EXTREME AS TO ACCOMPLISH A VIRTUAL DISARMAMENT OF THE PEOPLE. (16 REFERENCES)

713 L1
 AUTHORS: KUHLMANN, FRED L.
 TITLE: COMMUNICATIONS TO CLERGYMEN -- WHEN ARE THEY PRIVILEGED?
 SOURCE: VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 2(2):265-295, 1968.

THE LAW REGARDING THE PRIVILEGED NATURE OF COMMUNICATIONS TO THE CLERGY IS NEITHER CLEAR NOR DEFINITE. ALTHOUGH 44 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HAVE STATUTES RECOGNIZING THE PRIVILEGED NATURE OF SUCH COMMUNICATIONS, THE WORDING OF THESE STATUTES AND THE CASES CONSTRUING THEM LEAVE THE CLERGYMAN VULNERABLE IN MANY SITUATIONS. THE STRICT VERSUS THE LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVILEGE STATUTES, AND BOTH CASES WHICH HAVE UPHELD THE PRIVILEGE AND CASES WHICH DENY THE PRIVILEGE ARE DISCUSSED. IN 22 JURISDICTIONS THE PRIVILEGE HAS RECENTLY BEEN BROADENED: TO COVER MORE THAN CONFESSIONS; AND TO EITHER ELIMINATE THE COURSE OF DISCIPLINE TEST, I.E., THAT A COURSE OF DISCIPLINE EXISTS IN THE CHURCH BY WHICH A MEMBER IS ENJOINED TO CONFESS HIS SINS, OR CLEARLY RELATE IT TO A DUTY ON THE PART OF A CLERGYMAN TO COUNSEL WITH HIS PARISHIONERS AND TO KEEP THE COMMUNICATIONS SECRET. THE MAJORITY OF THE REPORTED CASES DECIDED UNDER THE NEW BROADENED WORDING OF SUCH STATUTES DENY THE PRIVILEGE, HOWEVER. A SUGGESTED FORM FOR A NEW STATUTE IS SUBMITTED. PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS ARE OFFERED FOR CONSIDERATION BY CLERGYMEN AND LAWYERS WHO ADVISE THEM CONCERNING THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES IN THIS SENSITIVE AREA. (136 REFERENCES)

714 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: PUNISHMENT OF A NARCOTIC ADDICT FOR CRIME OF POSSESSION:
 EIGHTH AMENDMENT IMPLICATIONS.
 SOURCE: VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 2(2):316-337, 1968.

A NARCOTIC ADDICT CANNOT CONTROL HIS POSSESSION OF DRUGS ANY MORE THAN HE CAN CONTROL HIS ADDICTION. THE COMPULSION IS SO STRONG THAT THE ADDICT MUST HAVE THE DRUG TO MAINTAIN HIS DISEASE. THIS COMPULSION REWDERS ALL OTHER MOTIVATIONS SUBSERVIENT. CLEARLY, POSSESSION OF DRUGS UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES IS COMPULSIVE AS SYMPTOMATIC OF THE DISEASE OF ADDICTION. IT IS THEREFORE SUBMITTED THAT IMPOSITION OF PUNISHMENT FOR POSSESSION OF NARCOTICS BY AN ADDICT FOR PERSONAL CONSUMPTION CONSTITUTES CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT. (159 REFERENCES)

715 L1
 AUTHORS: STANCIU, V. -V.
 DESIG: EDITOR
 TITLE: /LA PROPHYLAXIE DU GENOCIDE II./
 TRITILE: THE PREVENTION OF GENOCIDE II.
 SOURCEID: PARIS, ETUDES INTERNATIONALES DE PSYCHO-SOCIOLOGIE
 CRIMINELLE, 1968. 92 P.

THE PAPERS PRESENTED IN PARIS AT THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME OF 1967, CONCERNED THE STUDY OF GENOCIDE. THEY CONFIRMED THE BASIC ASSUMPTION THAT ANY PERSON CAN PLAY THE ROLE OF THE PERPETRATOR OR THE VICTIM OF THIS CRIME. THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE CONGRESS EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW AND INSTITUTIONS AIMED AT GENOCIDE PREVENTION. THE PREVIOUS CODIFICATION ATTEMPTS AT LEAST HELPED TO DISSEMINATE COMMON ETHICS ABOUT THE SUBJECT. THE PREVENTION EFFORTS CAN BEST BE CONDUCTED THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. OTHER COUNTRIES SHOULD FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA WHICH OUTLAWED GENOCIDE IN ITS RECENT CRIMINAL CODE. THERE IS A LINK BETWEEN IDEOLOGY AND GENOCIDE, THE FORMER OFTEN PROVIDING PSEUDO-JUSTIFICATION FOR THE LATTER. THE VICTIMIZATION OF GENOCIDE CAN SUPPLY DATA ABOUT THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH A POPULATION IS IN DANGER OF BECOMING ITS VICTIMS. WHILE THE NAZI GENOCIDE OF THE JEWS REPRESENTS THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE CASE OF THE CRIME UP TO DATE, THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES AS THE FIRST 20TH CENTURY CASE SHOULD NOT BE UNDERESTIMATED. PSYCHOANALYSIS CAN BE USED AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF GENOCIDE.

718 L1
 AUTHORS: ROSSI, PETER H.; BERK, RICHARD A.; BOESEL, DAVID P.;
 FIDSON, BETTY K.; GROVES, W. EUGENE.
 TITLE: BETWEEN WHITE AND BLACK: THE FACES OF AMERICAN
 INSTITUTIONS IN THE GHETTO.
 SOURCE: SUPPLEMENTAL STUDIES FOR THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMM. ON
 CIVIL DISORDERS.
 SOURCEID: WASH., D.C., U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1968.
 P.69-215.

A SURVEY WAS MADE IN 15 AMERICAN CITIES OF THE RACIAL ATTITUDES OF POLICE, TEACHERS, SOCIAL WORKERS, POLITICAL WORKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EMPLOYERS. INTERVIEWS WERE CONCERNED MAINLY WITH THE IMAGES RESPONDENTS HELD OF THE NEGROS IN THEIR CITIES IN GENERAL, AND AS CLIENTS, CUSTOMERS, STUDENTS, AND POTENTIAL EMPLOYEES. FINDINGS SHOWED THAT ALTHOUGH RESPONDENTS WERE AWARE THAT THEIR CITIES FACED SEVERE PROBLEMS OF HOUSING, EDUCATION, POVERTY, CRIME, AND EMPLOYMENT, THEIR VIEWS CAN BE CHARACTERIZED AS OPTIMISTIC DENIALS OF THE FULL SERIOUSNESS OF THE POSITION OF THE URBAN NEGROES IN THEIR CITIES. MORE THAN HALF FELT THAT NEGROES WERE BEING TREATED ON A PAR WITH WHITES. THEY WERE WILLING TO CONCEDE THAT IMPORTANT SOURCES OF CIVIL DISORDERS LAY IN BASIC CONDITIONS OF SLUM LIFE BUT THEY GAVE A MUCH MORE IMPORTANT ROLE TO MILITANTS AND "AGITATION" THAN THE COMMISSION WAS ABLE TO FIND. THERE WERE CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCES AMONG THE SIX OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS. POLICE, MERCHANTS, AND EMPLOYERS GENERALLY TOOK POSITIONS ON MOST ISSUES WHICH STRONGLY DENIED THAT THERE WAS INEQUALITY FOR NEGROES IN THEIR CITY, WHICH TENDED TO BLAME RIOTS ON AGITATORS, AND WHICH HELD UNFAVORABLE IMAGES OF THE NEGRO POPULATION. IN CONTRAST, EDUCATORS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND POLITICAL WORKERS TOOK OPPOSITE STANDS, RECOGNIZING INEQUALITY AND ACCEPTING AN ENVIRONMENTAL RATHER THAN INSTIGATIONAL THEORY OF RIOT CAUSATION. FOR EXAMPLE, ONLY 21 PERCENT OF THE POLICE THOUGHT THAT NEGROES WERE TREATED GENERALLY MORE POORLY THAN OTHER GROUPS IN THE CITY IN CONTRAST TO 71 PERCENT OF THE EDUCATORS. THERE WERE FEW STRIKING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CITIES WHICH HAD HAD RIOTS IN 1967 AND THOSE WHICH HAD NOT.

719 L1
 AUTHORS: FOGELSON, ROBERT M.; HILL, ROBERT B.
 TITLE: WHO RIOTS? A STUDY OF PARTICIPATION IN THE 1967 RIOTS.
 SOURCE: SUPPLEMENTAL STUDIES FOR THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMM. ON
 CIVIL DISORDERS.

SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1968.
P. 217-248.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF PARTICIPATION IN RIOTS IN 10 AMERICAN CITIES WHICH EXPERIENCED RIOTS DURING 1967. THE INVESTIGATION RELIED UPON THE COMPLEMENTARY SOURCES OF SURVEY, ARREST, AND CENSUS TRACT DATA. THREE MAJOR THEMES OF THE "RIFRAFF THEORY" OF RIOT PARTICIPATION WERE TESTED. THE FIRST IS THAT ONLY ONE OR TWO PERCENT OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED IN THE RIOTS; FINDINGS FOR SIX CITIES THAT EXPERIENCED RIOTING IN 1967 SHOWED, HOWEVER, THAT ABOUT 18 PERCENT OF THE NEGRO RESIDENTS IN THE RIOT AREAS, PARTICIPATED IN THE DISORDERS. THE SECOND THEME IS THAT THE RIOTERS WERE NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY, BUT WERE PRINCIPALLY THE RIFRAFF AND OUTSIDE AGITATORS. ANALYSIS REVEALED THAT THE RIOT ARRESTEES WERE NOT PREDOMINANTLY THE RIFRAFF ELEMENTS, BUT WERE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE YOUNG ADULT NEGRO MALES IN THE URBAN GHETTO. NO EVIDENCE WAS FOUND OF EXTENSIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE RIOTS BY OUTSIDERS. ONLY ONE PERCENT OF THE ARRESTEES WERE OUT-OF-STATE RESIDENTS, FOUR PERCENT LIVED IN THE STATE, BUT OUTSIDE THE CITY OF THE DISTURBANCE, AND THE REMAINING 95 PERCENT WERE RESIDENTS OF THAT CITY. THE THIRD THEME HOLDS THAT THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY UNEQUIVOCALLY OPPOSED AND DEPLORED THE RIOTS. THE REVIEW OF A NUMBER OF SURVEYS AND POLLS TAKEN RECENTLY IN BLACK COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY INDICATES THAT NEGROES DO NOT FEEL CLEARLY ONE WAY OR ANOTHER ABOUT THE RIOTING, BUT ARE AMBIVALENT. WHILE MOST OF THEM DISAPPROVE OF THE VIOLENCE, THEY, NEVERTHELESS, FEEL THAT THE RIOTS HAVE BENEFICIAL CONSEQUENCES BY INCREASING WHITE SOCIETY'S CONCERN TO IMPROVE THE NEGRO'S CONDITION. (62 REFERENCES)

720 L1
AUTHORS: FOLBERG, H. JAY.
TITLE: THE "BARGAINED FOR" GUILTY PLEA - AN EVALUATION.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN.
SOURCEID: 4(4):201-212, 1968.

THE NEED FOR GUILTY PLEA BARGAINING HAS, IT APPEARS, BEEN ASSUMED RATHER THAN ADEQUATELY EXPLORED AND PROVED. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT OVER 85 PERCENT OF ALL NON-FEDERAL PROSECUTORS' OFFICES NEGOTIATE TO SOME DEGREE, WHEN APPROPRIATE, IN ORDER TO OBTAIN PLEAS OF GUILTY. PRECISE DATA ON NEGOTIATED OR BARGAINED FOR GUILTY PLEAS IS DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN BECAUSE OF THE LOW VISIBILITY OF THE ENTIRE GUILTY PLEA PROCESS. GUILTY PLEA BARGAINING RUNS CONTRARY TO THE REQUIREMENT FOR ACCURACY IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AS CHARGE REDUCTIONS MAY BEAR NO ACCURATE RELATION TO THE CRIME COMMITTED. THE FAIRNESS OF PLEA BARGAINING IS QUESTIONABLE, AS IT RESULTS IN GREAT DISPARITY IN SENTENCING AND CURRENTLY FAILS TO PROVIDE EQUALITY OF NEGOTIATION OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL DEFENDANTS. PLEA BARGAINING ALSO INCREASES THE POSSIBILITY OF CORRUPTION AND ABUSE OF THE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION. THE MAJOR ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PLEA NEGOTIATION ARE BRIEFLY EXAMINED. STATUTORY AND PRACTICAL VARIATIONS IN THE SYSTEM, AS PRACTICED IN SOME JURISDICTIONS, APPEAR TO BE A REASONABLE ALTERNATIVE TO THE NEED FOR GUILTY PLEA NEGOTIATIONS. (67 REFERENCES)

721 L1
AUTHORS: DOYLE, WILLIAM E.
TITLE: THE REVISED CRIMINAL RULES - A MODEL CODE FOR THE STATES.
SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
SOURCEID: 52(1):8-11, 1968.

THE REVISED FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE REFLECT THE SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS ANNOUNCED BY THE RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS BY CODIFYING THEIR BASIC PRINCIPLES. THE NEW RULES, THE REVISED RULES, DEAL WITH A CRIMINAL CASE FROM ITS INCEPTION, THROUGH APPEALS. IT IS AN ORDERLY, WELL THOUGHT OUT, FINELY DRAFTED BODY OF LAW. ALTHOUGH IT DOES NOT SOLVE ALL OUR PROBLEMS, IT PROVIDES A JUST AND EFFICIENT SYSTEM FOR PROCESSING TODAY'S VOLUME OF COMPLEX CRIMINAL CASES. (11 REFERENCES)

722 L1
 AUTHORS: LEFLAR, ROBERT A.
 TITLE: SEMINARS FOR APPELLATE JUDGES.
 SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
 SOURCEID: 52(1):12-17, 1968.

TWO WEEK SEMINARS FOR APPELLATE JUDGES HAVE BEEN HELD FOR THE PAST 12 SUMMERS AT THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER. MORE THAN 250 JUDGES HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THESE SEMINARS. A SIMILAR SEMINAR EXISTS FOR STATE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE JUDGES. THE CURRICULA FOR THE TWO SEMINARS ARE DIFFERENT, EACH BEING PLANNED IN TERMS OF THE NEEDS AND INTERESTS OF THE PARTICULAR GROUP. THE FACULTY OF THE SEMINARS CONSISTS PARTLY OF LAW TEACHERS AND PARTLY OF OUTSTANDING AMERICAN AND ENGLISH JUDGES. THE SEMINAR PROGRAM OPERATES UNDER THE INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION, WHICH IS PART OF THE LAW CENTER AT THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW. A NUMBER OF OTHER PLANS FOR CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION HAS RECENTLY COME INTO EXISTENCE, E.G., THE NATIONAL COLLEGE OF STATE TRIAL JUDGES. (5 REFERENCES)

723 L1
 AUTHORS: STEELE, WALTER W., JR.
 TITLE: THE STATUS OF STATUS CRIME.
 SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
 SOURCEID: 52(1):18-21, 1968.

THE LAW OF THE STATUS OFFENDER HAS RECENTLY MANIFESTED ITSELF AS ONE OF THE MORE INDICATIVE ASPECTS OF THE CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENT OF SUBSTANTIVE LAW. THE GROWING BODY OF CASES DEALING WITH THE ISSUES OF STATUS, VAGUENESS, AND ILLNESS FORECASTS A SIGNIFICANT REAPPRAISAL BY THE COURTS OF THE BASIC DEFINITIONAL PHILOSOPHY OF CRIME. IN THE PAST THE CONCERN IN CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE HAS BEEN ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY WITH CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. NOW A NEW CONCERN IS DEVELOPING, A CONCERN WITH WHAT CRIME ITSELF IS. AN IMPORTANT CASE WHICH ILLUSTRATES THIS NEW CONCERN IS ROBINSON V. CALIFORNIA. THE U. S. SUPREME COURT HELD, IN THAT CASE, THAT THE CALIFORNIA STATUTE WHICH MADE IT A CRIME TO BE ADDICTED TO NARCOTICS VIOLATED THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT. THE POTENTIAL FOR APPLICATION OF THE ILLNESS-IS-NOT-A-CRIME DOCTRINE ANNOUNCED IN ROBINSON TO CASES OF PUBLIC INTOXICATION IS OBVIOUS. THE COURTS ARE ALSO TAKING A NEW LOOK AT VAGRANCY-RELATED STATUTES. (15 REFERENCES)

724 L1
 AUTHORS: UHLMAN, WESLEY C.
 TITLE: JUSTIFYING JUSTICE COURTS.
 SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
 SOURCEID: 52(1):22-26, 1968.

LOWER COURTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES ARE BESET WITH PROBLEMS. THE MOST BASIC PROBLEM IS LACK OF INFORMATION. THIS CAN BE GREATLY REMEDIED BY A COURT ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE WITH THE AUTHORITY AND THE CAPACITY TO GATHER NEEDED DATA. QUALIFIED PERSONS, BOTH ON THE BENCH AND ASSISTING THE LOWER COURT JUDGE, NEED TO BE RECRUITED AND RETAINED THROUGH ADEQUATE COMPENSATION, INCLUDING IMPROVED PENSION SYSTEMS. JUDGES IN LOWER COURTS SHOULD BE ATTORNEYS, WHERE POSSIBLE, AND THE FEE JUSTICE SYSTEM SHOULD GO. LOWER COURTS SHOULD BE COURTS OF RECORD AND BECOME AN INTEGRATED PART OF A UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM ADMINISTERED CENTRALLY AND EFFECTIVELY THROUGH THE STATE SUPREME COURT. THE WORKLOAD OF LOWER COURTS COULD BE REDUCED BY REROUTING CERTAIN TYPES OF CRIMINAL CASES, SUCH AS TRAFFIC OFFENSES AND DRUNKENNESS MATTERS. BAIL REFORM IS BADLY NEEDED TO INSURE A BETTER QUALITY OF JUSTICE TO THOSE WHO COME BEFORE THE COURT OF LIMITED JURISDICTION, AND THESE COURTS NEED ADEQUATE STAFF TO PROVIDE NECESSARY PRE-TRIAL, PRE-SENTENCE, AND POST-CONVICTION INVESTIGATION AND COUNSELING TO ASSURE THAT THOSE WHO COME IN CONTACT WITH THE CRIMINAL LAW WILL GET A SPEEDY TRIAL WHICH IS FAIR IN ALL RESPECTS AND HAVE THE GREATEST CHANCE OF REHABILITATION.

725 L1
AUTHORS: NADELMAH, KURT H.
TITLE: DISQUALIFICATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL COURT JUDGES FOR
ALLEGED BIAS?
SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
SOURCEID: 52(1):27-31, 1968.

THE DISQUALIFICATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL COURT JUDGES FOR ALLEGED BIAS IS A VERY DELICATE QUESTION. THE DECISION ON DISQUALIFICATION OF JUSTICES OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT IS WITH THE JUSTICE CONCERNED HIMSELF AND NOT SUBJECT TO REVIEW. THE PROVISION IN THE UNITED STATES CODE ON DISQUALIFICATION OF DISTRICT COURT JUDGES MAKES PRESENCE OF "PERSONAL" BIAS OR PREJUDICE A REQUIREMENT.

726 L1
AUTHORS: GREAT BRITAIN. DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL STATISTICS.
TITLE: REPORT.
SOURCEID: LONDON, HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, 1968. 62P.

THE REPORT OF GREAT BRITAIN'S DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL STATISTICS IS MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A MAJOR OVERHAUL OF BRITISH CRIMINAL STATISTICS. ATTENTION IS NOT CONFINED ENTIRELY TO THE COMPILATION OF CRIME STATISTICS; THE COMMITTEE HAS ALSO CONSIDERED THE STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE POLICE AND THE POSSIBILITY OF MAKING DATA AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH. ONE OF THE AREAS IN WHICH MAJOR CHANGES ARE RECOMMENDED IS THAT OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES. THE PRESENT SYSTEM, INVOLVING SOME 160 CLASSES OF OFFENSES, HAS BEEN REDUCED TO 41 CLASSES ARRANGED IN 10 MAIN GROUPS. TWENTY-EIGHT OF THE 41 CLASSES HAVE BEEN SELECTED TO COMPRISE A NEW STANDARD LIST OF THE MORE SERIOUS CRIMES. STATISTICS ARE TO BE COMPILED ON THE NUMBERS OF CRIMES RECORDED; ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH THESE OCCURRED; ON COURT PROCEEDINGS; AND ON THE SOCIAL BACKGROUNDS OF ALL OFFENDERS, WHETHER PROSECUTED OR DEALT WITH IN ALTERNATIVE WAYS. THE REPORT RECOMMENDS THAT FIGURES ON NONCRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS BE DISCONTINUED, AND THAT TABLES, SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF RECONVICTIONS FOLLOWING SENTENCES OF DIFFERENT KINDS, BE INCLUDED IN THE NEW REPORT. THE RECOMMENDATION HAVING THE BROADEST SCOPE SUGGESTS THAT A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM BE INTRODUCED FOR LINKING STATISTICS OF DIFFERENT KINDS; IN PARTICULAR, STATISTICS SHOULD BE PUBLISHED SHOWING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN RECORDED CRIMES AND SUBSEQUENT ACTION BY THE POLICE AND THE COURTS. A STANDARD CRIME REPORT FORM WOULD BE INTRODUCED NATIONALLY, TO BE CODED AND PUNCHED ON TAPE BY EACH POLICE DEPARTMENT, AND THEN RETURNED TO A CENTRAL HOME OFFICE COMPUTER. THIS METHOD OF DATA PROCESSING WOULD PROVIDE A RESERVOIR OF DATA AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH AND A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM LINKING CRIMES WITH PROCEEDINGS, TREATMENT, AND OUTCOME, AND WITH THE OFFENDER'S PREVIOUS AND SUBSEQUENT CRIMINAL CAREER. AN OFFICIAL "INDEX OF CRIME" WAS CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE BUT REJECTED BECAUSE OF THE HETEROGENEOUS NATURE OF CRIME AND THE CONTROVERSY WHICH WOULD SURROUND THE INTRODUCTION OF A WEIGHTING SYSTEM FOR OFFENSES. THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS SHOULD BE PUBLISHED IN SIX VOLUMES, THE SIXTH OF WHICH WOULD BE A DIGEST OF THE PREVIOUS VOLUMES, ACCOMPANIED BY INFORMED PROFESSIONAL COMMENT.

727 L1
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: COMMITMENT FOLLOWING ACQUITTAL BY REASON OF INSANITY AND THE EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 116(5):924-941, 1968.

CRIMINAL COMMITMENT PROCEDURES OFFERING CONSIDERABLY FEWER SAFEGUARDS THAN CORRESPONDING CIVIL COMMITMENT PROCEDURES DO NOT AFFORD EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS. IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT EMPHASIS IN THE UNITED STATES ON ADEQUATE DETERMINATIONS OF INSANITY, THE REASONABLENESS OF ANY DISPARITY BETWEEN THE TWO TYPES OF PROCEDURES MUST BE SUBJECT TO CLOSE SCRUTINY. THE STATE'S ONLY JUSTIFICATION FOR COMMITTING THOSE ACQUITTED BY REASON OF INSANITY IS PRESENT INSANITY AND DANGEROUSNESS, THE SAME INTEREST EMBODIED IN CIVIL COMMITMENT PROCEDURES. TO THE EXTENT, HOWEVER, THAT THOSE ACQUITTED

BY REASON OF INSANITY HAVE MORE CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED THE LIKELIHOOD OF PRESENT DANGEROUSNESS, DIFFERENT TREATMENT IS WARRANTED. (104 REFERENCES)

728 L1
AUTHORS: MASSACHUSETTS, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION; CARNEY, FRANCIS J.; TOSTI, ALAN; TURCHETTE, ALEX.
TITLE: AN ANALYSIS OF CONVICTED MURDERERS IN MASSACHUSETTS: 1943-1966.
SOURCEID: BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, 1969. 12P. (APP.)

THIS STUDY PRESENTS AN ANALYSIS OF ALL PERSONS (N#238) COMMITTED TO MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR MURDER FROM 1943 THROUGH 1966. INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED IN SIX GENERAL AREAS: BACKGROUND FACTORS; CRIMINAL HISTORY; DATA ON PRESENT COMMITMENT; DATA ON RELEASE; POST-RELEASE DATA; AND DATA ON RECIDIVISM. CONVICTED MURDERERS COULD BE COMPARED WITH OTHER OFFENDERS ON VARIABLES UNDER THREE OF THESE GENERAL AREAS - I.E., BACKGROUND FACTORS, CRIMINAL HISTORY, AND RECIDIVISM. WHEN COMPARED TO OTHER OFFENDERS ON BACKGROUND FACTORS, CONVICTED MURDERERS WERE MUCH MORE LIKELY TO BE MALE, TO BE WIDOWED (DUE TO A SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION WHO WERE COMMITTED FOR MURDERING THEIR SPOUSES), TO BE HIGHER IN OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, AND TO HAVE FEWER SYMPTOMS OF PROBLEM DRINKING OR DRUG ABUSE. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND IN REGARD TO AGE, RACE, EDUCATION, AND MILITARY SERVICE DATA. IN TERMS OF CRIMINAL HISTORY, CONVICTED MURDERERS APPEARED TO HAVE MUCH LESS SERIOUS RECORDS THAN OTHER OFFENDERS. FOR EXAMPLE, THEY WERE SIGNIFICANTLY OLDER AT THE TIME OF THEIR FIRST ARREST, AND THEY HAD SIGNIFICANTLY FEWER PRIOR ARRESTS AND PRIOR INCARCERATIONS. THE DATA ON RECIDIVISM REVEALED THAT CONVICTED MURDERERS HAD A SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER RECIDIVISM RATE (10.3 PERCENT) THAN OTHER OFFENDERS (59.5 PERCENT). THIS DIFFERENCE SEEMED TO BE TOO GREAT TO BE EXPLAINED BY A SELECTIVE FACTOR ALONE. THEREFORE, IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT, RELATIVE TO OTHER OFFENDERS, CONVICTED MURDERERS HAVE A VERY LOW PROBABILITY OF RETURNING TO A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AFTER THEIR RELEASE TO THE COMMUNITY. (6 REFERENCES)

729 L1
AUTHORS: FOONER, MICHAEL.
TITLE: ADVENTITIOUS CRIMINALITY: A CRIME PATTERN IN AN AFFLUENT SOCIETY.
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 22(212):246-250, 1967.

AN EXAMINATION OF U. S. STATISTICS REGARDING THE TREND OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND CRIME SUGGESTS THAT THE PATTERNS OF PROPERTY CRIMES (WHICH CONSTITUTE 90 PERCENT OF ALL CRIMES COMMITTED) CORRESPOND TO AFFLUENCE RATHER THAN POVERTY. ON THE BASIS OF PRESENT KNOWLEDGE, THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF A GENERAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUCH SOCIAL PROBLEMS AS POVERTY OR DISCRIMINATION AND CRIMINALITY. THERE IS EVIDENCE, ON THE CONTRARY, THAT INDIVIDUALS SUBJECTED TO THESE HANDICAPS EMERGE AS PILLARS OF SOCIETY AT LEAST AS OFTEN AS THEY BECOME OFFENDERS. NATIONAL SURVEYS ON THE INCIDENCE OF PERSONAL LOSS OF CASH BY AMERICANS DISCLOSED THAT ECONOMIC AFFLUENCE FUNCTIONS WITH A TWO-FOLD EFFECT: WITH INCREASED INCENTIVES TO THE THIEF; AND REDUCED PRUDENCE IN THE CITIZEN. VICTIM-CREATED TEMPTATION/OPPORTUNITY SITUATIONS TEND TO BE SYSTEMATICALLY EXPLOITED BY OFFENDERS EXCEPT FOR A MINORITY WHO ARE MOSTLY UNLUCKY, PROPERTY OFFENDERS ARE BEYOND THE REACH OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE: FEWER THAN ONE IN FOUR ARE ARRESTED AND FEWER THAN ONE IN FIFTY CONVICTED. BUT VICTIMS AND POTENTIAL VICTIMS ARE WITHIN REACH AND IT IS AMONG THEM THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS FOR INDUCING CHANGES THAT WILL REDUCE CRIMINALITY. A SYSTEM OF PREVENTIVE EDUCATION DIRECTED TO THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE EXPLORED. (9 REFERENCES)

730 L1
AUTHORS: U. S. CONGRESS. HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS.
TITLE: FEDERAL EFFORT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME: REPORT OF AGENCY

OPERATIONS. (TWENTY- EIGHTH REPORT)

SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1968. 80P.

TO ASSESS AND EVALUATE THE EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY OF OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES DEALING WITH THE CRIME PROBLEM, THE LEGAL AND MONETARY AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS INVITED THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND 35 INVESTIGATIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND REGULATORY DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES TO TESTIFY AT PUBLIC HEARINGS, OR TO SUBMIT STATEMENTS FOR THE RECORD CONCERNING THE CAPABILITIES AND EFFORTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME. PARTICULAR REFERENCE WAS TO BE MADE TO ORGANIZED CRIME PROBLEMS FACED BY EACH; HOW THEY WERE DEALT WITH; AND THE PARTICIPATION OF EACH IN EFFORTS AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME, INCLUDING THEIR RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE ORGANIZED CRIME AND RACKETEERING SECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE; AND WITH FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. THE STUDY SEEKS TO DETERMINE HOW, FROM OPERATIONAL STANDPOINTS, THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AGENCIES, SEPARATELY AND COLLECTIVELY, CAN BEST AID IN FULFILLING THE FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR COPING WITH THE OVERALL ORGANIZED CRIME PROBLEM.

731 L1
AUTHORS: HOOVER, J. EDGAR.
TITLE: VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN SOCIETY -- A PROBLEM OF CRITICAL CONCERN.
SOURCE: GEORGE WASHINGTON LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: REPRINT, DECEMBER 1967. 17P.

THE INCREASING CRIME RATE, THE RECENT URBAN RIOTS, AND THE EXISTENCE OF ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ESPOUSE HATRED, REFLECT THAT VIOLENCE IS A DANGEROUS REALITY IN AMERICAN SOCIETY TODAY. A PSYCHOLOGY OF LAWLESSNESS IS DEVELOPING WHICH PROMOTES FEAR, HOSTILITY, AND A DISTRUST OF LAW AND ORDER. BETWEEN 1960 AND 1966 CRIMES OF VIOLENCE INCREASED 49 PERCENT. IN RECENT YEARS THE NUMBER OF PHYSICAL ASSAULTS AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS HAS BEEN INCREASING. FIREARMS PLAY A PREPONDERANT ROLE IN CRIMINAL VIOLENCE. MAIL-ORDER FIREARMS PURCHASES SHOULD BE BANNED; INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF FIREARMS CONTROLLED; AND LOCAL REGISTRATION OF WEAPONS REQUIRED. VIOLENCE IS PERPETUATED BY ORGANIZED CRIME, RIOTS AND CIVIL DISORDER, AND IDEOLOGICAL AND TERRORIST GROUPS. THE ANARCHISM, NEGATIVISM, AND NIHILISM OF YOUTH ENCOURAGE DISRESPECT FOR LAW AND THE POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE. (37 REFERENCES)

732 L1
AUTHORS: KLIMEK, WALTER S.; MCHUGH, NEAL J.
TITLE: RECIDIVISM AND REHABILITATION.
SOURCEID: ILLINOIS, YOUTH COMMISSION, 1967. 87P.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF 1,624 MALE WARDS DISCHARGED FROM THE ILLINOIS YOUTH COMMISSION DURING THE 12-MONTH PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1965 TO AUGUST 31, 1966. DATA WERE COMPILED FROM VARIOUS YOUTH COMMISSION DOCUMENTS AND COMPUTER TABULATED. SUBJECTS WERE DIVIDED INTO FOUR GROUPS: (1) SATISFACTORY DISCHARGE FROM INITIAL PAROLE (925); (2) SATISFACTORY DISCHARGE FROM FINAL PAROLE (441); UNSATISFACTORY DISCHARGE FROM INITIAL PAROLE (126); AND UNSATISFACTORY DISCHARGE FROM FINAL PAROLE (132). RECIDIVISM WAS OBSERVED AS RELATED TO SOCIAL FACTORS, AGE, LENGTH OF STAY, AND OFFENSE. SOCIAL FACTORS CONSIDERED WERE BIRTHPLACE, RESIDENCE, MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS, FAMILY SOURCE OF INCOME, I.Q., AND GRADE PLACEMENT. IT WAS FOUND THAT BETTER CHANCES FOR SATISFACTORY DISCHARGE WERE RELATED TO LONGER RESIDENCE IN THE STATE; NATURAL FATHER'S PRESENCE IN THE HOME; HIGHER GRADE LEVEL; AND SHORTER INSTITUTIONALIZATION. THE THREE HIGHEST ALLEGED OFFENSES ASSOCIATED WITH 50 PERCENT OF THE COMMITMENTS WERE AUTO THEFT, BURGLARY, AND LARCENY. RECIDIVISM FOR OFFENDERS COMMITTING CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY IS HIGHER THAN FOR THOSE AGAINST PERSONS. A SUPPLEMENTARY STUDY WAS MADE OF 973 MALE AND FEMALE WARDS RECOMMENDED FOR DISCHARGE BY THEIR PAROLE AGENTS IN WHICH SATISFACTORY AND UNSATISFACTORY DISCHARGES WERE ANALYZED IN TERMS OF SEX AND GEOGRAPHY.

733 L1
 AUTHORS: ZYKOV, V.
 TITLE: /ISCHISLENIE SROKOV DAVNOSTI PRIVLECHENIIA K UGOLOVNOI OTVETSTVENNOSTI ZA DLIASHCHIESIA PRESTUPLENIIA./
 TRITITLE: THE COMPUTATION OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS AND IMPUNITY IN REGARD TO CONTINUOUS OFFENSES.
 SOURCE: SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA (USSR).
 SOURCEID: NO. 10:5-6, 1968.

IN SOVIET CRIMINAL LAW, THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS USUALLY APPLIES FROM THE TIME OF COMMISSION OF AN OFFENSE. A DIFFICULTY IS PRESENTED BY CONTINUOUS OFFENSES, SUCH AS MILITARY DESERTION AND ESCAPE FROM PRISON, OR NON-REPORTING OF AN OFFENSE. OBJECTIVELY, THESE OFFENSES SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS CONTINUOUS, AND THE DECISION CONCERNING THE IMPUNITY OF THEIR PERPETRATORS SHOULD BE BASED UPON THE TIME SPAN ELAPSED AFTER THE COMMISSION. IN CONTRAST TO THIS APPROACH, THE SUPREME COURT OF THE USSR RULED THAT IN CASE OF CONTINUOUS OFFENSES THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS APPLIES FROM THE MOMENT OF THE CESSATION OF THE OFFENSE, BE IT AT OR AGAINST THE OFFENDER'S WILL. BY FIXING THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS AT 15 YEARS FOR CONTINUOUS OFFENSES AND AT 10 YEARS FOR ALL OTHERS (EXCLUDING FELONIES PUNISHABLE BY CAPITAL PUNISHMENT), THE SUPREME COURT APPARENTLY EXCEEDED THE LIMITS OF ITS AUTHORITY AS DEFINED BY LAW.

734 L1
 AUTHORS: IVANOV, IU.
 TITLE: /VOZOBNOVLENIE UGOLOVNOGO DELA, PREKRASHCHENNOGO V SVIAZI S PEREDACHEI VINOVNOGO NA PORUKI./
 TRITITLE: RENEWAL OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED AFTER THE RELEASE OF THE OFFENDER ON GUARANTEE.
 SOURCE: SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA (USSR).
 SOURCEID: NO. 10:8-9, 1968.

RELEASE ON COLLECTIVE GUARANTEE IN THE USSR IS A FORM OF PROBATION OR PAROLE. IT PROVIDES FOR SECURITY SUPERVISION OF THE OFFENDER BY A CITIZENS COUNCIL THROUGH HIS EMPLOYMENT. THE LAW DOES NOT CLARIFY, HOWEVER, UNDER WHICH CONDITIONS THE SECURITY SUPERVISION CAN BE TERMINATED AND THE PROSECUTION OF THE OFFENDER CAN BE RENEWED. AT ALL TIMES THE COURT AND THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR SHOULD EXERCISE CONTROL OVER THE PERFORMANCE OF THE CITIZENS COUNCIL AND INITIATE RENEWAL OF PROSECUTION IF THE CONDITIONS OF PROBATION OR PAROLE ARE NOT BEING FULFILLED. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE TERMINATION OF THE SUPERVISION BY THE COUNCIL DOES NOT ALONE PROVIDE SUFFICIENT REASON FOR THE RENEWAL OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

735 L1
 AUTHORS: IGNATOV, A.
 TITLE: /OSOBO TIAZHKIE POSLEDSTVIIA IZNASILOVANIIA./
 TRITITLE: SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES OF RAPE.
 SOURCE: SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA (USSR).
 SOURCEID: NO. 10:10-11, 1968.

THE CRIMINAL CODE OF THE USSR DOES NOT SPECIFY WHAT SERIOUS EFFECTS OF A RAPE QUALIFY AS AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES, THUS LEAVING THEIR INTERPRETATION TO THE COURTS. EFFECTS ARE CONSIDERED CONSEQUENCES DIRECTLY RESULTING FROM THE OFFENSE. THE COURTS DO NOT AGREE ON WHAT TYPES OF DAMAGE (SUBSEQUENT DEATH OR SUICIDE OF THE VICTIM, HER MENTAL ILLNESS, AND BODILY INJURY AND ABORTION) SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS SERIOUS. RECENTLY THE OPINION HAS BEEN EXPRESSED AND UPHELD BY THE SUPREME COURT, THAT INJURIES SUFFERED AT THE TIME OF THE OFFENSE SHOULD NOT QUALIFY AS AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES IF THEY DO NOT LEAVE LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES. IN CONTRAST TO THIS INTERPRETATION, NOT ONLY INJURIES SUFFERED AT THE TIME OF THE RAPE, BUT ALSO VERBAL THREATS AND SUCH CONSEQUENCES AS ATTEMPTED SUICIDE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

736 L1
 AUTHORS: ROSSMANN, EGON.
 TITLE: /ZUR BEDEUTUNG DER NACHAHMUNG ALS KRIMINOGENES ELEMENT./
 TRITLE: THE IMPORTANCE OF IMITATION AS A CRIME-GENERATING FACTOR.
 SOURCE: DIE POLIZEI (WEST GERMANY).
 SOURCEID: 59(6):175-178, 1968.

CASE MATERIAL FROM WEST GERMANY OFFERS ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE LEARNING THEORY OF CRIME. REPRESENTATION OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES IN MASS MEDIA PROVIDES INSPIRATION FOR AND GENERATES IMITATION BY OFFENDERS. ALTHOUGH SELDOM THE ONLY CAUSE, THE REPRESENTATION OF OFFENSES, PARTICULARLY THE DESCRIPTION OF THEIR TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION, IS FREQUENTLY THE CONTRIBUTING CAUSE OF CRIMINAL ACTS. JUVENILES SHOW AN ESPECIALLY HIGH SUSCEPTIBILITY TO SUCH IMITATION. IN PSYCHOANALYTICAL TERMS, THEIR BEHAVIOR CAN BE INTERPRETED AS THE MALFUNCTIONING OF DEFENSE MECHANISMS OF PROJECTION AND SUBLIMATION. (21 REFERENCES)

738 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: /EL CENTRO PENITENCIARIO DEL ESTADO DE MEXICO./
 TRITLE: THE CORRECTION CENTER OF THE STATE OF MEXICO.
 SOURCE: CRIMINALIA (MEXICO).
 SOURCEID: 34(5):232-311, 1968.

THE CENTRAL PRISON OF THE STATE OF MEXICO, SITUATED NEAR THE CITY OF TOLUCA, IS THE MODEL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN MEXICO. IT HAS 800 INMATES, ITS CAPACITY BEING 1,000. THERE IS A STRICT SEPARATION OF OFFENDERS ACCORDING TO SEX AND SEPARATION OF CONVICTS FROM PERSONS UNDER PRE-SENTENCE SECURITY DETENTION. THE PRISON ALSO OPERATES AS A DIAGNOSTIC CENTER, FACILITATING THE SELECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS ACCORDING TO TYPES OF OFFENSES AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS. THERE ARE EXTENSIVE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND A WELL-ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF VISITS. WORK AND EDUCATIONAL CURRICULA ARE INTEGRATED IN THE DAILY SCHEDULE OF THE INMATES WHOSE VOCATIONAL TRAINING IS ADAPTED TO THE NEEDS OF THE RAPIDLY INDUSTRIALIZING RURAL SOCIETY OF MEXICO. THE INSTITUTION MAINTAINS A PERMANENT STAFF OF PHYSICIANS AND SOCIAL WORKERS, SELECTED ACCORDING TO MODERN REQUIREMENTS.

739 L1
 AUTHORS: CUSATELLI, SILVANO.
 TITLE: /LINEAMENTI DI "AZIONE PENITENZIARIA."/
 TRITLE: OUTLINE OF "CORRECTIONAL ACTION."
 SOURCE: RESSEGNA DI STUDI PENITENZIARI (ROME).
 SOURCEID: 18(2):219-232, 1968.

CORRECTIONAL ACTION FOR FEMALES DURING SECURITY DETENTION AND IN PRISONS SHARE THE FEATURE OF AN INCREASED REGARD FOR THE PERSONALITY OF THE SUBJECTS AND CONSEQUENTLY INDIVIDUALIZATION OF APPROACH. IN THE FORMER CASE, THE RESTRICTIVE FEATURES SHOULD BE KEPT AT A MINIMUM BECAUSE OF THE PRESUMPTIVE INNOCENCE OF THE DETAINEES. THE TREATMENT OF FEMALE PRISONERS SHOULD TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE CRIME AS DISTINGUISHED FROM THAT COMMITTED BY MEN. THE CRIME RATE OF WOMEN IS MORE THAN 10 TIMES LOWER THAN THAT OF MEN. IT IS RELATIVELY UNIFORM BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 TO 50, WITH SLIGHT INCREASES IN YOUTH AND IN MIDDLE-AGE. THEIR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS PRECLUDE WOMEN FROM THE COMMISSION OF VIOLENT CRIMES REQUIRING FORCE, THEIR MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS FROM OFFENSES NECESSITATING CONCENTRATION, DETERMINATION AND COMPLEX ORGANIZATION. TYPICAL FEMALE OFFENSES ARE PETTY LARCENY (PICKPOCKETING, SHOPLIFTING); RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY; ABETTING OF THE CRIME OF ANOTHER; PETTY SWINDLING; FALSE TESTIMONY; LIBEL; INFANTICIDE; AND OBSCENITY.

740 L1
 AUTHORS: LENCI, SERGIO.
 TITLE: /UNA ESPERIENZA DI PROGETTAZIONE: IL CARCERE GUIDIZIARIO DI ROMA-REBIBBIA./
 TRITLE: THE PROJECT EXPERIENCE WITH THE CENTRAL PRISON OF

ROME-REBIBBIA.
SOURCE: RASSEGNA DI STUDI PENITENZIARI (ROME).
SOURCEID: 18(2):187-217, 1968.

THE CENTRAL PRISON CURRENTLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN ROME-REBIBBIA, ITALY, IS INTENDED TO REPLACE THE OUTDATED PRISON OF REGINA COELI. THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE NEW PRISON, DRAWN UP BY SERGIO LENZI, WAS DETERMINED BY THE MULTIPLICITY OF ITS FUNCTIONS, WHICH INCLUDE THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS UNDER SECURITY DETENTION(I.E. PRESUMABLY INNOCENT) AND THE TREATMENT OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF OFFENDERS. THE INMATES ARE SEPARATED INTO SMALL GROUPS, CORRESPONDING TO THEIR CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENSES. THERE IS A SPECIAL SECTION FOR YOUNG ADULTS. THE CAPACITY OF THE INSTITUTION IS PLANNED FOR UP TO 2,000 INMATES.

741 L1
AUTHORS: MILLE MILLE, GERARDO.
TITLE: /DELITOS CONTRA LA ECONOMIA NACIONAL./
RTITLE: OFFENSES AGAINST THE NATIONAL ECONOMY.
SOURCEID: CARACAS, UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL DE VENEZUELA, 1968. 322 P.

ECONOMIC LAW IS A SEPARATE BRANCH OF GENERAL LAW; ECONOMIC PENAL LAW IS A SUBDIVISION OF ECONOMIC LAW. ECONOMIC OFFENSES BELONG TYPICALLY, THOUGH NOT EXCLUSIVELY, TO WHITE COLLAR CRIME, AND THE THEORY OF DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION IS RELEVANT FOR THEIR EXPLANATION. THE NATURE OF ECONOMIC LAW IS DETERMINED BY THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN A GIVEN COUNTRY. THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF VENEZUELA JUSTIFIES THE CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES INTO THOSE AGAINST NATIONAL ECONOMY AS A WHOLE AND THOSE AGAINST INDUSTRY AND TRADE. THE FORMER INCLUDE A VARIETY OF ATTACKS AGAINST THE ECONOMIC ORDER, SUCH AS COUNTERFEITING; FORGERY; DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY; AND OF FACTORS OF PRODUCTION; DISSEMINATION OF PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASES; DISRUPTION OF TRANSPORTATION; LABOR OFFENSES (ILLEGAL STRIKES AND ILLEGAL LOCKOUTS); SMUGGLING; AND TAX EVASION. THE LATTER INCLUDES FRAUD IN GENERAL, FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY, SWINDLING, BRIBERY, MONOPOLY, AND USURY. A MODEL CODE OF ECONOMIC OFFENSES FOR VENEZUELA IS INCLUDED. (54 REFERENCES)

742 L1
AUTHORS: KORN, RICHARD R.
TITLE: CORRECTIONAL INNOVATION AND THE DILEMMA OF CHANGE-FROM-WITHIN.
SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS.
SOURCEID: 10(3):449-457, 1968.

IT IS BECOMING EVIDENT THAT THE PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE CITIZENS CANNOT BE DISPENSED WITH IN DEALING WITH DEVIANT MEMBERS OF SOCIETY. HOWEVER, OFFICIAL RECOGNITION THAT CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IS NEEDED HAS NOT BEEN FOLLOWED BY ORGANIZATIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS WHICH WOULD MAKE SIGNIFICANT COLLABORATION FEASIBLE. ADMINISTERING A PUBLIC MONOPOLY SCREENED FROM CLOSE PUBLIC SCRUTINY AND WITH POWERS EXCLUSIVELY GRANTED ON GROUNDS OF THEIR EXPERTISE, CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS MAY BE INCLINED TO CONCEAL THEIR DIFFICULTIES. CORRECTIONAL PLANNING MUST CONSIDER THE INMATE, ELICIT HIS COOPERATION, AND ANTICIPATE HIS PROBLEMS AFTER RELEASE. IF THE INMATE IS TO LEARN NEW WAYS OF DEALING WITH OTHERS, HE SHOULD BE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO INTERACT WITH ORDINARY CITIZENS IN AN AUTHENTIC HUMAN RELATIONSHIP. INSTEAD OF PERPETUATING THE MUTUAL ISOLATION OF INMATES AND THE COMMUNITY, THE CORRECTIONAL ESTABLISHMENT SHOULD PROVIDE THE MEANS BY WHICH OFFENDERS AND THEIR FUTURE FELLOW CITIZENS CAN DEAL WITH EACH OTHER UNDER IDEALLY MEDIATED CONDITIONS. BY EXCLUDING PARTICIPATION OF INMATES AND THE COMMUNITY AND BY THEIR EXCLUSIVE CLAIM TO EXPERTISE, THE CORRECTIONAL ESTABLISHMENT HAS NEUTRALIZED THE EFFORTS OF THOSE SEEKING TO CHANGE IT.

743 L1
AUTHORS: GRYGIER, TADEUSZ.

TITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENTS OR CHILD OFFENDERS: SOME COMMENTS ON
THE FIRST DISCUSSION DRAFT OF AN ACT RESPECTING CHILDREN
AND YOUNG PERSONS.
SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS.
SOURCEID: 10(3):458-469, 1968.

THE FIRST DISCUSSION DRAFT OF THE ACT RESPECTING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS IN CANADA INTRODUCES MANY PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS AND CONFIRMS THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS WHO LACK PARENTAL CARE AND CONTROL, THEREFORE SUBJECT TO PROVINCIAL WELFARE LEGISLATION; AND OFFENSES COMMITTED BY YOUNG PERSONS WHICH REQUIRE INTERVENTION UNDER THE FEDERAL JURISDICTION. THE FIRST QUESTION IS WHETHER THE ACT IS NEEDED AT ALL. IF ITS SUBSTANCE CORRESPONDS TO ITS TITLE, IT WILL ENCRDACH ON AREAS OF PROVINCIAL JURISDICTION; IF IT IS MERELY TO COVER OFFENSES IT COULD BE INCLUDED IN THE CRIMINAL CODE MORE CONCISELY. ALTHOUGH THE CONCEPT OF "THE STATE OF DELINQUENCY" HAS BEEN ABANDONED IN THE DRAFT, THE PROCESS OF LABELLING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS IN CONDEMNATORY TERMS CONTINUES. THE AGE OF 12 YEARS SHOULD BE ADOPTED AS THE MINIMUM FOR THE NEW ACT TO BE APPLIED. IF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS BOTH ARE TO BE TREATED AS CHILDREN UNDER THE CONCEPT OF PARENS PATRIAE, AS THE DRAFT SUGGESTS, THEN THERE IS NO REASON FOR THE DISTINCTION. THIS SECTION SHOULD BE REFORMULATED MERELY TO INDICATE THAT NEITHER GROUP IS TO BE TREATED PUNITIVELY. JUDGES AND POLICE OFFICERS MUST BE ADEQUATELY TRAINED IF THEY ARE TO USE THEIR DISCRETION WISELY. IT MAY BE PRACTICAL TO OFFER THE ALTERNATIVE OF REPRESENTATION IN COURT BY A PERSON WITHOUT LEGAL QUALIFICATIONS, BUT ABLE, BY PREVIOUS TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE, TO ASSIST THE CHILD AND REPRESENT HIS VIEWS AND INTERESTS. FINGER PRINTING SHOULD NOT BE DISCARDED AND CHILDREN SHOULD NOT BE REQUIRED TO STAY IN HOMES OR INSTITUTIONS OF A RELIGIOUS FAITH WHICH THEY HAVE REJECTED. (22 REFERENCES)

744 L1
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: 'MEMOIRE DU QUEBEC A LA CONFERENCE FEDERALE-PROVINCIALE
SUR L'AVANT-PROJET DE LOI SUR LES ENFANTS ET LES
ADOLESCENTS. OTTAWA, LES 10 ET 11 JANVIER 1968./
TRTITLE: MEMORANDUM OF QUEBEC TO THE FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE
ON THE DRAFT OF THE ACT RESPECTING CHILDREN AND YOUNG
PERSONS. OTTAWA, JANUARY 10-11, 1969.
SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS.
SOURCEID: 10(3):470-479, 1968.

THE DRAFT OF THE LAW RESPECTING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS IS DISCUSSED AND CRITICIZED ARTICLE BY ARTICLE. AMONG THE CRITICISMS THAT ARE MADE ARE THAT THE TITLE BE CHANGED TO "AN ACT RESPECTING YOUNG OFFENDERS" SO AS NOT TO USURP PROVINCIAL JURISDICTION WITH REGARD TO THE HANDLING OF JUVENILES; THAT THE DISTINCTION DRAWN BETWEEN CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS BE DISCARDED AND REPLACED BY THE SINGLE TERM "MINOR"; AND THAT THE FIELD OF APPLICATION OF THIS LAW BE RESTRICTED TO THE CRIMINAL CODE AND OTHER FEDERAL LAWS AND THUS THAT A NUMBER OF THE ARTICLES BE REMOVED. ANY EXPANSION OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION MUST BE SEEN BY QUEBEC AS UNACCEPTABLE. (1 REFERENCE)

745 L1
AUTHORS: CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION.
TITLE: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED TO CONSIDER CHILD
WELFARE AND RELATED IMPLICATIONS ARISING FROM THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REPORT ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS.
SOURCEID: 10(3):480-484, 1968.

THE COMMITTEE ON CHILD WELFARE SUGGESTS THAT MERELY CHANGING LEGISLATION WITHOUT IMPROVING THE RANGE AND QUALITY OF RESOURCES IS FUTILE, SO THAT BEFORE EFFECTING CHANGES, THERE SHOULD BE A COMMITMENT ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES TO DEVELOP, ALLOCATE, AND MAINTAIN THE REQUIRED STAFF AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES. RAISING THE AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY TO 10 OR 12 YEARS WOULD INCREASE THE DEMANDS ON CHILD WELFARE SERVICES. ANY CHANGE IN LEGISLATION SHOULD BE PRECEDED BY AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS

CONCERNED TO PROVIDE FOR: (1) DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES AVAILABLE TO THE COURTS; (2) SUFFICIENT INSTITUTIONAL AND NON-INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT SERVICES TO HANDLE THE WHOLE RANGE OF CHILDREN'S NEEDS; (3) POWER GIVEN TO THE COURT TO USE ALL TYPES OF SERVICES AS REQUIRED BY THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN; AND (4) UNIFORMITY ACROSS CANADA OF UPPER AND LOWER AGE LIMITS TO ENSURE EQUALITY OF TREATMENT AND FACILITATE THE GATHERING OF STATISTICS FOR RESEARCH. THE THEORY OF PROTECTION OF THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD SHOULD NOT ELIMINATE HIS BASIC CIVIL RIGHTS. LEGAL AID SYSTEMS SHOULD PROVIDE FOR COUNSEL IN CASES OF CHILD OFFENDERS AND NEW LEGISLATION SHOULD INDICATE THAT THERE MUST BE NO RESTRICTION ON THE CHILD'S RIGHT TO COUNSEL. THE RESEARCH AND ADVISORY CENTER MUST BE SET UP AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL AND THE GOVERNMENTS SHOULD BE COMMITTED TO PROVIDING THIS SERVICE BEFORE CHANGING THE LEGISLATION. AT THE POINT OF DISPOSITION THERE MUST DEVELOP A COORDINATED UNIFIED APPROACH TO THE CHILD SUCH AS THE YOUTH AUTHORITY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION. THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHILDREN SHOULD BE VESTED IN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. (1 REFERENCE)

746 L1
 AUTHORS: GRUPP, STANLEY; VERIN, JACQUES.
 TITLE: WORK RELEASE FOR SHORT-TERM OFFENDERS IN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.
 SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS.
 SOURCEID: 10131:490-504, 1968.

IN PREVAILING PRACTICE, WORK RELEASE IS USED IN SEVERAL CAPACITIES: (1) AS A SENTENCING PROCEDURE; (2) AS A RELEASE PROCEDURE; AND (3) DURING THE COURSE OF THE SENTENCE. WHILE THERE ARE ASPECTS OF WORK RELEASE UNIQUE TO FRANCE AND TO THE UNITED STATES, THERE ARE MANY PARALLELS. WORK RELEASE FOR SHORT-TERM PRISONERS IN FRANCE WAS INITIATED IN 1951 AND FORMALLY LEGISLATED IN 1959. THE DECISION TO USE "SEMI-LIBERTE" RESTS WITH SPECIAL MAGISTRATES RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPERVISING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SENTENCES. WORK RELEASE IS MOST COMMONLY USED LATER IN THE SENTENCE, WHERE IT IS CONCEIVED AS EFFECTING A TRANSITION BETWEEN INCARCERATION AND FREEDOM. IN BOTH FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES THERE IS CONSIDERABLE VARIATION AMONG JURISDICTIONS IN THE USE OF WORK RELEASE. IN THE UNITED STATES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ASSIGNING PRISONERS TO WORK RELEASE USUALLY RESTS WITH THE SENTENCING COURT, ALTHOUGH SOMETIMES OTHER AGENCIES ARE INVOLVED. STATUTORY PRESCRIPTIONS COMMONLY SPECIFY THAT EARNINGS ARE TO BE USED FOR SUPPORT OF DEPENDENTS AND BOARDING OF THE PRISONER. THE SHERIFF USUALLY SERVES AS WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR. IN MANY AREAS WORK RELEASE IS ON PAPER ONLY OR ITS USE IS VERY LIMITED. PATTERNS OF USE AND NON-USE OF WORK RELEASE ARE IN PART A FUNCTION OF THE CONFLICTING IDEOLOGIES REGARDING THE PURPOSES OF PUNISHMENT IMPOSED ON THE ENTIRE PENAL PROCESS. WORK RELEASE SEEMS IDEALLY SUITED TO THE DEMANDS OF CORRECTION: THE PRISONER IS ENABLED TO WORK AND HELP SUPPORT HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY AND WILL BE EMPLOYED UPON RELEASE; AND REINTEGRATION INTO SOCIETY IS FACILITATED BY HIS MORE EFFECTIVE REHABILITATION. TWO MAJOR PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTING SUCH A PROGRAM ARE HOUSING AND STAFF. (18 REFERENCES)

747 L1
 AUTHORS: MACDONALD, JOHN A.
 TITLE: TOWARDS WORK RELEASE LEGISLATION IN CANADA.
 SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS.
 SOURCEID: 10131:505-513, 1968.

AT A TIME WHEN THERE IS GROWING SUPPORT FOR THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY TREATMENT OF THE NON-DANGEROUS OFFENDER, CANADIAN COURTS ARE AMONG THE MOST INCARCERATION ORIENTED IN THE WESTERN WORLD. WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS OFFER CUSTODIAL CONTROLS SHORT OF FULL INCARCERATION SO AS TO PERMIT SOME OFFENDERS TO DISCHARGE RESPONSIBILITIES EXPECTED OF THE AVERAGE CITIZEN. THE EARLIEST WORK-RELEASE LEGISLATION WAS ENACTED IN WISCONSIN IN 1913. SINCE THAT YEAR AT LEAST 23 OTHER STATES HAVE ENACTED WORK-RELEASE STATUTES APPLICABLE TO MISDEMEANANTS. SINCE 1959 WORK-RELEASE STATUTES FOR FELONS HAVE BEEN ENACTED IN EIGHT STATES. THE FIRST WORK-RELEASE LEGISLATION IN CANADA WAS ENACTED IN SASKATCHEWAN IN 1967 BUT, UNLIKE

THE AMERICAN STATUTES, AUTHORIZATION FOR WORK-TRAINING RELEASE IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION IN NO WAY LINKED TO THE SENTENCING PROCESS. THE RESTRICTION OF THE SASKATCHEWAN PROGRAM TO THOSE SENTENCED FOR PROVINCIAL OFFENSES INDICATES THAT ANY VIABLE PROGRAM FOR WORK RELEASE IN THIS COUNTRY WILL REQUIRE COORDINATED LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION AT BOTH FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL LEVELS. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES DESIGNED TO FACILITATE WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS ON A CANADA-WIDE BASIS INCLUDE: (1) LEGISLATION AT BOTH FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL LEVELS TO AUTHORIZE A SENTENCE OF WORK RELEASE; (2) FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE ADMINISTRATIVE WORK RELEASE; AND (3) COORDINATED ADMINISTRATIVE EFFORTS AT BOTH FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL LEVELS TO MOBILIZE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING RESOURCES. WORK RELEASE CAN BE A MEANS OF INVOLVING THE COMMUNITY ACTIVELY IN THE REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS. (16 REFERENCES)

748 L1
 AUTHORS: VIGNOLA, HENRI-PAUL.
 TITLE: /MONTREAL A L'AVANT-GARDE DANS LA FORMATION POLICIERE./
 TRITITLE: MONTREAL - AVANT-GARDE IN POLICE FORMATION.
 SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS.
 SOURCEID: 10(3):514-521, 1968.

TO IMPROVE POLICE FUNCTIONING, THE MONTREAL POLICE DEPARTMENT INITIATED A PROGRAM OF POLICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION. THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF PERSONNEL TRAINING IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTERING THE PROGRAM, ASSISTED BY AN EDUCATION COMMITTEE WHICH EVALUATES COURSE CONTENT AND REGULATES TEACHING METHODS. THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAM IS TO AID THE POLICE OFFICER IN CARRYING OUT HIS PRESENT JOB; PREPARE HIM FOR A HIGHER POSITION; AND GENERALLY RAISE HIS LEVEL OF EDUCATION. A DIPLOMA IN POLICE SCIENCE IS PROVIDED BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROGRAM. A SYSTEM OF FINANCIAL AID IS PROVIDED TO ENCOURAGE OFFICERS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM. THE TRAINING PROGRAM HAS DEMONSTRATED A DIRECT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATION AND EFFICIENT OPERATION.

749 L1
 AUTHORS: SCOTT, G. D.; MCCALDON, R. J.
 TITLE: THE SUDDEN PSYCHOSIS.
 SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS.
 SOURCEID: 10(3):522-530, 1968.

WHEN A SERIOUS CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED AND THE DEFENSE THAT THE ACCUSED WAS INSANE IS RAISED, THE COURT MUST MAKE A DECISION, BASED ON THE EVIDENCE, WHETHER THE ACCUSED WAS INDEED INSANE AT THE TIME OF THE OFFENSE. IF THE OFFENSE HAS A SEEMINGLY PURPOSEFUL ASPECT IT MAY BE DIFFICULT FOR THE COURT TO BELIEVE THE ACCUSED WAS ACUTELY MENTALLY ILL, ESPECIALLY IF HE WAS CLINICALLY NORMAL BEFORE AND AFTER COMMISSION OF THE OFFENSE. TWO CASE STUDIES ILLUSTRATE THAT CIRCUMSTANCES PLAYING ON THE INDIVIDUAL PERSONALITY CAN FORCE A PERSON INTO A SECLUSIVE CELL OF ISOLATION UNTIL THE END OF THE EMOTIONAL TETHER IS REACHED AND THE TIE TO SANITY BROKEN. STATISTICALLY, 0.8 PERCENT OF PEOPLE ARE DESTINED TO HAVE A SCHIZOPHRENIC ILLNESS. WHETHER THIS ILLNESS DEVELOPS SEEMS TO DEPEND ON THE PERSONALITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT. (8 REFERENCES)

750 L1
 AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 TITLE: ADULT DETENTION NEEDS IN WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968.
 72 P., APP.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN JAIL WITH THE PURPOSE OF EVALUATING ITS OPERATION AND TO ADVANCE GUIDELINES, PROCEDURES, AND POLICIES FOR ITS EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION. ALL ELEMENTS OF THE JAIL'S OPERATION WERE ANALYZED INCLUDING ADMINISTRATION, SECURITY, DISCIPLINE, PERSONNEL, MEDICAL CARE, FOOD SERVICES, VOCATIONAL SERVICES, COUNSELING, RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, AND PHYSICAL PLANT AND EQUIPMENT. IN ADDITION, FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO

THE JAIL'S POPULATION SUCH AS SOURCES OF ADMISSIONS AND COMPOSITION OF JAIL POPULATION WERE EXAMINED IN THEIR RELATION TO AND INFLUENCE UPON ADULT DETENTION NEEDS OF WAYNE COUNTY.

752 L1
AUTHORS: GREAT BRITAIN. ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE PENAL SYSTEM.
TITLE: THE REGIME FOR LONG-TERM PRISONERS IN CONDITIONS OF MAXIMUM SECURITY.
SOURCEID: LONDON, HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, 1968. 95 P.

LONG-TERM PRISONERS WHO NEED TO BE DETAINED UNDER CONDITIONS OF MAXIMUM SECURITY ARE A SMALL BUT VITAL SECTION OF THE POPULATION OF BRITISH PRISONS. SINCE 1961 AN AVERAGE OF 10 PRISONERS A YEAR HAVE RECEIVED DETERMINATE SENTENCES THAT INVOLVE THEIR BEING IN CUSTODY FOR AT LEAST NINE YEARS AND THERE ARE NOW PRISONERS SERVING LIFE SENTENCES WHO WOULD PREVIOUSLY HAVE BEEN EXECUTED. SOME LONG-TERM PRISONERS WHO NEED MAXIMUM SECURITY ARE DETAINED IN THREE SMALL MAXIMUM SECURITY UNITS FROM WHICH THERE HAVE BEEN NO ESCAPES. THE CONTAINMENT OF PRISONERS IN SUCH SMALL CONFINED UNITS CAN BE NO MORE THAN A TEMPORARY AND UNDESIRABLE EXPEDIENT. DURING THE COURSE OF ITS INQUIRY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE CONCLUDED THAT THE SETTING UP OF A SMALL FORTRESS-TYPE PRISON FOR A RESTRICTED CATEGORY OF LONG-SENTENCE PRISONERS IS NOT THE RIGHT SOLUTION AND IT RECOMMENDS THAT THESE PRISONERS SHOULD INSTEAD BE DISPERSED AMONG FOUR LARGER PRISONS WITH STRENGTHENED PERIMETER SECURITY. WITHIN SUCH PERIMETER SECURITY, AND WITH ADEQUATE STAFF AND BUILDINGS, IT BECOMES POSSIBLE TO CONTINUE AND DEVELOP A LIBERAL REGIME FOR THE HUMANE AND CONSTRUCTIVE TREATMENT OF LONG-TERM PRISONERS. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE CONCERN THE PRINCIPLES OF A PRISON REGIME; THE PRISON AND THE COMMUNITY; THE RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY OF THE LONG-TERM PRISONER; ORGANIZATION OF THE PRISON; WORK; EDUCATION; CONTACTS WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD; CONTROL; AND PERSONNEL.

753 L1
AUTHORS: GERIN-LAJOTE, MARIE.
TITLE: /L'AIDE SOCIAL ET LE REEDUCATEUR: PERSPECTIVES DE FORMATION./
TRITITLE: THE SOCIAL AIDE AND THE REEDUCATOR: TRAINING PERSPECTIVES.
SOURCE: REVUE DES SERVICES DE BIEN-ETRE A L'ENFANCE ET A LA JEUNESSE.
SOURCEID: 8(1-2):29-36, 1968.

THE SOCIAL AIDE AND THE REEDUCATOR BOTH WORK WITH THOSE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY IN NEED OF HELP IN SOLVING THEIR PROBLEMS OR LEARNING TO ADAPT. THE SOCIAL AIDE WORKS IN THE COMMUNITY AS A LIAISON BETWEEN THE CLIENT AND THOSE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS WHICH CAN HELP HIM WHILE THE REEDUCATOR WORKS WITH THE INDIVIDUAL IN A WELFARE OR CORRECTIONAL AGENCY OR INSTITUTION. THE TERM "TECHNICIAN", IMPLYING USE OF THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE, SPECIALIZATION, AND COMPETENCE, INDICATES THE HIGH LEVEL OF TRAINING REQUIRED FOR SUCH A POSITION. BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAM IN QUEBEC IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO SPECIALIZE PROFESSIONALLY IN HUMAN RELATIONS EXCEPT AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL AND THE UNIVERSITIES COULD NOT SUPPLY ENOUGH PROFESSIONALS TO MEET THE NEED. SINCE GENERAL TRAINING FOR BOTH SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND REEDUCATION IS SIMILAR, THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PROGRAM IS COMBINED.

755 L1
AUTHORS: STUDD, ELLIOT; MESSINGER, SHELDON L.; WILSON, THOMAS P.
TITLE: C-UNIT: SEARCH FOR COMMUNITY IN PRISON.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION, 1968. 354 P. \$8.75.

IN ORDER TO EXPERIMENT WITH A PERSON-IN-CONTEXT APPROACH TO CORRECTIONS, A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY WAS ESTABLISHED IN A CALIFORNIA PRISON FOR YOUNG ADULT MALE OFFENDERS. THE PROGRAM WAS BASED ON THE BELIEF THAT OFFENDERS ARE LIKE ANYONE ELSE; ONLY THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES ARE SPECIAL. THEY LIVE IN SPECIFIC SETTINGS AND IN THEIR INTERACTIONS THEIR POTENTIALITIES ARE SEALED OFF OR RELEASED. AN ADMINISTRATION THAT RELIES SOLELY ON ITS OWN COERCIVE RESOURCES CAN

MAKE LITTLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE RECONSTRUCTION OF PRISON LIFE OR TO THE CREATION OF ENVIRONMENTS THAT ENCOURAGE AUTONOMY OR SELF-RESPECT. A SYSTEM THAT ENGAGES THE FULL RESOURCES OF ITS PARTICIPANTS ACCEPTS THE RISK OF OCCASIONAL DISORDER. THE MOST EFFECTIVE TREATMENT IS THAT WHICH DOES THE MOST FOR THE INMATE'S SENSE OF SELF-WORTH AND RESPONSIBILITY. THE BEST WAY OF ACHIEVING THIS IS THROUGH A SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT WHICH IS BASED ON JUSTICE, PARTICIPATION, AND PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DIGNITY. DURING THE 22-MONTH DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, 291 MEN PARTICIPATED IN THE C-UNIT. IT WAS OBSERVED THAT THE DESCRIPTION AND NEED TO REINTEGRATE INITIATED IN THE INDIVIDUAL BY IMPRISONMENT SETS IN MOTION A DYNAMIC THAT CAN BE USED WITH MANY INMATES TO INFLUENCE THE DIRECTION OF CHANGE. A COMMUNITY SETTING THAT PROVIDES OPPORTUNITIES FOR POSITIVE MORAL BEHAVIOR FACILITATES DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THE MORAL DIFFICULTIES OF INMATES. THE ULTIMATE EFFECTIVENESS OF BEHAVIOR AND VALUE CHANGES ACHIEVED IN RESOCIALIZATION DEPENDS ON CONTINUING SUPPORT DURING THE PAROLE PERIOD. THIS MODEL FOR RESOCIALIZATION EMPHASIZES THE OFFENDER AND HIS COMMUNITY AS CRUCIAL FACTORS AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AS THE PROPER TOOLS OF CHANGE.

756 L1
 AUTHORS: PENNSYLVANIA ADULT CORRECTIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTES.
 TITLE: CONFERENCE CONSENSUS: A LABORATORY MODEL FOR DEVELOPING TRAINING POLICY CONSENSUS BY AGENCIES INVOLVED WITH PUBLIC OFFENDERS.
 SOURCEID: PENNSYLVANIA, PENN. STATE UNIVERSITY, 1968. 200P.

THIS FINAL REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ADULT CORRECTIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTES IS A LABORATORY MODEL FOR DEVELOPING TRAINING POLICY CONSENSUS BY AGENCIES INVOLVED WITH PUBLIC OFFENDERS. ITS PURPOSE IS TO AID IN DEVELOPING AND IMPROVING PROGRAMS OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR STATE CORRECTIONAL AGENCY STAFF WHO ARE PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH ADULT OFFENDERS. CONTENTS: ADMINISTRATIVE AND ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK; CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK; THE EXECUTIVES' WORKSHOP; THE MANAGER'S WORKSHOP; DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS; PLANNING FOR IMPLEMENTING A STATEWIDE STAFF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM; AND APPENDICES.

757 L1
 AUTHORS: HOLTON, THOMAS.
 TITLE: PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY THROUGH LEGAL COUNSELING: A PROPOSAL FOR IMPROVED JUVENILE REPRESENTATION.
 SOURCE: COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 68(6):1080-1089, 1968.

CONCERN FOR JUSTICE IN THE REPRESENTATION OF THE JUVENILE OFFENDER NEED NOT BE LIMITED TO ADVOCACY. IN APPROPRIATE CASES IT SHOULD EXTEND TO COUNSELING THE YOUNGSTER IN THE WAY OF LAW AND JUSTICE. IT SHOULD PURSUE JUSTICE FOR HIM AS AN INDIVIDUAL WHEN THE STATE, BURDENED WITH OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES, MAY BE UNABLE TO DO SO. IT SHOULD SEEK OUT THE NEEDED SERVICES OF OTHERS, BUT RESIST ANY INTERVENTION IN THE LIFE OF THE YOUNGSTER WHICH WOULD BE INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE REQUIREMENT OF JUSTICE. (38 REFERENCES)

758 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: WAIVER IN THE JUVENILE COURT.
 SOURCE: COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 68(6):1149-1167, 1968.

A MORE RIGOROUS EXAMINATION OF THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE FOR JUVENILES IS NEEDED SO THAT THE CHILD'S PROCEDURAL RIGHTS AND THE RULES FOR THE WAIVER OF THOSE RIGHTS CAN REFLECT THE SPECIAL OBLIGATION OF THE STATE TO ITS CHILDREN. A VIRTUE OF THE GAULT DECISION IS ITS CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF EACH OF THE PROCEDURAL RIGHTS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE JUVENILE COURT. THE SAME APPROACH MUST BE MADE TO THE WAIVER PROBLEM BECAUSE THE REASONS FOR WAIVING THE VARIOUS RIGHTS DICTATE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF PARTICIPATION BY THE JUVENILE DEFENDANT AND CAUTION BY THE COURT.

THE PROCEDURES FOR WAIVER IN THE JUVENILE COURT REQUIRE A CAREFUL AND CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE CAPACITY OF THE YOUTH; THE SELECTION OF A GUARDIAN WHEN THE PARENT'S INTERESTS ARE ADVERSE; AND THE RESOLUTION OF POSSIBLE CONFLICTS BETWEEN PARENT OR GUARDIAN AND COUNSEL. (121 REFERENCES)

759 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: THE EVIDENTIARY USE OF CONSTITUTIONALLY DEFECTIVE PRIOR CONVICTIONS.
 SOURCE: COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 68(6):1168-1173, 1968.

UNDER PRESENT LAW, JURIES MAY BE INFORMED OF A PRIOR CONVICTION IN ORDER TO IMPEACH THE TESTIMONY OF A DEFENDANT WHO TAKES THE STAND IN HIS OWN BEHALF, OR TO PROVIDE CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE OF A PROCLIVITY TOWARD THE TYPE OF CRIMINAL CONDUCT CHARGED. A PRIOR CONVICTION MAY ALSO BE CONSIDERED IN DETERMINING THE PROPER SENTENCE. THE RECENT JUDICIAL EXPANSION OF THE PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED ON STATE CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS BY THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT MAKE IT NECESSARY TO CONSIDER WHETHER A PRIOR CONVICTION MAY BE USED FOR THESE PURPOSES EVEN THOUGH IT WAS OBTAINED THROUGH PROCEDURES WHICH ARE NOW CONSTITUTIONALLY INADEQUATE. THE DENIAL OF RETROACTIVE APPLICATION OF A NEW RULE OF CONSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IS BASED ON AN ATTEMPT TO BALANCE THE BENEFITS CONFERRED BY THE DECISION AGAINST THE BURDEN IMPOSED ON THE STATE BY RETROACTIVE APPLICATION. WHEN THE USE OF A PRIOR CONVICTION IS IN ISSUE THE BALANCE MUST BE REEXAMINED IN VIEW OF THE SUBSTANTIALLY DECREASED BURDEN ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE; THE ABSENCE OF A REAL NEED TO USE SUCH CONVICTIONS; THE PREJUDICE TO THE DEFENDANT INHERENT IN THEIR USE; AND THE VALUE IN ALLOWING ALL PEOPLE TO BE TRIED BY THE SAME RULES. MOST OFTEN THIS BALANCING WILL REQUIRE THE EXCLUSION OF A TAINTED PRIOR CONVICTION. (32 REFERENCES).

760 L1
 AUTHORS: HOEKEMA, A.J.
 DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: CRIMINAL POLICY AS A MEANS OF SOCIAL CONTROL.
 SOURCE: UNIV. OF AMSTERDAM; NETHERLANDS ORG. FOR ADVANCEMENT OF PURE RESEARCH.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN JANUARY 1963. SCHEDULED COMPLETION DECEMBER 1969.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE MAY BE CONCEIVED OF AS ONE OF THE MECHANISMS OF ENFORCING LEGAL NORMS THROUGH THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CRIMINAL JUDGE; THE CRIMINAL LEGISLATOR; THE POLICE; THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR; AND THE CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION. PREVENTION OF INFRINGEMENTS OF THE LAW IS THE CHIEF AIM. IN ORDER TO BRING EMPIRICAL MATERIAL TO BEAR ON THIS AIM, THE PETTY HARBOR THEFT IS BEING STUDIED. HERE, LEGAL NORMS, AS EXPRESSED IN AN ARTICLE OF THE DUTCH CRIMINAL CODE, AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS OPERATE WITHOUT MUCH SUCCESS; THE PROBLEM OF PREVENTING PETTY HARBOR THEFT IS URGENT. IN NOVEMBER 1967, 300 DOCK WORKERS WERE INTERVIEWED. THE QUESTIONNAIRE CONSISTED OF THREE TOPICS, WHICH WERE DERIVED FROM THE THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF FACTORS THAT PLAY A ROLE IN PROCESSES OF SOCIAL CONTROL. THESE FACTORS WERE GROUPED IN THREE ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL CONTROL: (1) THE EXPECTATION OF IMPENDING SANCTIONS OF A POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE NATURE WHEN INFRINGING THE LAW; (2) THE NORMS AND VALUES WHICH THE DOCK WORKERS HOLD, I.E. THEIR OPINIONS AS TO WHAT BEHAVIOR IS DESIRABLE OR UNDESIRABLE; AND (3) THE AUTHORITY CONFERRED BY DOCK WORKERS TO THE ORIGIN OF THE LEGAL NORMS, I.E. THEIR WILLINGNESS TO ABIDE BY OR TO DEViate FROM THE LAW IN GENERAL. J.D. BUISKOOL ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THIS PROJECT. THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATION PERTAINS TO THE PROJECT: HOEKEMA, A.J., /MAGT EN SOCIALE BEHEERSING/, POWER AND SOCIAL CONTROL. MENS EN MAATSCHAPPIJ, 41(4):296-309, 1966. THIS IS AN INTERIM REPORT ON THE PROJECT REPORTED EARLIER UNDER NUMBER P 357.

761 L1
 AUTHORS: MEGARGEE, EDWIN I.

DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: DELINQUENCY IN THREE CULTURES.
SOURCE: HOGG FOUND. FOR MENT. HEALTH, AUSTIN, TEX.; FLA. STATE UNIV.
SOURCEID: BEGAN 1959. COMPLETED 1968.

A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WAS MADE. FIFTY ADJUDICATED MALE DELINQUENTS, AGED 12 TO 17, AND 50 MATCHED LOWER-CLASS NONDELINQUENTS WERE SELECTED FROM EACH OF THREE ETHNIC GROUPS: MEXICAN NATIONALS LIVING IN MONTERREY, NUEVO LEON, MEXICO; MEXICAN-AMERICANS (LATINS) RESIDING IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; AND NORTH AMERICANS (ANGLOS) RESIDING IN SAN ANTONIO. ALL 300 SUBJECTS WERE EVALUATED ON SOCIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND PHYSIOLOGICAL MEASURES, AND THE DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS IN EACH SAMPLE WERE COMPARED. IT WAS HYPOTHEZIZED THAT: FAMILIES OF DELINQUENTS WOULD BE CHARACTERIZED BY LESS COHESIVENESS; THAT DELINQUENTS' PARENTS WOULD EXHIBIT LESS WARMTH; AND THAT THEY WOULD BE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES; THAT THE DISCIPLINE EXERCISED BY THESE PARENTS WOULD BE MORE PUNITIVE AND ERRATIC; AND THAT THEY WOULD BE LESS ACHIEVEMENT-ORIENTED. THE DELINQUENTS WERE EXPECTED TO BE MORE DISRESPECTFUL OF AUTHORITY FIGURES, AND TO HAVE ANTISOCIAL VALUES; TO BE LESS ACHIEVEMENT-ORIENTED; AND TO HAVE FEWER OF THE SKILLS NECESSARY FOR ACHIEVEMENT. MOST OF THESE HYPOTHESES WERE CONFIRMED. THUS, QUALITIES DIFFERENTIATING THE DELINQUENTS WERE NOT MERE ARTIFACTS OF LOWER-CLASS STATUS. HOWEVER, THERE WERE SOME NOTEWORTHY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ETHNIC SAMPLES: MEXICAN AND LATIN DELINQUENTS WERE CONSISTENTLY NEGATIVE IN THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD THEIR FATHERS, AND WERE AMBIVALENT TOWARD THEIR MOTHERS; ANGLO DELINQUENTS HAD MORE SIBLINGS THAN DID THE NONDELINQUENTS; AND IN THE MEXICAN SAMPLE DELINQUENTS DEVELOPED LATER. VALUE CONFUSION WAS ASSOCIATED WITH DELINQUENCY AMONG LATINS. SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER FEELINGS OF ECONOMIC INSECURITY AND PESSIMISM WERE FOUND AMONG THE LATIN AND MEXICAN DELINQUENTS, SUGGESTING THAT ECONOMIC DISSATISFACTION IS SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH DELINQUENCY ONLY WHEN THERE ARE REALISTIC EXTERNAL OBSTACLES IN THE PATH OF ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT. THE RESULTS SUGGESTED THAT MANY CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS HAVE CROSS-CULTURAL VALIDITY. SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES FOUND AMONG CULTURAL GROUPS WERE RELATED NOT TO DIFFERENT STANDARDS OF ETHICAL CONDUCT OR TO MINORITY GROUP PRESSURES, BUT TO VARIATIONS IN FAMILY STRUCTURE, CHILD REARING PATTERNS, AND AVAILABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES. DR. CARL M. ROSENQUIST ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THIS PROJECT. THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS PERTAIN TO THIS PROJECT: ROSENQUIST, CARL M.; MEGARGE, EDWIN I. DELINQUENCY IN THREE CULTURES. AUSTIN, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS PRESS. MEGARGE, EDWIN I.; ROSENQUIST, CARL M. A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. PROCEEDINGS OF THE XI INTERAMERICAN CONGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY, 1958. 14 P. THIS IS A FINAL REPORT ON THE PROJECT REPORTED EARLIER UNDER NUMBER P 574.

762 L1
AUTHORS: BARBEROUSSE, ROBERT.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: GOVERNOR'S PLANNING COMMISSION ON CRIME CONTROL.
SOURCE: U.S. OFF. OF LAW ENFOR. ASST.; STATE OF N. MEX.; N. MEX. CRIME COMM.
SOURCEID: BEGAN APRIL 1, 1967. COMPLETED MARCH 31, 1968.

THIS STUDY AND PLANNING PROJECT HAD A FIVE-FOLD PURPOSE: (1) TO DEVELOP AN OVERVIEW OF THE ELEMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO THE NEW MEXICO CRIME PROBLEM; (2) TO SURVEY, IN VARIED DEPTH, THE MOST IMPORTANT STATE CRIME CONTROL PROBLEMS AS DETERMINED BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION; (3) TO EVALUATE THE FINDINGS IN TERMS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND STANDARDS PRESENTED BY THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, ADJUSTED TO NEW MEXICO'S PARTICULAR SITUATION; (4) TO RECOMMEND EARLY (1969 LEGISLATURE) AND LONG-RANGE LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE ACTIONS; AND (5) TO APPLY FOR, AND ADMINISTER, FEDERAL AND OTHER GRANTS TO IMPLEMENT IMMEDIATE AND SHORT-RANGE RECOMMENDATIONS. THE 16 MEMBERS OF THE NEW MEXICO CRIME COMMISSION PARTICIPATED IN THIS PROJECT.

763 L1
 AUTHORS: HAGEMAN, LYNN L.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: EXODUS HOUSE, INC.
 SOURCE: EXODUS HOUSE; N.Y.S. NARCOTIC ADDICTION CONTROL COMM.
 (SEE SUMMARY)
 SOURCEID: BEGAN JULY 14, 1958. CONTINUING.

A REHABILITATION CENTER FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTS WAS ESTABLISHED IN NEW YORK IN 1956 BY A COMMITTEE OF COMMUNITY PEOPLE LED BY A MINISTER OF THE EAST HARLEM PROTESTANT PARISH AND IN 1965 THIS CENTER BECAME INDEPENDENT UNDER THE NAME OF EXODUS HOUSE. THE CENTER AS IT NOW OPERATES IS BASED ON A HIGHLY STRATIFIED PROGRAM OF THERAPY AND WORK TRAINING FOR A SELECT GROUP OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO PARTICIPATE FULL-TIME FOR PERIODS RANGING FROM 18 MONTHS TO THREE YEARS. ALTHOUGH THE HOUSE IS LOCATED IN A COMMUNITY WITH MUCH DRUG TRAFFIC IT STRICTLY DEMANDS DRUG USE ABSTINENCE, DETERMINED BY DAILY URINE TESTING OF ALL FULL-TIME PARTICIPANTS. THE PROGRAM IS INTERRACIAL AND CUTS ACROSS ALL CLASS AND ETHNIC LINES. PROFESSIONAL AND EX-ADDICT STAFF WORK TOGETHER WITH ADDICTS AS THEY PROGRESS FROM INTAKE AND ORIENTATION, PRE-THERAPY, AND THREE SUCCESSIVE LEVELS OF COMBINED THERAPY AND SHOP. THE DIFFERENT LEVELS ARE INCREASINGLY MORE DEMANDING OF THE ADDICT IN TERMS OF INVOLVEMENT, PERFORMANCE, AND RESPONSIBILITY. EXODUS HOUSE HAS HAD GOOD RESULTS IN TERMS OF ABSTINENCE, FREEDOM FROM RELAPSE FOR EXTENDED PERIODS OF TIME, NUMBER OF PERSONS COMPLETING TREATMENT AND TRAINING, AND SUCCESSFUL POST-TREATMENT WORK RECORDS. RESEARCH IS ORGANIZED AROUND TWO FOCI: (1) THE LIFE OF THE ADDICT AND ITS SOCIAL AND CULTURAL STRUCTURING; AND (2) THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION OF EXODUS HOUSE AS A PROTOTYPE OF AN ADDICTION-TREATMENT CENTER IN A LOCAL COMMUNITY. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING THIS PROJECT ARE: N.Y.C. ADDICTION SERVICES AGENCY; N.Y.S. DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION (EDUCATION DEPARTMENT); DORIS DUKE FOUNDATION; AND THE UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST. PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: MILFORD PARKER; ALDEN WHITNEY; LAWRENCE ELDRIDGE; H. WESTCOTT SHAW; SEYMOUR FIDDLE; AND ALVIN KATZ. A PUBLICATION PERTAINING TO THIS PROJECT IS: FIDDLE, SEYMOUR, PORTRAITS FROM A SHOOTING GALLERY. NEW YORK, HARPER & ROW, 1967.

764 L1
 AUTHORS: BRUTVAN, DONALD.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY STAFF TRAINING AND INMATE REHABILITATION PROJECT.
 SOURCE: OFF. FOR CONTINUING ED., BUFFALO; OFF. OF LAW ENFOR., WASH., D. C.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN APRIL 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION APRIL 1969.

APPLICANTS WILL COLLABORATE WITH ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY STAFF IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND FIRST-YEAR OPERATION OF A UNIVERSITY-BASED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR 60 CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS. A THREE-MONTH PLANNING STAGE WILL SERVE TO: (1) DEFINE THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN PREPARING THE CORRECTIONAL STAFF TO BE PARTICIPATING MEMBERS OF THE REHABILITATION UNIT; (2) RELATE CONTEMPORARY TRENDS AND FINDINGS TO THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE CORRECTIONAL OFFICER; AND (3) DRAW UPON THE TREATMENT-TRAINING EXPERTISE OF SELECT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND CONSULTANTS IN THE DESIGN OF IMAGINATIVE AND COMPREHENSIVE CURRICULUM ACCENTING THE CLINICAL ASPECTS OF CUSTODIAL MANAGEMENT. AS AN OUTGROWTH OF PLANNING, A THREE-YEAR CORRECTIONAL STAFF TRAINING PROGRAM WILL BE ESTABLISHED, CONSISTING OF SIX NON-CREDIT BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE COURSES. THE PRIMARY GOAL OF THE PROJECT IS TO UPGRADE CORRECTIONAL OFFICER PERFORMANCE TO A MORE PROFESSIONAL LEVEL BY PRESENTING A SERIES OF AUDIENCE-RELATED COLLEGE LEVEL COURSES. ANOTHER GOAL IS TO CONCURRENTLY INAUGURATE WITHIN THE PENITENTIARY AN INTEGRATED VOCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM UTILIZING AVAILABLE COMMUNITY RESOURCES IN A DEMONSTRATION EFFORT TO PROVIDE FOR THE TOTAL REHABILITATION OF ITS SHORT-TERM CLIENTS. WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMMING AND SPECIALIZED COUNSELING FOR ALCOHOLICS AND DRUG ADDICTS IS CONTEMPLATED. APPLICANTS WILL EVALUATE THE PROGRAM THROUGH PRE-POST ATTITUDINAL AND COMPREHENSION TESTING OF TRAINEES, AND A STUDY DESIGNED TO MEASURE THE EFFECT OF STAFF TRAINING ON THE

INMATE POPULATION. THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION SUPPORT FOR SECOND AND THIRD YEAR OPERATION OF THE PROJECT IS CONDITIONED UPON DOCUMENTATION OF SATISFACTORY FIRST-STAGE PROGRESS AND AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROGRAM ARE: ALLAN L. CANFIELD; ISAAC ALCABES; MARVIN BLOOM; BERNARD WEISS; GERALD MILLER; AND ROBERT DAUD.

14988 L1
AUTHORS: DEVLIN, J. DANIEL.
TITLE: CRIMINAL COURTS AND PROCEDURE.
SOURCEID: 2ND ED. LONDON, BUTTERWORTHS, 1967. 274 P. \$4.60.

THIS TEXT BOOK ON CRIMINAL COURTS AND PROCEDURES IS PRIMARILY INTENDED FOR BRITISH POLICE OFFICERS STUDYING FOR PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS. IT IS ALSO USEFUL IN THE DAY TO DAY WORK OF POLICE OFFICERS AT ALL LEVELS. THIS SECOND EDITION TAKES INTO ACCOUNT ALL THE MAJOR RECENT CHANGES IN THE LAW ON THE SUBJECT MATTER COVERED. IT ALSO INCLUDES A CHAPTER ON EXTRADITION, A SUBJECT NOT COVERED IN THE FIRST EDITION. CONTENTS: THE COURTS OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION; PROCESS TO COMPEL APPEARANCE; PRELIMINARY MATTERS; SUMMARY PROCEDURE; PROCEDURE ON INDICTMENT; PUNISHMENTS AND ORDERS; APPEAL; AND APPENDICES.

14989 L1
AUTHORS: NEWBY, M. J. N.
TITLE: WHERE WILL ALL THE APPROVED SCHOOLS GO?
SOURCE: APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE (ENGLAND).
SOURCEID: 62(4):183-186, 1968.

THE NEW WHITE PAPER, "CHILDREN IN TROUBLE", SUGGESTS THE MERGING OF THE APPROVED SCHOOLS WITH CHILDREN'S HOMES AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS. THE APPROVED SCHOOL IS CURRENTLY A PENAL BOARDING SCHOOL BUT THERE IS NO REASON WHY THEY SHOULD NOT INCLUDE CHILDREN UNDER THE TYPE OF STRESS THAT CAN LEAD TO REJECTION OF SOCIAL VALUES AND THOSE WHO NEED THE SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT. REMAND HOMES WOULD FUNCTION AS AREA CLASSIFYING CENTERS WHERE CHILDREN WOULD BE RECOMMENDED FOR: (1) A TOTAL IN-CARE COURSE; (2) A PARTIAL IN-CARE COURSE; (3) TOTAL SOCIAL CARE; (4) PARTIAL SOCIAL CARE; (5) SUPERVISED TRAINING; OR (6) SUPERVISED HOME CARE. BOARDING INSTITUTIONS WOULD BE DIVIDED INTO BOARDING SCHOOLS, BOARDING COLLEGES, AND ADVENTURE POLYTECHS. PARENT ATTENDANCE AT EVENING OR DAY CENTERS WOULD BE ONE OF THE CONDITIONS OF A COMMITAL, SUPERVISION, OR TRAINING ORDER WHERE SUITABLE AND POSSIBLE. STAFF FOR THESE NEW INSTITUTIONS WILL BE DIFFICULT TO FIND AND INCREASED FINANCIAL REWARD, SUITABLE TRAINING FACILITIES, AND GOOD CONDITIONS OF SERVICE MUST BE OFFERED.

14990 L1
AUTHORS: SCHULTZ, LEROY G.
TITLE: THE PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND VICTIMOLOGY.
SOURCE: U.M.K.C. LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 35(2):247-260, 1968.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE HAS ALWAYS BEEN AND SHOULD REMAIN A QUEST FOR THE TRUTH IN ALL ITS ASPECTS, AT ALL STAGES OF ITS PROCEEDINGS IN WHICH A PERSON'S LIBERTY IS IN QUESTION. ALTHOUGH THE GRANTING OR DENIAL OF CONDITIONAL FREEDOM, I.E., PROBATION, IS A MATTER OF JUDICIAL DISCRETION, MAKING A DECISION WITHOUT ALL THE FACTS, WHICH INCLUDES FACTORS OF VICTIMOLOGY, MAY RESULT IN AN UNINTENTIONAL ABUSE OF DISCRETION. MANY "VICTIMS" OF CRIME ARE NOT FREE FROM ALL COMPLICITY, MANY ARE NOT VICTIMS IN THE STRICT SENSE, AND MANY INSTIGATE AND GENERATE THEIR OWN VICTIMIZATION BY GIVING DE FACTO CONSENT. IN EACH CASE THE COURT MUST WEIGH ALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH MAY THROW LIGHT ON THE OFFENSE DYNAMICS AND IT MUST TAKE COGNIZANCE OF THE SUBJECTIVE PERSONALITY OF THE VICTIM IN A MORE CONSCIOUS AND ACCEPTED MANNER IN FIXING THE INDIVIDUAL SENTENCE. (58 REFERENCES)

14991 L1
AUTHORS: MURRAH, ALFRED P.
TITLE: THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER UNDER THE MODEL SENTENCING ACT.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(2):3-9, 1968.

THE PROBLEMS OF SENTENCING THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER IN THE LIGHT OF THE MODEL SENTENCING ACT PROMULGATED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS ARTICLE. THE ACT WAS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE A FORMULA FOR IDENTIFYING THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER AND IMPOSING A SENTENCE THAT WILL BENEFIT THOSE THAT ARE LIKELY TO RESPOND TO REHABILITATION TREATMENT AND ISOLATE THOSE THAT POSE A THREAT TO SOCIETY. (2 REFERENCES)

14993 L1
AUTHORS: MOELLER, H. G.
TITLE: CORRECTIONS AND THE COMMUNITY: NEW DIMENSIONS.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(2):25-29, 1968.

DELINQUENCY AND CRIME ARE SYMPTOMS OF FAILURES AND DISORGANIZATION IN THE COMMUNITY AS WELL AS IN THE INDIVIDUAL OFFENDER. THE TASK OF CORRECTIONS INCLUDES BUILDING OR RECONSTRUCTING TIES BETWEEN THE OFFENDER AND THE COMMUNITY THROUGH RESTORATION OF FAMILY BONDS, OBTAINING EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT, AND FINDING A PLACE FOR HIM IN THE ROUTINE FUNCTIONING OF SOCIETY. TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL CORRECTIONS MUST JOIN IN COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS WITH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, BUSINESS, INDUSTRY AND LABOR. (9 REFERENCES)

14994 L1
AUTHORS: LEFFLER, WILLIAM J.
TITLE: ON BEING HUMAN IN THE PRISON COMMUNITY.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(2):30-32, 1968.

THE PRIMARY FUNCTION OF THE PRISON STAFF IS TO HELP PRISONERS EXPERIENCE WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A HUMAN BEING. THIS IMPLIES THAT ALL STAFF MUST KNOW WHAT IT IS LIKE TO BE A HUMAN BEING THEMSELVES SO THAT THEY CAN CONVEY TO INMATES AND COLLEAGUES ALIKE THE IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING MEANINGFUL AND UNDERSTANDING HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE. (3 REFERENCES)

14995 L1
AUTHORS: COZART, REED.
TITLE: THE BENEFITS OF EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(2):33-35, 1968.

PERSONS CONVICTED OF FELONIES IN MOST STATES LOSE THEIR RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE AND TO HOLD PUBLIC OFFICE. IN SOME STATES THEY LOSE THE RIGHT TO SERVE ON A JURY AND SOMETIMES TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS OR POSSESS FIREARMS. THESE RIGHTS ARE RESTORED BY PARDON, BY EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE, ETC., DEPENDING ON THE RESPECTIVE STATE LAWS AND LOCAL ORDINANCES. IN SOME INSTANCES, CONVICTED FELONS ALSO ARE FACED BY VEXING REGISTRATION ORDINANCES THAT IMPOSE ADDITIONAL PENALTIES. CONCERNING FEDERAL OFFENSES, THE PRESIDENT HAS THE POWER TO PARDON. HE DEPENDS ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, ACTING AFTER A STUDY MADE BY THE PARDON ATTORNEY ON INDIVIDUAL CASES AFTER STANDARDS HAVE BEEN MET AND WITHOUT REGARD TO ANY ATTEMPTED PRESSURES. THE PARDONS SERVE AS FORGIVENESS AND DO NOT WITHIN THEMSELVES GRANT OR RESTORE ANY RIGHTS. (2 REFERENCES)

14996 L1
AUTHORS: BENDER, LAURETTA.
TITLE: A PSYCHIATRIST LOOKS AT DEVIANCY AS A FACTOR IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(2):35-42, 1968.

CONCENTRATING ON THE DEVIATE CHILD WHO BECOMES INVOLVED IN DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTIONAL, MATERIAL AND EDUCATIONAL DEPRIVATION OF CHILDREN, LEARNING DISABILITIES, BRAIN DAMAGE AND CHILDHOOD SCHIZOPHRENIA ON DELINQUENT CONDUCT. (32 REFERENCES)

14997 L1
AUTHORS: SCHEPSES, ERWIN.
TITLE: DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND WAYWARD CHILDREN.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(2):42-46, 1968.

RECENT COURT DECISIONS AND LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS APPEAR TO UNDERMINE TRADITIONAL JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURES IN THE UNITED STATES. THE TREND IS IN THE DIRECTION OF WHAT TO DO TO A CHILD RATHER THAN WHAT TO DO FOR A CHILD, AND MAY LEAD TO A QUASI-CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN DEALING WITH DELINQUENT CHILDREN. NO DISTINCTION SHOULD BE MADE BETWEEN THE WAYWARD CHILD AND THE DELINQUENT CHILD AND COMMUNITY TREATMENT SHOULD BE STRESSED FOR BOTH. (16 REFERENCES)

14998 L1
AUTHORS: SODEN, EDWARD W.
TITLE: THE "TEAM" APPROACH IN THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLICS.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(2):47-49, 1968.

BETWEEN 40 AND 50 PERCENT OF FELONY INMATES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE ALCOHOL PROBLEMS. ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENSES ACCOUNT FOR MORE THAN HALF OF ALL REPORTED OFFENSES. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE BETWEEN FIVE AND SEVEN MILLION ALCOHOLICS IN THIS COUNTRY. DESPITE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SPENT IN RESEARCH AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS, ALCOHOLISM CONTINUES TO GROW. WE CANNOT EXPECT TO COPE WITH THE ALCOHOLISM PROBLEM UNTIL WE ADOPT A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH.

14999 L1
AUTHORS: BONE, E. P.
TITLE: CORRECTIONS AND THE FOURTH ESTATE.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(2):50-53, 1968.

NEWS MEDIA COULD PERFORM A VALUABLE SERVICE TO SOCIETY BY NOT HOLDING UP OFFENDERS AS OBJECTS OF SCORN OR CONTEMPT. RATHER, THEY SHOULD DEMONSTRATE TO THEIR COMMUNITIES THAT THE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS SAVED BY FAILING TO PROVIDE PREVENTIVE MEASURES ARE AS NOTHING COMPARED TO THE MILLIONS SPENT ANNUALLY TO KEEP HARDENED CRIMINALS IN PENITENTIARIES AND IN THE SECURITY WINGS OF MENTAL HOSPITALS. THE NEWS MEDIA HAVE AN IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITY IN CREATING AN INFORMED COMMUNITY AND DEVELOPING ITS INTEREST IN THE PROBLEMS OF THE YOUNG OFFENDER. (1 REFERENCE)

15000 L1
AUTHORS: LOPEZ-REY, MANUEL.
TITLE: CRIME PROBLEMS AND THE UNITED NATIONS CONGRESSES ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS.
SOURCE: SOCIAL DEFENCE (NEW DELHI).
SOURCEID: 3(11):5-13, 1968.

IN 1948 THE UNITED NATIONS ASSUMED INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. THE SELECTION OF THE CRIME PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED AT A UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS MAY BE HANDICAPPED BY: (1) THE BELIEF THAT CRIME MAY BE DEALT WITH ACCORDING TO STANDARD POLICIES AND TECHNIQUES WHEN IN FACT IT HAS STRONG NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS; (2) THE BELIEF THAT SOLUTION TO THE CRIME PROBLEM LIES IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OR PLANNING; AND (3) THE REPRODUCTION BY THE CONGRESS OF AN

IMPERSONAL RESUME OF GENERAL REPORTS RATHER THAN SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS. WHAT IS NEEDED IS A TYPE OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH VERY DIFFERENT FROM THAT DERIVED FROM THE PREVAILING "CAUSALISTIC" APPROACH TO CRIME AND THE USE OF NATURAL SCIENCE METHODS AND TECHNIQUES. THE PRACTICAL QUESTION IS HOW TRAINING IN RESEARCH CAN BE REORGANIZED IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZED IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. IN BOTH DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THE CRIME PROBLEM IS PART OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROBLEM. CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MANY COUNTRIES IS STILL CONCEIVED AND APPLIED BY A MACHINERY AND PROCEDURE WHICH HAS REMAINED FUNDAMENTALLY UNCHANGED FOR A CENTURY. AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM, CRIME CANNOT BE REASONABLY REDUCED UNLESS THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS REORGANIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. THE 1970 CONGRESS SHOULD CONSIDER: (1) THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE AND YOUNG ADULT CRIME AND THOROUGH REVISION OF POLICIES OF DELINQUENCY TO ACCORD WITH THE ROLE OF THESE GROUPS IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY; (2) POSSIBLE METHODS TO DETERMINE THE AMOUNT OF CRIME A PARTICULAR SOCIETY MAY WITHSTAND WITHOUT BEING SERIOUSLY DISRUPTED; (3) REAPPRAISAL OF THE EXTENT AND FORMULATION OF CRIMINAL LAW, IMPLYING A RECONSIDERATION OF THE CONCEPT OF CRIME; AND (4) NEW PERSPECTIVES OFFERED BY CURRENT AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE AND LESS EXPENSIVE CRIME PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. (8 REFERENCES)

15001 L1
 AUTHORS: RAO, S. VENUGOPAL.
 TITLE: ENLISTING OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCE: SOCIAL DEFENCE (NEW DELHI).
 SOURCEID: 3(11):17-22, 26, 1968.

SINCE DELINQUENCY IS MULTI-CAUSAL IN NATURE, ITS PREVENTION REQUIRES THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION NOT ONLY OF A SINGLE AGENCY BUT OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY. AGENCIES CREATED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREVENTING AND COMBATTING DELINQUENCY CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO PERFORM EFFECTIVELY IN ISOLATION. THE VARIOUS PREVENTIVE SERVICES, GROUPS AND INSTITUTIONS INCLUDE: THE FAMILY, RELIGION, THE SCHOOL, RECREATION, THE POLICE, THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM, AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES. DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS MAY BE CLASSIFIED INTO THREE TYPES: (1) PROGRAMS INVOLVING INTERVENTION IN THE LIVES OF SPECIFIC INDIVIDUALS; (2) PROGRAMS INVOLVING PLANNED PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES; AND (3) PROGRAMS AFFECTING THE SOCIAL PROCESSES IN REVIEWING AND DEVELOPING LAW, SOCIAL POLICY, AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES. THE CHICAGO AREA PROJECT WAS ESTABLISHED TO DEVELOP DELINQUENCY PREVENTION METHODS IN SLUM AREAS THROUGH THE ORGANIZED EFFORTS OF RESIDENTS. COMMUNITY COMMITTEES ENGAGE IN A WIDE VARIETY OF ACTIVITIES. HOWEVER, DESPITE THE BENEFICIAL RESULTS OF THIS PROGRAM, DELINQUENCY RATES HAVE BEEN INCREASING. THERE IS A GROWING REALIZATION OF THE LIMITATIONS OF VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY EFFORTS AND THE NEED FOR GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION.

15002 L1
 AUTHORS: VARMA, S. C.
 TITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND ITS PREVENTION IN RAJASTHAN.
 SOURCE: SOCIAL DEFENCE (NEW DELHI).
 SOURCEID: 3(10):25-31, 1967.

THERE IS NO UNIFORM LEGISLATION FOR CHILDREN IN INDIA AND SOME STATES STILL HAVE NOT ENACTED CHILDREN ACTS. ALMOST ALL EXISTING CHILDREN ACTS PROVIDE FOR "CARE AND PROTECTION CASES" AS WELL AS FOR DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND IF OTHER STATES FOLLOW SUIT THEY MUST FIRST BE CERTAIN THAT THE RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE TO MEET THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF SUCH LEGISLATION. THE LEGISLATION SHOULD ALSO TAKE CARE OF THOSE JUVENILES WHO ARE IN DANGER OF BECOMING DELINQUENT. IN INDIA THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN COVERED UNDER THE CARE AND PROTECTION CLAUSES HAS BEEN VERY SMALL. BOTH DELINQUENTS AND JUVENILES IN DANGER OF BECOMING DELINQUENTS USUALLY ARE DEALT WITH BY THE JUVENILE COURT AND BOTH ARE GOVERNED BY THE SAME MEASURES OF PROTECTION, TREATMENT, AND REEDUCATION, GENERALLY IN THE SAME INSTITUTIONS. BEFORE ENACTMENT OF A CHILDREN ACT IN ANY STATE, THE

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND ITS CAUSES SHOULD BE STUDIED. IN THE STATE OF RAJASTHAN THE SYSTEM OF FAMILY AUTHORITY STILL PREVAILS IN RURAL AREAS AND DISPUTES ARISING OUT OF OFFENSES COMMITTED BY MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY ARE NORMALLY SETTLED WITHIN THE FAMILY. ONLY IN THE LARGE TOWNS IS RECOURSE TO JUDICIAL AUTHORITY REGARDED AS NORMAL PROCEDURE. THE FACT THAT 80 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IS STILL RURAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE LOW VOLUME OF OFFICIAL RECORDED DELINQUENCY. LIKE THE URBAN AREAS OF OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES, IN URBAN RAJASTHAN THE PROBLEM OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY HAS NOT REACHED ALARMING PROPORTIONS ALTHOUGH THE CRIME RATE IS INCREASING. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DURING THE LAST 25 YEARS HAS GENERALLY INCLUDED: (1) LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF JUVENILES IN DANGER; (2) ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES DESIGNED TO PROTECT JUVENILES FROM UNDESIRABLE INFLUENCES; (3) SOCIAL MEASURES TO PROVIDE AID AND ASSISTANCE TO JUVENILES; AND (4) MEASURES FOR PREVENTING RECIDIVISM.

15003 L1
 AUTHORS: STERNE, RICHARD; MILSTEAD, JOHN.
 TITLE: HOW RELIABLE ARE STATISTICS ON CRIME?
 SOURCE: INTERACTION.
 SOURCEID: 1(1):2-5, 1968.

DECISION MAKERS ATTEMPT TO ANSWER QUESTIONS IN COMPLEX MODERN SOCIETIES ON THE BASIS OF RELIABLE INFORMATION. HOWEVER, DECISIONS ON CRIME ARE ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE TO ERROR. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES IS UNKNOWN AS IS THE PROPORTION OF UNKNOWN CRIMES. EFFICIENT POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE BELIEVED TO CLEAR A HIGH PROPORTION OF REPORTED CRIMES BY ARREST. THIS MAY LEAD TO THE TEMPTATION NOT TO REPORT ALL KNOWN OFFENSES. THE F. B. I.'S UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, THE BEST SOURCE OF CRIME DATA, PUBLISHES INFORMATION COMPILED BY INDIVIDUAL POLICE JURISDICTIONS. THESE REPORTS ARE THEREFORE SUBJECT TO INADVERTENT OR INTENTIONAL DISTORTION. THE MIAMI, FLORIDA STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (DADE COUNTY) CRIME RATE EXCEEDS THE U. S. SMSA AVERAGE IN FIVE OF SEVEN INDEX CRIMES. MIAMI SMSA'S TOTAL CRIME INDEX IS EXCEEDED ONLY BY TWO SMSA'S, REGARDLESS OF SMSA POPULATION SIZE. MUCH OF MIAMI'S HIGH RATE, HOWEVER, COULD BE EXPLAINED BY COMPREHENSIVE AND ACCURATE REPORTING. THE U.C.F. DOES NOT INCLUDE INFORMATION ON SLUM AREAS IN CITIES. IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT CRIME RATES ARE HIGHER AND LAW IS DIFFERENTIALLY ENFORCED IN SUCH AREAS. HOWEVER, A RECENT LOCAL STUDY, SOCIAL PROBLEM LEVELS IN THE CITY OF MIAMI, BY RICHARD S. STERNE, REPORTS THAT CRIME IS NOT CORRELATED WITH OTHER SOCIAL PROBLEMS, POSSIBLY INDICATING A MORE UNIFORM ENFORCEMENT OF LAW IN THIS CITY THAN ELSEWHERE. BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTIES IN CRIME STATISTICS, THEY MUST BE USED WITH CAUTION AS A BASIS FOR SOCIAL POLICY. PRESENT KNOWLEDGE INDICATES THE NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT OF DATA-GATHERING TECHNIQUES SO THAT APPROPRIATE POLICIES CAN BE PREPARED.

(10 REFERENCES)

15004 L1
 AUTHORS: DURIG, K. ROBERT.
 TITLE: THE GROUP COUNSELING PROJECT IN CLARK COUNTY, INDIANA.
 SOURCEID: CLARK COUNTY, IND., NO DATE. 46 P.

GROUP THERAPY CAN BECOME A MAJOR INSTRUMENT IN THE ALTERATION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. IT WILL BE NECESSARY, HOWEVER, FIRST TO DETERMINE THE KINDS OF GROUPS MOST AMENABLE TO THIS METHOD OF CORRECTION, THE ORDERING OF GROUPS MOST CONDUCTIVE TO GROUP THERAPY, AND THE BEST TREATMENT DECISION FOR A GIVEN INDIVIDUAL. IN CLARK COUNTY GROUP COUNSELING FOR JUVENILES AND THEIR PARENTS WAS ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH THE JUVENILE COURT. ALL OF THE EIGHT BOYS SELECTED FOR THE GROUP WERE CHARGED WITH LIQUOR VIOLATIONS. ALL WERE UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE. DURING A PERIOD OF NINE MONTHS, 35 PARTICIPATED IN THE PROJECT. OF THESE 35 BOYS, 28 WERE IN SCHOOL, FOUR WERE DROPOUTS, THREE HAD GRADUATED. CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCES EXISTED BETWEEN THE SESSIONS WITH PARENTS AND THOSE WITH THE BOYS. MANY PARENTS EXPRESSED HOSTILITY DURING THE FIRST FEW MEETINGS BUT EVENTUALLY CAME TO RECOGNIZE THE VALUE OF THESE SESSIONS. THE BOYS AT FIRST HAD LITTLE INSIGHT INTO THEIR PROBLEMS. SINCE THEIR PROBLEMS VARIED

WIDELY, ATTITUDE TESTS WERE GIVEN TO DETERMINE SOME OF THE MORE BASIC DIFFICULTIES. THEIR TEST SCORES WERE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF A CONTROL GROUP OF HIGH SCHOOL BOYS WITHOUT POLICE RECORDS. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GROUPS WAS SIGNIFICANT IN REGARD TO: ATTITUDE TOWARD OBEYING THE LAW, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AUTHORITY, SELF-CONFIDENCE, AND ACCEPTANCE OF OTHERS; BUT NOT WITH RESPECT TO: ATTITUDE TOWARD THE FAMILY, PARENTAL AUTHORITY, OR CONDUCT NORMS. THIS COMPARISON INDICATED THAT THE MAJOR PROBLEM FOR LAW VIOLATORS MAY LIE IN THEIR NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD LAW AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. SINCE THESE ATTITUDES ARE ACQUIRED IN THE HOME, AND DELINQUENCY APPEARS TO BE TRANSMITTED AS A FAMILY BEHAVIOR PATTERN, IT IS NECESSARY TO INCLUDE THE PARENTS IN GROUP COUNSELING.

15005 L1
 AUTHORS: TYNDALL, NICHOLAS.
 TITLE: PRISON PEOPLE: LIFE AND WORK IN THE PRISON SERVICE.
 SOURCEID: READING, ENGLAND, EDUCATIONAL EXPLORERS, 1967. 147 P.

THE AUTHOR'S EXPERIENCES IN THE BRITISH PRISON SERVICE IS RECOUNTED FOR THOSE POTENTIALLY INTERESTED IN A CAREER IN CORRECTIONS. WORK IN BORSTALS AND IN PROBATION SERVICE ARE DESCRIBED. THE PROBLEMS OF PRISON SECURITY, IN-SERVICE TRAINING, AND THE REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS ARE DISCUSSED.

15006 L1
 AUTHORS: GUTHRIE, PHIL.
 TITLE: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 30(4):18-23, 1968.

A DESCRIPTION IS GIVEN OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTROL, TREATMENT, AND SUPERVISION OF ADULT PRISON INMATES, PAROLEES, AND ADDICT OUTPATIENTS. THE TYPICAL CALIFORNIA INMATE IS DESCRIBED, AND A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE VARIOUS TREATMENT PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT IS GIVEN. THE FUTURE OUTLOOK AND PLANS OF THE DEPARTMENT ARE DISCUSSED.

15007 L1
 AUTHORS: BREED, ALLEN F.
 TITLE: REHABILITATION AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION: THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY IN 1968.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 30(4):24-27, 1968.

THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, WHILE IT OPERATES TEN INSTITUTIONS AND FOUR CAMPS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, EMPHASIZES PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND PROJECTS TO REHABILITATE OFFENDERS IN THEIR HOME COMMUNITIES. THIS HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF COUNTY CAMPS AND RANCHES FOR OFFENDERS, A COUNTY PROBATION SUBSIDY TO REDUCE COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE INSTITUTIONS AND A GREATLY EXPANDED RESEARCH PROGRAM WHICH HAS INITIATED MANY NEW APPROACHES TO DELINQUENCY AND RECIDIVISM PREVENTION.

15008 L1
 AUTHORS: BURKHART, WALTER R.
 TITLE: PAROLE IN CALIFORNIA.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 30(4):28-30, 1968.

THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE OPERATION OF THE CALIFORNIA PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE DIVISION INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS: (1) A WORK UNIT PROGRAM, IN WHICH APPROXIMATELY HALF OF ALL MALE FELONS ARE SUPERVISED IN A SPECIAL UNIT WITH A CASELOAD AVERAGING 35 CASES; (2) CONVENTIONAL PAROLE SUPERVISION, WITH CASELOADS AVERAGING 72 CASES; (3) A NARCOTIC ADDICT OUTPATIENT PROGRAM, WHICH SUPERVISES 1,500 OUTPATIENTS; (4) A WORK-FURLOUGH OPERATION WHEREIN SELECTED INMATES ARE PERMITTED TO OBTAIN JOBS IN THE COMMUNITY PRIOR TO RELEASE ON

PAROLE; (5) COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS AND PRIVATE HALFWAY HOUSES; (6) PAROLE OUTPATIENT CLINICS PROVIDING PSYCHOTHERAPY TO PAROLEES WITH A HISTORY OF EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS; (7) ANTI-NARCOTIC TESTING CONDUCTED BY THE DIVISION; (8) SHORT-TERM RETURN UNITS FOR PAROLE VIOLATORS TO REPLACE RETURN TO INSTITUTIONS FOR LONG PERIODS; AND (9) A COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PROGRAM WHICH ATTEMPTS TO INVOLVE RESPONSIBLE PRIVATE CITIZENS IN THE PAROLE PROCESS THROUGH PAROLE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

15009 L1
 AUTHORS: WOOD, ROLAND W.
 TITLE: CALIFORNIA'S TREATMENT - CONTROL PROGRAM FOR NARCOTICS ADDICTS.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 30(4):31-34, 1968.

THE CIVIL COMMITMENT PROGRAM FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTS IN CALIFORNIA, WHILE ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, IS A NON-PUNITIVE EFFORT AND DEALS WITH ADDICTION AS A SOCIAL ILLNESS RATHER THAN AN OFFENSE. THE CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER FOR ADDICTS HOUSES UP TO 2,030 MEN AND 400 WOMEN. THE ADDICT MUST REMAIN IN THE FACILITY AS AN INPATIENT FOR A MINIMUM OF SIX MONTHS AND THEN MAY BE RELEASED TO OUTPATIENT STATUS IN THE COMMUNITY. OUTPATIENTS BECOME ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE FROM THE PROGRAM AFTER THREE YEARS OF ABSTINENCE IN THE COMMUNITY.

15010 L1
 AUTHORS: EKLUND, ROBERT L.; BURNETT, WILLIAM J.
 TITLE: CONSERVATION CAMP PROGRAM.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 30(4):35-38, 1968.

CALIFORNIA OPERATES THE NATION'S LARGEST SYSTEM OF MINIMUM SECURITY CAMPS FOR MEN SERVING PRISON SENTENCES. THE PROGRAM INVOLVES ABOUT 5,500 INMATES IN 34 CAMPS AND THREE SPECIALIZED PRE-CAMP TRAINING CENTERS. THE PROGRAM OF THE CAMPS EMPHASIZES FORESTRY CONSERVATION, BUT ALSO INCLUDES ACADEMIC TRAINING.

15011 L1
 AUTHORS: SWANK, DONALD.
 TITLE: CLOSED CIRCUIT TV.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 30(4):41-42, 1968.

THE JUVENILE HALL RESIDENCE OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY'S PROBATION DEPARTMENT IS PART OF A JUVENILE CENTER WHICH INCLUDES THE JUVENILE COURT, THE JUVENILE DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT AND CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES. THE JUVENILE HALL HAS INSTALLED A \$40,000 CLOSED-CIRCUIT TELEVISION SYSTEM WHICH PUTS "THE YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYE OF THE CAMERA ON A "ROUND-THE-CLOCK BASIS." INDIVIDUALS CAN BE MOVED UNESCORTED FROM GYMNASIUM TO CLASSROOM TO DOCTOR'S OFFICE; CONTROL CAN BE MAINTAINED OVER GROUPS BY A COMBINATION OF LOUDSPEAKER AND CAMERA. DOORS TO AND FROM CORRIDORS, CLASSROOMS AND OTHER FACILITIES ARE ALL OPERATED FROM CONTROL HEADQUARTERS. LARGE MIRRORS ARE USED TO COVER THOSE AREAS OUT OF CAMERA RANGE. THE SYSTEM IS REPORTED TO SAVE MORE THAN \$20,000 A YEAR IN MANPOWER.

15012 L1
 AUTHORS: FLOYD, GLENN ELDON.
 TITLE: MASSACHUSETTS' PLAN TO AID VICTIMS OF CRIME.
 SOURCE: BOSTON UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 48(3):360-371, 1968.

THE MASSACHUSETTS' PLAN TO AID VICTIMS OF CRIME, SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR IN JANUARY 1968, MARKS THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA IN THE COMMONWEALTH REGARDING THE PLIGHT OF VICTIMS. THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS' PLAN, GIVING THE DISTRICT COURTS OF

THE COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION TO DETERMINE AND AWARD COMPENSATION, IS ONE OF THE PLAN'S MORE UNUSUAL FEATURES. NEITHER A PROSECUTION NOR A SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION IS A PREREQUISITE TO THE AWARD BEING MADE. A VALID EXCEPTION TO THIS IS MADE WHEN THE FAILURE TO PROSECUTE OR FAILURE OF SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION IS DUE TO THE PROVOCATION OF THE OFFENDER BY THE VICTIM. THE PLAN PROVIDES FOR RESTITUTION TO THE VICTIM OR, IN CASE OF HIS DEATH, TO HIS DEPENDENTS. NEITHER AN OFFENDER, AN ACCOMPLICE, A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY OF THE OFFENDER, A PERSON LIVING WITH THE OFFENDER NOR A PERSON COHABITING WITH THE OFFENDER IS ELIGIBLE FOR COMPENSATION. THE MAXIMUM AWARD UNDER THE MASSACHUSETTS' PLAN IS \$10,000. ALTHOUGH THE PLAN HAS SHORTCOMINGS, ITS ENACTMENT IS A STEP TOWARD AN EFFECTIVE SOLUTION OF A SERIOUS PROBLEM. (93 REFERENCES)

15013 L1
 AUTHORS: OAKS, DALLIN H; LEHMAN, WARREN.
 TITLE: A CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THE INDIGENT: A STUDY OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 1968. 203 P. \$7.50.

THIS WORK IS A THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE INDIGENT DEFENDANT. THE SYSTEM IS ANALYZED AS A MULTISTAGE SCREENING PROCESS BY WHICH SOCIETY CHOOSES THOSE TO BE TREATED OR PUNISHED FOR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. FLOW THROUGH THE SYSTEM IS MEASURED AT EACH STAGE FROM INITIAL CONTACT WITH THE POLICE THROUGH PRE-TRIAL PROCEDURES, TRIAL AND DIRECT APPEAL. MEASUREMENT IS A MEANS OF DISCOVERING HOW WHAT GOES ON AT ONE STAGE AFFECTS EVENTS AT OTHER STAGES. THE SECOND PART OF THE BOOK SURVEYS THE LAW AND PRACTICE REGARDING ASSISTANCE FOR INDIGENT CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS IN COOK COUNTY. CONTENTS: THE SYSTEM IN OUTLINE; THE POLICE; FROM POLICE TO COURT; IN COURT; THE RATE OF INDIGENCE; THE NEED FOR BETTER STATISTICS; BAIL; ASSISTANCE FOR TRIAL; ASSISTANCE ON APPEAL; COMMENTARY; THE IMAGE OF JUSTICE; RECOMMENDATIONS IN REVIEW; THE METHOD OF REFORM. (433 REFERENCES)

15014 L1
 AUTHORS: JOHNSON, JIM.
 TITLE: CRIME AROUND THE CLOCK.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, VANTAGE, 1968. 358 P. \$4.95.

THIS ACCOUNT OF THE EXPERIENCES OF A MAN WHO SERVED TIME IN AMERICAN STATE PENITENTIARIES ANALYZES THE INEFFECTIVENESS OF THE TREATMENT OF THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF OFFENDER IN THE UNITED STATES: THE NON-VIOLENT "THIEF". THE MATERIALISM OF SOCIETY IS REVEALED BY THE STORIES OF THE PERSONAL LIVES OF MEN WHO ARE PUSHED INTO CRIME BY THE NEED FOR MONEY AND CONSUMER GOODS, AND ARE THEN "CRIMINALIZED" BY THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. THE AUTHOR MAKES FULL USE OF THE RECENT REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION TO SUPPORT HIS CASE FOR A COMPLETE OVERHAUL OF THE AMERICAN PENAL SYSTEM.

15015 L1
 AUTHORS: SZASZ, THOMAS S.
 TITLE: THE INSANITY PLEA AND THE INSANITY VERDICT.
 SOURCE: TEMPLE LAW QUARTERLY.
 SOURCEID: 40(3-4):271-282, 1967.

ACCORDING TO TRADITIONAL ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LAW, AN ILLEGAL ACT IS CRIMINAL ONLY IF IT IS COMMITTED WITH CRIMINAL INTENT. THE LAW ALSO HOLDS THAT CERTAIN INSANE PERSONS WHO COMMIT FORBIDDEN ACTS ARE NOT CAPABLE OF FORMING THE NECESSARY CRIMINAL INTENT AND THEREFORE SHOULD BE JUDGED "NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY". THIS JUDICIAL CONCEPT REQUIRES THAT SOME MEANS BE FOUND TO DISTINGUISH PERSONS WHO COMMIT FORBIDDEN ACTS WITH CRIMINAL INTENT FROM PERSONS WHO, BECAUSE OF INSANITY, COMMIT THEM WITHOUT SUCH INTENT. THIS IS THE PURPOSE OF PSYCHIATRIC "TESTS" OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY, SUCH AS THE M'NAGHTEN TEST. ALL TESTS OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY REST ON THE PREMISE THAT PEOPLE "HAVE" CONDITIONS CALLED "MENTAL DISEASES" WHICH "CAUSE" THEM TO COMMIT CRIMINAL ACTS. THESE TESTS OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY CANNOT BE EVALUATED WITHOUT KNOWING WHETHER

"ACQUITTAL" MEANS FREEDOM OR COMMITMENT. MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE SEMANTIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE M'NAGHTEN RULE AND ITS RIVALS ARE THE PERSONAL CONSEQUENCES FOR THE DEFENDANT WHO HAS SUCCESSFULLY PLEADED INSANITY. WHERE A SUCCESSFUL INSANITY DEFENSE MEANS COMMITMENT, THE WELL-INFORMED DEFENDANT RARELY FEELS THAT THE INSANITY PLEA SERVES HIS BEST INTERESTS. PROGRESS IN LEGAL PSYCHIATRY NOW DEPENDS ON A FRESH APPROACH TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LAW AND PSYCHIATRY. (31 REFERENCES)

15016 L1
AUTHORS: SADOFF, ROBERT L.
TITLE: SEXUALLY DEVIATED OFFENDERS.
SOURCE: TEMPLE LAW QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 40(3-4):305-315, 1967.

THE MAJOR DIFFICULTY WITH THE LAWS CONCERNING SEX OFFENDERS IS THAT THEY PUT A VARIETY OF INDIVIDUALS INTO A SINGLE CLASSIFICATION WITH THE INTENTION OF PROVIDING UNIFORM OR STANDARD TREATMENT FOR ALL. IT IS AN ERROR FROM THE MEDICAL VIEWPOINT TO GROUP SEX OFFENDERS UNDER ONE DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY ALTHOUGH IT MAY BE FEASIBLE FROM A LEGAL STANDPOINT. IN GENERAL IT CAN BE SAID THAT: ALL SEX OFFENDERS ARE NOT SEXUALLY DEVIATED; ALL SEXUAL DEVIATIONS DO NOT BECOME SEXUAL OFFENSES; SOME NONSEXUAL OFFENSES ARE MOTIVATED BY SEXUAL CONFLICT; THERE ARE NONSEXUAL CONFLICTS THAT STIMULATE SEXUAL DEVIATION OR OFFENSE; THERE ARE A VARIETY OF PSYCHIATRIC CONDITIONS AND DYNAMIC FACTORS WHICH GO INTO PRODUCING ANY ONE OF THE SEXUAL OFFENSES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT FOR PURPOSES OF MANAGEMENT, DISPOSITION, TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION, THE CATEGORY OF "SEXUAL OFFENSES" BE DROPPED AND NO SPECIALIZED LEGISLATION BE PASSED TO "HANDLE THE PROBLEM OF THE SEX FIEND". INDIVIDUALS COMMITTING ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION, WHETHER SEXUAL OR NOT, SHOULD BE REFERRED FOR PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION TO DETERMINE THE POTENTIALITY FOR FUTURE VIOLENCE OR DANGER TO THE COMMUNITY, AS WELL AS THE POTENTIALITY FOR FUTURE SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS. (29 REFERENCES)

15017 L1
AUTHORS: MCKENNA, JAMES J., JR.
TITLE: A RATIONALE FOR TYPOLOGIES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.
SOURCE: TEMPLE LAW QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 40(3-4):316-326, 1967.

TYPOIFICATION IS A VALID METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH IN THE ATTEMPT OF SCIENCE TO ABSTRACT REGULAR OR RECURRENT PATTERNS FROM PHENOMENA IN ORDER TO DEVELOP EXPLANATORY THEORETICAL SYSTEMS. CRIMINOLOGY, AS A BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE, ATTEMPTS TO ABSTRACT MEANINGFUL PATTERNS FROM THE SOCIAL PHENOMENON CALLED CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. CRIMINOLOGY, THEREFORE, MUST IDENTIFY, DESCRIBE, AND CLASSIFY ALL FORMS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR REQUIRES CLASSIFICATION INTO BEHAVIORAL ENTITIES WHICH ARE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENTIATED. EXISTING CLASSIFICATIONS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR EMPHASIZE THE ETIOLOGY OR GENESIS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, THE TREATMENT OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, OR ALL THREE. EITHER A GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSE OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OR A CLASSIFICATION OF SPECIFIC PATTERNS IS GENERALLY ATTEMPTED. THE MOST PROMISING APPROACH FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF TYPOLOGIES OF SPECIFIC PATTERNS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS FOUND IN THE CONCEPT OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SYSTEMS. WITH REGARD TO CRIMINAL LAW, NEW CLASSIFICATIONS BASED UPON CONSTRUCTED TYPOLOGIES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SHOULD BE SOUGHT. (45 REFERENCES)

15018 L1
AUTHORS: BYRNE, THOMAS R., JR.; MULLIGAN, FRANCIS M.
TITLE: "PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY" AND "SEXUAL DEVIATION": MEDICAL TERMS OR LEGAL CATCH-ALLS -- ANALYSIS OF THE STATUS OF THE HOMOSEXUAL ALIEN.
SOURCE: TEMPLE LAW QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 40(3-4):328-347, 1967.

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF RESIDENT ALIENS THREATENED WITH DEPORTATION ON THE GROUND OF HOMOSEXUALITY, AN ABERRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL DUE PROCESS IS LIKELY TO RESULT FROM THE TYRANNY OF THE LABELS "PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY" AND "SEXUAL DEVIATION". IF THESE TERMS ARE CONSTRUED AS MEDICAL TERMS, RATHER THAN LEGAL TERMS, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT AN ALIEN COULD BE DEPORTED UNDER THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT WITHOUT HAVING UNDERGONE A MEDICAL EXAMINATION. IF CONSTRUED AS LEGAL TERMS THERE IS A PROBLEM AS TO WHETHER THE PROVISIONS ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND VAGUE. (88 REFERENCES)

15019 L1
 AUTHORS: STERN, HELEN H.
 TITLE: MADNESS IN THE CRIMINAL LAW.
 SOURCE: TEMPLE LAW QUARTERLY.
 SOURCEID: 40(3-4):348-365, 1967.

THE REASON FOR THE CONFUSION AND STRUGGLE SURROUNDING THE INSANITY DEFENSE IS THE ATTEMPT BY THIS SINGLE DEFENSE TO SOLVE ALL THE ERRORS AND INJUSTICES ARISING FROM TWO BASIC FALLACIES INHERENT IN THE CURRENT SYSTEM: (1) THAT EVERY INDIVIDUAL IS FREE TO PERFORM OR NOT TO PERFORM ANTISOCIAL ACTS, AND (2) MAKING THE PUNISHMENT FIT THE CRIME RATHER THAN THE INDIVIDUAL IS THE BEST WAY TO DETER OTHERS AND TO REHABILITATE THOSE WHO DO PERFORM ANTISOCIAL ACTS. THE CLEAR EVIDENCE THAT PEOPLE PERFORM GIVEN ACTS NOT BECAUSE THEY ARE "GOOD" OR "BAD" PEOPLE, BUT BECAUSE OF AN AGGREGATION OF FACTORS IN THEIR MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL MAKE-UP, LIES AT THE HEART OF THE STRUGGLE FOR A TEST OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. IT IS APPARENT THAT THE MANY PROBLEMS SURROUNDING THE INSANITY DEFENSE WILL NOT BE ELIMINATED BY FASHIONING NEW RULES FOR EXPERT MEDICAL TESTIMONY OR NEW TESTS FOR "INSANITY". ONLY AN ELIMINATION FROM THE LAW OF THE CONCEPT OF MENS REA WILL RESOLVE THE INSANITY DEFENSE PROBLEMS. A SYSTEM MUST BE DEvised WHICH WILL DEAL WITH THE INDIVIDUAL AS AN INDIVIDUAL. (67 REFERENCES)

15020 L1
 AUTHORS: EGNAL, JOHN DAVID.
 TITLE: MENTAL EXAMINATIONS OF DEFENDANTS WHO PLEAD INSANITY: PROBLEMS OF SELF-INCRIMINATION.
 SOURCE: TEMPLE LAW QUARTERLY.
 SOURCEID: 40(3-4):366-380, 1967.

UNDER THE CURRENT LAW, A COMPULSORY MENTAL EXAMINATION MAY BE CONDUCTED WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED, PROVIDED THERE ARE ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT ABUSES AT THE EXAMINATION, UNTOWARD PRE-TRIAL USE OF THE INFORMATION OBTAINED AT THE EXAMINATION, AND SELF-INCRIMINATION AT THE TRIAL ITSELF. BY FOLLOWING THIS APPROACH RATHER THAN THE "WAIVER" APPROACH, WHICH EXTENDS THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT, THE MENTAL EXAMINATION WILL SERVE ITS INTENDED PURPOSE: THE FURNISHING OF MEANINGFUL EXPERT TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION. THE BASIC SAFEGUARD ACCOMPANYING A COMPULSORY EXAMINATION IS THE PROSCRIPTION OF THE USE OF INCULPATORY STATEMENTS OBTAINED BY THE EXAMINER. SOME OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN EFFECTING THIS SAFEGUARD MIGHT BE EASED BY A PRE-TRIAL REVIEW OF THE EXPERT TESTIMONY OFFERED BY THE DEFENSE. THE FACT THAT AT PRESENT THIS TESTIMONY MAY BE IMPRECISE AND OFTEN SUBJECT TO CONTRADICTION BY OTHER PSYCHIATRISTS DOES NOT NULLIFY ITS IMPORTANCE. (55 REFERENCES)

15022 L1
 AUTHORS: SHAMBERG, STEPHEN C.
 TITLE: THE UTILIZATION OF VOLUNTEER ATTORNEYS TO PROVIDE EFFECTIVE LEGAL SERVICES FOR THE POOR.
 SOURCE: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 63(2):159-182, 1968.

THE POOR NEED LEGAL SERVICES, NOT ONLY TO MAINTAIN THEIR PRESENT LEVEL OF EXISTENCE IN SOCIETY BUT, MORE IMPORTANTLY, TO ASSIST THEIR SELF-GENERATED ATTEMPTS TO OVERCOME POVERTY. THE NUMBER OF LAWYERS SERVING THE POOR FULL-TIME IS GROSSLY INADEQUATE AT PRESENT. CONTINUED RELIANCE ON INSTITUTIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL CONCEPTS WILL

NOT SUCCEED IN MEETING THE LEGAL PROBLEMS OF THE POOR BECAUSE THERE WILL NEVER BE ENOUGH LAWYERS WILLING TO DEVOTE ALL OF THEIR TIME TO SERVICE FOR THE POOR AT THE SALARIES OFFERED. THE SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM MAY BE IN THE LARGELY UNTAPPED RESOURCE OF THE VOLUNTEER ATTORNEY WHO IS WILLING TO SPEND SOME OF HIS TIME SERVING THE POOR. THE PROGRAM OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEGAL ASSISTANCE CENTER IN CHICAGO, AS IT HAS EVOLVED, CAN PROVIDE A MODEL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A SUCCESSFUL VOLUNTEER LEGAL SERVICE PROGRAM. (32 REFERENCES)

15023 L1
 AUTHORS: WILSON, PAUL C.
 TITLE: NEW BOTTLES FOR OLD WINE: CRIMINAL LAW REVISION IN KANSAS.
 SOURCE: KANSAS LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 16(4):585-603, 1968.

THE KANSAS JUDICIAL COUNCIL HAS PUBLISHED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE EXTENSIVE REVISION OF THE SUBSTANTIVE PART OF THE CRIMINAL LAW OF KANSAS. THESE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO FORM THE BASIS FOR A PROGRAM OF CRIMINAL LAW REFORM TO BE PRESENTED TO AND CONSIDERED BY THE 1969 SESSION OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROPOSED REVISION ARE: SIMPLIFICATION, CONSOLIDATION AND CONDENSATION, MODERNIZATION AND REORGANIZATION. THE PROPOSED CODE PRESENTS SEVERAL NEW APPROACHES TO PROBLEMS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. AMONG THE AREAS IN WHICH SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGE ARE PROPOSED ARE: THE TEST OF INSANITY AS A DEFENSE; CONDITIONS LIMITING CRIMINAL CAPACITY, CONSPIRACY, MANSLAUGHTER, CRIMINAL ABORTION, THEFT, BURGLARY, EAVESDROPPING, AND DENIAL OF CIVIL RIGHTS. (65 REFERENCES)

15024 L1
 AUTHORS: KELLEY, JOANNA.
 TITLE: WHEN THE GATES SHUT.
 SOURCEID: LONDON, LONGMANS, GREEN, 1967. 184 P.

THE FORMER GOVERNOR OF A BRITISH PRISON FOR WOMEN DESCRIBES THE ATTITUDES, OUTLOOK, AND WORK OF A PRISON GOVERNOR AND HER STAFF IN A PRISON TODAY; THEIR THOUGHTS, HOPES AND FEARS; THEIR VIEW OF THE WOMEN IN THEIR CHARGE; THE REASONS FOR THE VARIOUS KINDS OF TRAINING THEY OFFER THEM; AND THE WAYS IN WHICH THEY TRY TO ACHIEVE SUCCESSFUL REHABILITATION.

15025 L1
 AUTHORS: SHANE, MARTIN V.
 TITLE: THE "DEMOCRATIC IMPERATIVE" IN CORRECTIONS.
 SOURCE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGES JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 19(2):47-49, 1968.

IN EVERY INSTITUTION OF SOCIETY, INCLUDING CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES, THE EXERCISE OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S RIGHTS IS PROTECTED BY THE GENERAL IMPERATIVES OF DEMOCRACY FOUND IN THE BILL OF RIGHTS. IN FACT, THE ONLY RIGHT THAT IS RESTRICTED WHEN AN OFFENDER IS PLACED IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IS THE RIGHT OF PHYSICAL FREEDOM. THEORETICALLY, HIS OTHER RIGHTS MUST BE PROTECTED. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE LIMITATIONS OF SMALL MANAGERIAL STAFFS DO NOT BECOME ACCEPTED RATIONALIZATIONS FOR DEPRIVING AN INMATE OF HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS DURING THE PERIOD OF REHABILITATION. USING THE TECHNIQUES OF REHABILITATION RATHER THAN TREATMENT METHODS, THE DETENTION HOME TOO OFTEN ALLOWS ADMINISTRATIVE DEMANDS FOR EFFICIENCY TO SUPERSEDE THE PROBLEMS OF TREATMENT LEADING TO EFFECTIVE CORRECTION. REHABILITATION, OR THE INCULCATION OF A SPECIFIC SET OF VALUES TO PRODUCE CONFORMING BEHAVIOR, IS LESS EFFECTIVE THAN VALUE-CLARIFICATION IN PREVENTING FUTURE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. THE TREATMENT IMPERATIVE, A PROCESS OF VALUE-CLARIFICATION, SEEMS MORE APPROPRIATE THAN REHABILITATION FOR HELPING DELINQUENTS FIND THEIR MATURITY AND THEREBY FUNCTION AS DYNAMIC MEMBERS OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. IF THE BIAS FOR THE CORRECTIVE PROCESS SHIFTS FROM REHABILITATION TO TREATMENT, IT WOULD SUGGEST THAT DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR EITHER OVER-NIGHT CUSTODY OR NEGLECT CASES WOULD EVOLVE IN THE INTEREST OF MAXIMAL EFFECTIVENESS.

15026 L1
AUTHORS: JORDAN, JAMES M.
TITLE: THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT TO MAINTAIN THE
FUNCTION OF DETENTION.
SOURCE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGES JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 19(2):50-54, 1968.

DETENTION IS A FORM OF SPECIALIZED CARE FOR CERTAIN DELINQUENT CHILDREN. SUFFICIENT ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION SHOULD EXIST SO THAT NO DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED, OR MENTALLY DEFICIENT CHILDREN ARE PLACED IN A DETENTION HOME. OVERCROWDING OF INADEQUATE FACILITIES HAS FREQUENTLY BEEN CAUSED BY INADEQUATE SCREENING AND IMPROPER REFERRALS. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTAKE CONTROL UNITS IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS INCREASED EFFICIENCY TO THE EXTENT THAT 60 PERCENT OF ALL REFERRALS TO THE INTAKE DEPARTMENT WERE DISPOSED OF WITH LESS THAN A 48-HOUR STAY. BECAUSE THE DETENTION PROGRAM SUITS A GIVEN DELINQUENT POPULATION, IMPROPER ADMISSION SERVES TO OBSTRUCT AND CHANGE THE GOALS OF THE PROGRAM UNDER THE NECESSITY OF ACCOMMODATING THE EXCEPTIONS AT THE CENTER. IT IS THE DUTY OF THE DETENTION HOME SUPERINTENDENT TO DEMAND ACTION ON THE PART OF THE JUDGE, THE APPROPRIATING AUTHORITY, AND THE PUBLIC TO CORRECT MISHANDLING OF NON-DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND TO AVOID DETENTION OF DELINQUENTS WHEN SECURITY IS NOT A CONSIDERATION. THE CHILD WELFARE FIELD SHOULD ALSO PERSUADE LEGISLATORS TO PLACE LEGAL RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF DETENTION. STUDY OF THE POPULATION OF A DETENTION HOME THAT IS OVERCROWDED USUALLY REVEALS THAT THE PROPER FUNCTION OF DETENTION HAS NOT BEEN MAINTAINED.

15027 L1
AUTHORS: PERKINS, ROBERT F.
TITLE: YOUR DETENTION PROGRAM: IS IT FOCUSED ON THE NEEDS OF THE
CHILDREN DETAINED?
SOURCE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGES JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 19(2):55-60, 1968.

STUDY AND OBSERVATION OF CHILDREN IN DETENTION IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE PROBATION STAFF AND THE JUVENILE COURT WITH DIAGNOSTIC INFORMATION IS ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES OF SOUND DETENTION CARE, BUT SUCH INFORMATION IS NOT COMPLETE. STAFF OBSERVATION OF THE CHILD'S PARTICIPATION IN A WELL-ROUNDED PROGRAM OF DIVERSIFIED ACTIVITIES IS NEEDED TO REVEAL THE CHILD'S BEHAVIOR IN LESS CLINICAL SURROUNDINGS. THERE IS NO NEUTRAL DETENTION EXPERIENCE AND WHAT THE DETAINED ADOLESCENT LIVES THROUGH DURING THIS PERIOD WILL BECOME A PART OF HIM. CONDITIONS MUST BE PROVIDED THAT WILL HELP HIM SURVIVE THE WAITING PERIOD WITHOUT INTENSIFYING HIS HOSTILITIES, AND PROBLEMS, SOLIDIFYING HIS SELF-IMAGE AS AN ANTISOCIAL BEING, OR MISINTERPRETING THE NATURE AND AUTHORITY OF THE JUVENILE COURT. DETENTION PERSONNEL MUST HELP CREATE A NON-PUNITIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT BY PROVIDING A FLEXIBLE AND INTENSIVE SCHEDULE OF STIMULATING ACTIVITIES. STAFF MUST BE TRAINED IN EFFECTIVE CHILD CARE TECHNIQUES. PROGRAMMED ACTIVITIES FOR DETAINED CHILDREN SHOULD BE OF TWO TYPES: (1) GROUP PARTICIPATION AND (2) INDIVIDUAL INTERACTION WITH AN ADULT. AN ADEQUATE SCHOOL PROGRAM MUST BE PROVIDED.

15028 L1
AUTHORS: BOGEN, DAVID.
TITLE: DRUG ABUSE CASES, THEIR REGIME OF CARE IN DETENTION:
PROBLEMS THEY POSE FOR DETENTION SECURITY CONTROL.
SOURCE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGES JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 19(2):61-62, 1968.

CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN DETAINED FOR DRUG ABUSE PRESENT SIMILAR PROBLEMS, HAVE THE SAME KIND OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES, AND REQUIRE MUCH THE SAME KIND OF SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT AS ANY OTHER GROUP OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN. HOWEVER, DRUG ABUSE CASES DO PRESENT SOME SPECIAL PROBLEMS. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS MUST BE TAKEN TO PREVENT DRUGS FROM BEING BROUGHT INTO THE DETENTION HOME, TO PREVENT MISUSE

OF MEDICATION, AND TO SUPERVISE CLOSELY THE USE OF INTOXICATING MATERIALS AND CHEMICALS. ASSIGNMENT TO LIVING UNITS SHOULD BE ON THE BASIS OF INDIVIDUAL NEEDS AND MATURITY, RATHER THAN TYPE OF OFFENSE. STAFF SHOULD BE TRAINED TO UNDERSTAND AND DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG CHILDREN. THEIR KNOWLEDGE SHOULD NOT BE LIMITED TO THE EFFECTS OF VARIOUS DRUGS AND THE SYMPTOMS BY WHICH OFFENDERS MAY BE RECOGNIZED.

15029 L1
AUTHORS: WEDDINGTON, WILLIAM E.; MECHAM, GARTH D.; COSTANTINO, CARL J.
TITLE: STATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR REGIONAL DETENTION: A MEANS OF GETTING OUT OF JAILS. (PANEL DISCUSSION).
SOURCE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGES JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 19(2):63-71, 1968.

STATEWIDE REGIONAL DETENTION CENTERS, SUCH AS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN VIRGINIA, SERVE AS AN EFFECTIVE SOLUTION TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SERVICE PROBLEMS BY PROVIDING DETENTION FACILITIES IN SPARSELY POPULATED AREAS. HOWEVER, UNLESS APPROPRIATE INTAKE PROCEDURES AND RELATED COMMUNITY SERVICES ARE OPERATING AND AVAILABLE, DETENTION FACILITIES WILL SOON BECOME OVERCROWDED. A BALANCE OF STATE AND LOCAL CONTROL MUST BE ACHIEVED TO ASSURE THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNIFORM STANDARDS AND TO GUARANTEE MAXIMUM LOCAL PARTICIPATION. IN UTAH IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT LOCAL OVERNIGHT FACILITIES HAVE BEEN USEFUL BUT THAT STRONG STATE ADMINISTRATION IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT DEVIATION FROM STATE STANDARDS. THE NIAGARA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT, (NIAGARA, NEW YORK STATE) LICENSES A COUPLE AS SHELTER HOME PARENTS. SINCE THESE FACILITIES EXIST UNDER CONTRACT ANY SHELTER HOME IS AVAILABLE 24 HOURS A DAY TO ACCEPT CHILDREN PLACED IN TEMPORARY DETENTION. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF (1) A JUVENILE AID BUREAU, AND (2) A MEANINGFUL PROBATION INTAKE SERVICE TO THE COURTS PRIOR TO CONSIDERATION OF A DETENTION SERVICE WILL RESULT IN FEWER NEEDLESS AND IMPROPER PLACEMENTS IN DETENTION.

15030 L1
AUTHORS: HARGADINE, JOHN E.; HOLMES, HORACE B.; SCHETER, IVAN H.
TITLE: ATTENTION VERSUS DETENTION.
SOURCE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGES JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 19(2):74-78, 1968.

THE ATTENTION HOMES OF BOULDER, COLORADO ARE GROUP FOSTER HOMES FOR JUVENILES, ORGANIZED AND DIRECTED BY THE JUVENILE COURT YET FINANCIALLY SUPPORTED BY LOCAL CITIZENS. THE ENVIRONMENT IS STRUCTURED ENOUGH FOR NECESSARY CONTROL BUT FAR LESS RESTRICTIVE AND PUNITIVE THAN JAIL. WHILE THERE ARE SOME YOUNG PERSONS FOR WHOM DETENTION IS APPROPRIATE, FOR OTHERS SUCH CONFINEMENT IS NEITHER APPROPRIATE NOR FAIR. FOR THESE CHILDREN, ATTENTION HOMES OFFER A SOLUTION THROUGH TEMPORARY HOUSING AWAY FROM THE CONFLICTS OF HOME FOR CHILDREN WHO WERE CONSIDERED MORE A DANGER TO THEMSELVES THAN TO THE COMMUNITY. ONE OF THE NOTABLE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ATTENTION HOME PROGRAM IS BROAD COMMUNITY SUPPORT FROM DONATED FUNDS AND VOLUNTEERED SERVICES WHICH OFFERS AN EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE TO STATE INSTITUTIONALIZATION.

15031 L1
AUTHORS: MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.
TITLE: CRIMINAL STATISTICS 1966.
SOURCEID: LANSING, MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 1968.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PRESENTS INFORMATION RELATING TO MICHIGAN COURT ACTIVITIES, PROBATION, INSTITUTIONAL INMATES AND PAROLEES. STATISTICS INCLUDE CRIMINAL COURT DISPOSITIONS, OFFENSES COMMITTED, CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS, PRISON COMMITMENTS, POPULATION MOVEMENT IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PAROLE BOARD ACTION, AND PAROLE SUPERVISION.

15032 L1
 AUTHORS: BENNETT, HILARY M.
 TITLE: SHOPLIFTING IN MIDTOWN.
 SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW (OXFORD).
 SOURCEID: NO. AUGUST:413-425, 1968.

DUE TO AN INCREASE OF LARCENY OFFENSES IN 1966, SHOPLIFTING ACCOUNTED FOR 5.2 PERCENT OF ALL CRIMINAL OFFENSES IN ENGLAND AND WALES. AS INDICATED BY A 1966 STUDY OF MIDTOWN, (AN INDUSTRIAL TOWN IN THE MIDLANDS), EIGHT SHOP MANAGERS AND THEIR SECURITY OFFICERS OR FLOOR SUPERVISORS WERE INTERVIEWED TO FIND OUT THEIR ATTITUDES ABOUT THE CRIME AND THEIR METHODS, IF ANY, OF PREVENTION. THE INCREASED FINANCIAL LOSSES, INCURRED BY SHOPOWNERS; THE ANXIETY OF SURVEILLANCE FOR EMPLOYEES; AND THE INCREASED TEMPTATION OFFERED BY SELF-SERVICE STORES TO CUSTOMERS OF ALL AGES; THESE FACTORS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO A RECONSIDERATION OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE PROBLEM AND POTENTIAL MEANS OF PREVENTION. TWO SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTER PREVENTION WERE: (1) A CAREFULLY PLANNED LAYOUT OF COUNTERS, CONCENTRATING ON THEIR POSITION AND HEIGHT OF DISPLAYS; AND (2) PROPER STAFF INSTRUCTION TO PROTECT THE MERCHANDISE AND DETECT SHOPLIFTERS.

15033 L1
 AUTHORS: COX, A.E.
 TITLE: SHOPLIFTING.
 SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW (OXFORD).
 SOURCEID: NO. AUGUST:425-430, 1968.

ALTHOUGH LEGALLY SHOPLIFTING CONSTITUTES A MINOR OFFENSE, IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER POLICE STATISTICS ACCURATELY REFLECT THE EXTENT AND SERIOUSNESS OF THE CRIME. THE TENDENCY OF SHOPKEEPERS IS TO REFRAIN FROM REPORTING A THEFT OR CHARGING A CUSTOMER, UNLESS THEY ACTUALLY CATCH THE OFFENDER IN THE ACT. EACH SHOPKEEPER MUST WEIGH THE LIABILITY INVOLVED IN CHARGING A CUSTOMER WITH ONLY SCANT EVIDENCE. TO DETERMINE GUILT THE COURT MUST DECIDE WHETHER THE METHOD OF TAKING NEGATES ABSENCE OF INTENT. PROBABLY ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING OF ALL CRIMINAL OFFENSES, SHOPLIFTING COVERS A WIDE RANGE OF MOTIVES, FROM SYSTEMATIC STEALING TO THE MISTAKEN CONCEALMENT OF AN ARTICLE BY A PERSON ACTING IRRATIONALLY OR SUFFERING FROM MENTAL STRAIN. A COMMON PLEA FOR THE DEFENSE INVOLVES SOME DEGREE OF ABSENTHINNEDNESS. ANOTHER PREVALENT DEFENSE IS BASED ON ERROR; THE DEFENDANT'S MISTAKEN BELIEF EITHER THAT AN ARTICLE HAS BEEN PAID FOR, OR THAT IT WAS INCLUDED BY ACCIDENT WITH OTHER PARCELS. NEW LEGISLATION GIVES THE COURTS THE POWER TO IMPOSE MONETARY PENALTIES, OR A SUSPENDED SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT AS A DETERRENT TO FUTURE SHOPLIFTING.

15035 L1
 AUTHORS: LOS ANGELES (COUNTY). PROBATION DEPARTMENT.
 TITLE: REDUCTION OF DELINQUENCY THROUGH EXPANSION OF OPPORTUNITY (RODEO).
 SOURCEID: L.A. CNTY, CALIF., OFF. OF RES. AND STAND., PROB. DEPT., 1968. 40P.

RODEO, (REDUCTION OF DELINQUENCY THROUGH EXPANSION OF OPPORTUNITY) WAS INITIALLY FUNDED FROM MARCH 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1967 BY THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY. THE PROGRAM PRESENTLY INCORPORATED WITHIN THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT, SUBSTITUTES INTENSIVE IN-COMMUNITY SUPERVISION OF 120 MALE WARDS OF THE LOS ANGELES JUVENILE COURT FOR EITHER DESIGNATION INSIDE PROBATION CAMPS OR COMMITMENT TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY. RODEO'S EXPERIENCE WITH "HARD-CORE DELINQUENTS" AFTER THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION HAS BEEN FAVORABLE. SUPERVISION BY THE PROBATION STAFF IN LIEU OF CAMP PLACEMENT RESULTS IN A SAVING OF \$105.75 PER BOY PER MONTH. THE APPROACH CONCENTRATES ON THREE FACTORS: (1) REDUCING CASELOADS, (2) INTRODUCING INDIGENOUS AIDS TO WORK IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEPUTY PROBATION OFFICERS AND (3) INCLUDING FAMILY COUNSELING IN THE TREATMENT PROCESS.

15036 L1
 AUTHORS: NASS, GUSTAV.
 TITLE: /ZUR PSYCHOLOGIE DER FLUCHT./

TRITITLE: THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ESCAPE.
SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM.
SOURCEID: 51(5):210-222, 1968.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS AND OTHERS WHO MUST DEAL WITH SUSPECTS AND CONVICTED OFFENDERS SHOULD BE FAMILIAR WITH THE VARIOUS MOTIVATIONS BEHIND FLIGHT AND ATTEMPTED ESCAPE. CATEGORIES DISTINGUISH ESCAPE (1) AS A REFLEXIVE RESPONSE TO ANXIETY, FEAR, OR SHOCK, (2) AS AN ACT OF SELF-PROTECTION OR SELF-AVOIDANCE, (3) AS A REFLECTION OF A TEMPTING OPPORTUNITY, (4) AS A PLANNED OPPORTUNITY, AND (5) AS AN HEROIC EXPERIENCE. TWO TYPES OF OFFENDERS, LIKELY TO ATTEMPT TO FLEE FROM THE LAW, INCLUDE THE RURAL-ROBUST OFFENDER, UNABLE TO ADJUST TO DETENTION, AND THE OFFENDER WITH STRONG PERSONAL TIES WHOSE AIM IS TO SATISFY HIS EMOTIONAL NEEDS.

15037 L1
AUTHORS: MAUCH, GERHARD; BECHTEL, JURGEN.
TITLE: /KASTRATION IM STRAFVOLLZUG ALS BEHANDLUNG CHRONISCHER SEXUALDELINQUENTEN./
TRITITLE: CASTRATION DURING IMPRISONMENT AS TREATMENT OF HABITUAL SEX OFFENDERS.
SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM.
SOURCEID: 51(5):200-210, 1968.

CASTRATION OF HABITUAL SEX OFFENDERS DURING IMPRISONMENT MAY, ACCORDING TO A WEST GERMAN SUPREME COURT DECISION, BE PREFERRED UNDER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: (1) IF IT IS THE ONLY MEANS BY WHICH THE PATIENT MAY BE FREED FROM AN ABNORMAL SEX DRIVE; (2) IF ITS SUCCESS IS HIGHLY PROBABLE; AND (3) IF THE OPERATION IS REQUESTED BY THE PATIENT AFTER HE HAS BEEN GIVEN DETAILED INFORMATION ON ITS EFFECTS. A 6-MONTH PERIOD OF OBSERVATION IS RECOMMENDED FOLLOWING THE OPERATION AFTER WHICH THE PATIENT SHOULD BE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPLY FOR A PARDON OR FOR HIS RELEASE FROM SECURITY DETENTION.

15038 L1
AUTHORS: STEIERER, FRIEDRICH
TITLE: /UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE NICHTRUCKFALLIGKEIT VON STRAFGEFANGENEN./
TRITITLE: INVESTIGATIONS ON THE NON-RECIDIVISM OF INMATES.
SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM.
SOURCEID: 51(5):193-200, 1968.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE RECIDIVISM OF 737 INMATES WHO WERE RELEASED FROM THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION OF ST. GEORGEN-BAYREUTH, WEST GERMANY, AFTER AT LEAST 6 MONTHS IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEARS 1955 TO 1956. THEIR RECIDIVISM WAS INVESTIGATED BY AN EXAMINATION OF THEIR CRIMINAL POLICE RECORDS 10 YEARS SUBSEQUENT TO THEIR RELEASE; 49.3 PERCENT WERE FOUND TO HAVE NOT RECIDIVATED AT ALL OR TO HAVE COMMITTED A MINOR OFFENSE FOR WHICH THEY WERE SENTENCED TO A FINE OR TO LESS THAN ONE MONTHS' DETENTION. OVER 85 PERCENT OF THOSE INMATES WHO WERE FIRST OFFENDERS DID NOT COMMIT NEW OFFENSES DURING THE 10-YEAR PERIOD, WHILE 42 PERCENT OF THOSE INMATES WHO WERE RECIDIVISTS DID NOT COMMIT NEW OFFENSES. THE RESULTS OF THIS INVESTIGATION CONFIRM THE FINDINGS OF OTHER STUDIES AND INVALIDATE THE ARGUMENTS OF VARIOUS PRESS REPORTS WHICH SUGGEST A FAR HIGHER RECIDIVISM RATE OF THOSE SENTENCED TO PRISON.

15039 L1
AUTHORS: HOLT, NORMAN.
TITLE: EVALUATING CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS: SOME REQUISITES.
SOURCEID: CHINO, CAL., RESEARCH UNIT, CONSERVATION DIV., 1968. 17 P. MIMED.

THREE MAJOR PROGRAMS OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION ARE EXAMINED WITH THE INTENTION OF PROVIDING A METHOD FOR EVALUATING CORRECTION PROGRAMS IN GENERAL. UNDER DISCUSSION ARE THE PROPER FORMULATION OF PROGRAM GOALS AND THE GUIDELINES TO WHICH ADEQUATE PROGRAMS SHOULD CONFORM. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE PROGRAMS UNDER CONSIDERATION STATE REALISTIC OBJECTIVES AND DEVELOP MANAGEMENT

INFORMATION SYSTEMS. THE INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM SUCH A SYSTEM WOULD REVEAL ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS AND FACILITATE OVERALL PROGRAM EVALUATION.

15040 L1
AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
TITLE: DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES FOR ACCUSED AND SENTENCED OFFENDERS IN CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.
SOURCEID: N.Y., NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968.
110 P.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY IS TO PRESENT RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE TYPE OF PROGRAMS NEEDED FOR ACCUSED AND SENTENCED ADULT OFFENDERS IN CAMDEN COUNTY, THE STAFFING REQUIREMENTS TO CARRY OUT SUCH PROGRAMS, AND THE TYPE OF BUILDING OR BUILDINGS REQUIRED. IN ADDITION, THE BEST POSSIBLE ESTIMATE OF THE CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS OF FACILITIES FOR ADULT DETENTION AND SHORT-TERM CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS HAS BEEN MADE. THE STUDY WAS DESIGNED TO DESCRIBE AND EVALUATE THE EXISTING FACILITIES, PROGRAM, PERSONNEL, AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE (1) MAIN JAIL, CAMDEN, AND (2) LAKELAND ANNEX. IN ADDITION, INFORMATION ABOUT INMATE POPULATION, LENGTH OF STAY, COMMUNITY RESOURCES, AND COUNTY ARREST DATA WAS COLLECTED TO ASSIST PROJECTION OF FUTURE NEEDS.

15041 L1
AUTHORS: SKABERNE, BRONISLAV.
TITLE: /IZVRSEVANJE KAZENSKIH SANKCIJ ZA MLADOLETNIKE./
TRITITLE: THE EXECUTION OF PENAL SANCTIONS FOR JUVENILES.
SOURCE: REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO.
SOURCEID: 18(3-4):65-94, 1967.

ANALYSIS OF POLICIES TOWARD JUVENILES CARRIED OUT BY THE PUBLIC PROSECUTORS' OFFICES AND COURTS IN THE REPUBLICS OF YUGOSLAVIA REVEALS THAT PRACTICES OF BRINGING JUVENILES BEFORE THE COURT AND OF APPLYING PENAL SANCTIONS DIFFER WIDELY THROUGHOUT THE FEDERATION. A SURVEY OF THE EXECUTION OF PARTICULAR PENAL SANCTIONS AND STATISTICAL DATA FOR DIFFERENT COURTS INDICATES THAT JUDGES DO NOT EMPLOY ALL THE VARIATIONS PROVIDED FOR IN THE CRIMINAL CODE. ADMONITION IS USED IN A MORALIZING WAY THAT HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON JUVENILES. COMMITMENT TO A TRAINING SCHOOL IS RARELY USED DUE TO THE FACT THAT SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES HAVE NOT PROVIDED FOR EXECUTION OF THIS MEASURE. JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS ARE SITUATED IN ISOLATED AREAS; THE STAFF IS NOT ADEQUATELY TRAINED; THE INSTITUTIONS ARE OVERCROWDED AND UNDIFFERENTIATED. THERE IS NO SPECIAL INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS ALTHOUGH THIS IS SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR IN THE CRIMINAL CODE. AFTERCARE FOR JUVENILES IS POORLY ORGANIZED. PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY SHOULD BE EXTENDED.

15042 L1
AUTHORS: BAYCON, LJUBO.
TITLE: /SOCIALNOPATOLOSKI POJAVI V NASI DRUZBI./
TRITITLE: SOCIAL PATHOLOGY IN YUGOSLAV SOCIETY.
SOURCE: REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO.
SOURCEID: 18(3-4):95-110, 1967.

THE PHENOMENA OF SOCIAL PATHOLOGY ARE SO CLOSELY COMBINED WITH THE SPECIFIC SOCIAL SITUATION AND CULTURE OF EACH SOCIETY AND ITS SOCIAL GROUPS THAT THEY APPEAR IN MANY DIFFERENT FORMS. IN THE PAST 20 YEARS THESE PHENOMENA IN YUGOSLAVIA HAVE BEEN STUDIED AND A CONSCIOUS POLICY TOWARD THEM HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED. AN INTENSIVE STUDY OF SOCIAL PATHOLOGY IN YUGOSLAVIA IS BEING CONDUCTED. THE FIRST PHASE OF THIS STUDY INCLUDES: (1) THE PREPARATION OF THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL HYPOTHESES FOR FUTURE DETAILED STUDIES; (2) ANALYSIS OF SOME OF THE PHENOMENA OF SOCIAL PATHOLOGY, INCLUDING THEIR DEFINITION, EXTENT AND TRENDS, DEGREE OF SOCIAL DANGER, ETIOLOGY, AND SUCCESS OF TREATMENT MEASURES; PREPARATION OF MINIMUM MEASURES OF PRACTICE AND LEGISLATION; AND COLLECTION OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF YUGOSLAV LITERATURE AND RESEARCH ON THE SUBJECT.

15043 L1
 AUTHORS: GEORGE, B.J., JR.
 TITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS: THE DUE PROCESS MODEL.
 SOURCE: COLORADO LAW REVIEW (BOULDER).
 SOURCEID: 40(3):315-337, 1968.

THE GAULT CASE IS THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF LEGAL BATTLES IN WHICH DUE PROCESS REQUIREMENTS WILL BE EXPANDED FAR BEYOND WHAT HAS TRADITIONALLY BEEN THOUGHT THEIR SCOPE OF APPLICATION TO JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS. GAULT BY ITS TERMS APPLIES ONLY TO "PROCEEDINGS TO DETERMINE DELINQUENCY WHICH MAY RESULT IN COMMITMENT TO AN INSTITUTION IN WHICH THE JUVENILE'S FREEDOM IS CURTAILED", AND THE LIST OF DUE PROCESS GUARANTEES IS CONFINED TO NOTICE, RIGHT TO COUNSEL, RIGHT TO CONFRONTATION, AND THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION IN BOTH ITS JUDICIAL AND EXTRA-JUDICIAL FORMS. THE CLEAR INTENT OF THE DECISION IS TO CONVERT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS INTO ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS, THOUGH PROCEEDINGS OF A "QUASI-CRIMINAL" CHARACTER. THE GAULT OPINION HAS NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT THE OBJECTIVE TRAPPINGS OF JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURES, OTHER THAN TO REQUIRE COUNSEL. NEVERTHELESS, WHEN ONE EXAMINES THE PROCEDURAL GUARANTEES APPLICABLE TO ADULT CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS, IT IS EVIDENT THAT SOME, E.G., DISCOVERY, SPEEDY TRIAL AND COMPULSORY PROCESS, HAVE SIMILAR FUNCTIONAL ROLES TO PLAY IN DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS. THE APPLICATION OF OTHER ADULT GUARANTEES, E.G., PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS, JURY TRIAL, CONFRONTATION, APPEAL, AND THE RECORDING OF PROCEEDINGS IS EXAMINED IN CONSIDERING THE SCOPE OF CHANGE THAT GAULT AND SIMILAR CASES DICTATE.

15044 L1
 AUTHORS: ROBISON, JAMES; TAKAGI, PAUL.
 TITLE: THE PAROLE VIOLATOR AS AN ORGANIZATION REJECT: CASE DECISIONS IN A STATE PAROLE SYSTEM.
 SOURCEID: BERKELEY, CAL., SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY, U. OF CAL., 1968. 54 P. MIMED.

IN 1967, THERE WERE 7,584 ADULT MALE FELONS ADMITTED TO CALIFORNIA STATE PRISONS. ONE OUT OF FOUR OF THESE MEN (1,867) WERE ADMINISTRATIVE RE-ADMISSIONS, I.E., CASES RETURNED TO PRISON BY THE PAROLE BOARD FOR INFRACTIONS OR FAULTY ADJUSTMENT ON PAROLE. THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO EVALUATE THE PROCESS OF ADMINISTRATIVE PAROLE REVOCATION. DO FORMAL PAROLE DISPOSITIONS REFLECT ONLY PAROLEE BEHAVIOR, OR ARE THERE OTHER SOURCES OF VARIANCE OF PAROLE VIOLATION RATES, STEMMING FROM THE PAROLE DECISION ITSELF? THE SUBJECTS INCLUDED 260 CASELOAD-CARRYING AGENTS OF A STATE PAROLE AGENCY, 38 UNIT OFFICE SUPERVISORS, 5 REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS, AND 15 ADDITIONAL MEMBERS FROM REGIONAL OFFICES AND HEADQUARTERS, INCLUDING THE CHIEF OF THE PAROLE AGENCY. DATA COLLECTED INCLUDED ITEMS ON ACTUAL PAROLE OPERATIONS IN THE AREAS OF PRE-RELEASE, SUPERVISION, CASE DECISION-MAKING, AND RESPONSES TO 10 ACTUAL PAROLEE CASE HISTORIES ALREADY PROCESSED. THE STUDY REVEALED MARKED INCONSISTENCIES IN JUDGMENT AMONG PAROLE AGENTS ABOUT THE APPROPRIATE CASE DISPOSITION TO BE MADE AFTER A PAROLEE VIOLATION, AND A DEFINITE TENDENCY TO BE INFLUENCED BY AN ASSESSMENT OF THEIR SUPERVISORS' ORIENTATION IN REGARD TO JUDGMENT OF VIOLATIONS. THE STUDY CONCLUDES THAT ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES FACING CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS RELATES TO A FAILURE TO RECORD AND ANALYZE SYSTEMATICALLY THE MATERIAL BY WHICH CRITICAL DECISIONS ARE MADE.

15046 L1
 AUTHORS: ADAMS, ETHEL MILLER; COPE, SUZANNE D.
 TITLE: VOLUNTEERS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, UNITED COMMUNITY FUNDS AND COUNCILS OF AMERICA, 1968. 26 P.

THIS SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON VOLUNTEERS HAS BEEN GATHERED FROM A SURVEY OF LITERATURE PUBLISHED WITHIN THE PAST 10 YEARS. ONLY MATERIAL EASILY AVAILABLE IN LIBRARIES OR FROM THE PRESSES OF

NATIONAL AGENCIES HAS BEEN LISTED. THE TOPICS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: THE EVOLVING ROLE OF THE VOLUNTEER; ORGANIZATION; RECRUITMENT, MOTIVATION, PLACEMENT AND RECOGNITION; STAFF AND VOLUNTEER RELATIONSHIPS; TRAINING AND SUPERVISION; STANDARDS FOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS; EVALUATION; INDIGENOUS VOLUNTEERS; VOLUNTEERS IN THE SCHOOLS; VOLUNTEERS IN YOUTH SERVICES; VOLUNTEERS IN THE HOSPITAL; VOLUNTEERS IN CASE WORK; THE OLDER VOLUNTEERS; SPECIAL PROJECTS; PERIODICALS; AUTHOR INDEX.

15047 L1
AUTHORS: SOULES, LUTHER HUGH.
TITLE: PRESUMPTIONS IN CRIMINAL CASES.
SOURCE: BAYLOR LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 20(3):277-299, 1968.

THE USE OF STATUTORY PRESUMPTIONS IN CRIMINAL CASES IS NOT UNCOMMON, NOR IS IT PECULIAR TO TEXAS STATE LAW. FOR EXAMPLE, IF A PERSON IS FOUND IN POSSESSION OF MORE THAN ONE QUART OF LIQUOR IN A DRY AREA, THAT POSSESSION IS PRESUMED TO BE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SALE (U. S. V. GAINES, 380 U. S. 63 (1965)). IF A DRIVER IS CLOCKED IN EXCESS OF THE USUAL POSTED LIMIT, THERE IS A STATUTORY PRESUMPTION THAT HIS SPEED IS IMPRUDENT OR UNREASONABLE, AND THEREFORE UNLAWFUL, ALTHOUGH THE CONNECTION IS NOT CONCLUSIVE. MANDATORY AND PERMISSIVE PRESUMPTIONS ARE RULES OF EVIDENCE, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE NOT EVIDENCE THEMSELVES. PERMISSIVE PRESUMPTIONS AFFECT ONLY THE PROBATIVE WEIGHT WHICH A JURY MAY GIVE TO CERTAIN EVIDENCE WHEN IT IS PLACED IN BALANCE. PERMISSIVE PRESUMPTIONS ARE LEGISLATIVE PRONOUNCEMENTS THAT, WHEN CERTAIN FACTS ARE SHOWN, A PARTICULAR INFERENCE IS A REASONABLE DEDUCTION. THERE MUST BE A RATIONAL CONNECTION BETWEEN THE FACTS PROVEN BY THE STATE AND THE MATERIAL FACT FOUND BY THE JURY WITH THE AID OF THE PRESUMPTION. ONCE THE BASIC FACTS ARE IN EVIDENCE, A STATUTORY PRESUMPTION COMES TO THE AID OF THE STATE'S AFFIRMATIVE CASE. THE AMBIGUOUS RULES OF "BURDEN OF PROOF", NOT TO BE CONFUSED WITH MANDATORY PRESUMPTIONS, CONCERN (1) THE BURDEN TO PRODUCE SOME EVIDENCE, AND (2) THE BURDEN TO PERSUADE BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE OR BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT. THERE CAN BE NO SHIFTING OF THE BURDEN OF PROOF DURING A CRIMINAL TRIAL. IN FACT ONLY WHEN THE DEFENDANT RAISES SPECIAL PLEAS, SUCH AS INSANITY OR FORMER ACQUITTAL, MAY THE BURDEN OF PROOF REST WITH HIM. HOWEVER, HE IS CONCLUSIVELY PRESUMED TO KNOW THE LAW. PERMISSIVE PRESUMPTIONS, WHEN APPROPRIATE TO THE CASE AT BAR, SHOULD BE USED AT EVERY STAGE OF THE CASE, INCLUDING THE JURY'S DELIBERATION. (113 REFERENCES)

15048 L1
AUTHORS: WEINSTEIN, JACK B.
TITLE: ALTERNATIVES TO THE PRESENT HEARSAY RULES.
SOURCE: FEDERAL RULES DECISIONS.
SOURCEID: 44(4):375-388, 1968.

SIX POSSIBLE APPROACHES TO HEARSAY EVIDENCE ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS ARTICLE. THE FIRST APPROACH, THE EXCLUSION OF ALL HEARSAY, IS AN INTOLERABLE ALTERNATIVE AND CANNOT BE SERIOUSLY SUPPORTED. ANOTHER APPROACH IS TO ADMIT ALL HEARSAY SO LONG AS "ITS PROBATIVE VALUE IS NOT SUBSTANTIALLY OUTWEIGHED BY THE RISK THAT ITS ADMISSION WILL (A) NECESSITATE UNDUE CONSUMPTION OF TIME, OR (B) CREATE SUBSTANTIAL DANGER OF UNDUE PREJUDICE OR OF CONFUSING THE ISSUES OR OF MISLEADING THE JURY, OR (C) UNFAIRLY AND HARMFULLY SURPRISE A PARTY WHO HAS NOT HAD REASONABLE OPPORTUNITY TO ANTICIPATE THAT SUCH EVIDENCE WOULD BE OFFERED." HEARSAY DOES HAVE SUFFICIENT PROBATIVE VALUE TO WARRANT SUCH A RULE. OTHER APPROACHES DISCUSSED ARE: THE LIBERALIZATION AND RECODIFICATION OF PRESENT RULES; A GENERAL PRINCIPLE OF ADMISSIBILITY; SELECTIVE APPLICATION OF HEARSAY RULES; OR THE RETENTION OF PRESENT RULES, ALLOWING FOR THEIR FLEXIBLE APPLICATION BY THE COURTS. (19 REFERENCES)

15050 L1
AUTHORS: RUBIN, LILLIAN.
TITLE: THE RACIST LIBERALS: AN EPISODE IN A COUNTY JAIL.

SOURCE: TRANS-ACTION.
SOURCEID: 5(9):39-44, 1968.

WITH THE RESTORATION OF PRIVILEGES TO THE 70 DEMONSTRATORS, WOMEN ARRESTED FOR PARTICIPATING IN AN ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION IN OAKLAND, THE PREDOMINATELY WHITE DEMONSTRATORS ORDERED THE MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE AMOUNTS OF CIGARETTES, CHEWING GUM AND CANDY TO REPAY TENFOLD THE GOODS, SMUGGLED BY REGULAR PREDOMINATELY BLACK INMATES DURING THE MAXIMUM-SECURITY PERIOD OF CONFINEMENT. AS A RESULT OF THIS OVERCOMPENSATION, THE BLACK WOMEN WERE SOON SWARMING ABOUT LOOKING FOR HANDOUTS. IT BECAME A GAME ON BOTH SIDES--THE DEMONSTRATORS VYING TO SEE WHO COULD GIVE AWAY THE MOST, THE OTHER INMATES TRYING TO SEE JUST HOW SUCCESSFULLY THEY COULD HUSTLE THE NEWCOMERS. A BENEVOLENT PATERNALISM REIGNED. THEY WERE "ON THE MAKE", "RUNNING A GAME", "PUTTING ON THE MAN", AND ALWAYS WITH THE SMILE THAT ACKNOWLEDGED WHITE "SUPERIORITY", WITH DEFERENTIAL THANKS, WITH THE FLASHED V-FOR-PEACE SIGN THAT MADE THE DEMONSTRATORS FEEL SO GOOD, AND WITH THE COMMENT, "NEXT TIME I'M GOING TO BE OUT THERE DEMONSTRATING WITH YOU." THE EXPRESSION OF HOSTILITY AND VIOLENCE BY THE REGULAR INMATES CONTRASTED WITH THE MORE RESTRAINED, NON-PHYSICAL BEHAVIOR OF THE DEMONSTRATORS, BUT WAS ACCEPTED AS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE "CULTURALLY DEPRIVED". THESE RADICAL WHITE WOMEN WERE UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND THAT THEIR DEFINITION OF THE SITUATION, THE VERY ACT OF LOWERING EXPECTATIONS FOR A BLACK WOMAN, WAS A SUBTLE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE THEME OF BLACK INFERIORITY. UNDER THE AEGIS OF TOLERANCE, UNDERSTANDING, AND ACCEPTANCE THE GROUP OF DEMONSTRATORS STRIPPED THE NEGRO OF HUMAN QUALITIES AND PREPARED TO ACCEPT HIM--EVEN TO WELCOME HIM--AS A SECOND-CLASS BEING. THE QUESTION POSED BY THE EXPERIENCE IS, WHAT OF THE LIBERAL OR RADICAL WHO STARTS WITH THE MOST ENLIGHTENED POSTULATES ABOUT RACE, BUT WHO REMAINS TOTALLY UNAWARE OF HIS OWN DEEP COMPLICITY IN THE RACIST STRUCTURE AND ATTITUDES OF HIS SOCIETY?

15051 L1
AUTHORS: ROSAL, JUAN DEL.
TITLE: /CONSIDERATIONS CRITIQUES SUR LA MODIFICATION DES DELITS DE LA CIRCULATION./
TRTITLE: CRITICAL CONSIDERATIONS ON THE MODIFICATION OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES.
SOURCE: REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE (BRUSSELS).
SOURCEID: 48(10):917-953, 1968.

THE MOST SERIOUS FAULT OF THE MODIFICATIONS IN TRAFFIC LAW INSTITUTED BY THE LAW OF 8 APRIL 1967 IN SPAIN IS THE LAW'S LACK OF CONSIDERATION OF THE PROBLEMS POSED BY THE INCREASING TECHNICALIZATION OF SOCIETY. THE SPIRIT AND THE STYLE OF THE NEW LAW ARE NOT CONTEMPORARY WITH THE PRESENT STATE OF PENAL SCIENCE. IN ADDITION THE OLD CODE SHOULD HAVE BEEN ABANDONED RATHER THAN MERELY SURGICALLY ALTERED. FURTHERMORE THE PENALTIES PROVIDED ARE NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THOSE EXISTING IN THE MAJORITY OF OTHER COUNTRIES. THE PRINCIPLES MANIFESTED IN THE LAW DO NOT CORRESPOND TO THE MOTIVES INVOKED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN CREATING THE LAW.

15052 L1
AUTHORS: ENDLEMAN, SHALOM
DESIG: ED.
TITLE: VIOLENCE IN THE STREETS.
SOURCEID: CHICAGO, QUADRANGLE BOOKS, 1968. 471 P.

INTENDED FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC AS WELL AS FOR THE SCHOLARLY COMMUNITY, THIS BOOK IS AN ATTEMPT TO BRING TOGETHER WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT VIOLENCE BY THE VARIOUS PROFESSIONAL AND ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES INTERESTED IN THE SUBJECT. THE CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES DEBATE SUCH ISSUES AS (1) THE ABILITY OF THE RACE RIOT TO AFFECT POSITIVE SOCIAL CHANGE, (2) THE EXTENT OF THE PUBLIC MANDATE GIVEN TO POLICE FORCES TO USE VIOLENCE IN ORDER TO SECURE THE TRANQUILITY OF CITY LIFE, AND (3) THE RIGHT OF THE MASS MEDIA TO PRESENT VIOLENT MATERIAL. THE BASIC PRINCIPLES EXPRESSED ARE (1) THAT VIOLENCE, WHILE PREVALENT, IS NOT ENDEMIC TO THE HUMAN CONDITION AND THAT PRECONDITIONS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR MUST BE SOUGHT IN SOCIAL RATHER THAN IN GENETIC OR

INSTINCTUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MAN; AND (2) THAT VIOLENCE BEGETS VIOLENCE, I.E. THAT THERE IS A TENDENCY TO RESPOND TO VIOLENCE VIOLENTLY AND THAT THIS RESPONSE LEADS IN TURN TO MORE VIOLENCE. CONTENTS: ORIGINS; COMMUNICATING AN IDEA; CRIME; THE CONFLICT OF RACE; THE POLICE.

15053 L1
AUTHORS: BYRNE, BEVERLY.
TITLE: THE LOVE SEEKERS.
SOURCEID: WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND, NEWMAN, 1967. 155 P.

THIS PERSONAL NARRATIVE DESCRIBES THE EXPERIENCES OF A DIRECTOR OF A HALFWAY HOUSE FOR WOMEN AS SHE ATTEMPTS TO HELP EX-PRISONERS CORRECT THEIR LIFE-PATTERNS. IN HER OWN WORDS: "THE REVOLVING DOOR DOES NOT SEEM TO BE APPRECIABLY SLOWED DOWN BY ANY OF THE INDIVIDUALS OR AGENCIES THAT ARE INVOLVED IN THE TASK OF RECLAMATION." THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT IS SHOWN TO BLAME FOR THE WOMAN RECIDIVIST, A VICTIM OF HER OWN EMOTIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDER IN AN ENVIRONMENT WHICH ENCOURAGES HER DEVIANCY FROM SOCIAL NORMS. THE STORY INCLUDES THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY TOWARD CHANGING THE INABILITY OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC TO ACCEPT A WOMAN WHO HAS "BETRAYED" HER SEX TO THE POINT OF REQUIRING IMPRISONMENT.

15054 L1
AUTHORS: AKERS, RONALD L.
TITLE: PROBLEMS IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF DEVIANCE: SOCIAL DEFINITIONS AND BEHAVIOR.
SOURCE: SOCIAL FORCES.
SOURCEID: 46(4):455-465, 1968.

THE SOCIOLOGY OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR DEALS WITH TWO PROBLEMS: (1) ACCOUNTING FOR THE GROUP AND STRUCTURAL VARIATIONS IN RATES OF DEVIANCY; AND (2) DESCRIBING AND EXPLAINING THE PROCESS BY WHICH INDIVIDUALS COME TO COMMIT ACTS LABELLED DEVIANT. SINCE LAW IS BOTH AN INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLE IN SOCIETY, THE INTERACTION OF DEFINING DEVIANCE AND THE SOCIAL REACTIONS TO DEVIANT BEHAVIOR MUST BE ACCOUNTED FOR AND THEIR EXPLANATIONS INTEGRATED WITH A GENERAL THEORY OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR. (44 REFERENCES)

15055 L1
AUTHORS: DELAMATER, JOHN.
TITLE: ON THE NATURE OF DEVIANCE.
SOURCE: SOCIAL FORCES.
SOURCEID: 46(4):445-455, 1968.

THE PAPER STUDIES THE POTENTIAL REWARDS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, AND INDICATES AN APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF DEVIANCE, WHETHER OR NOT THE VIOLATOR IS OFFICIALLY LABELLED AS "DEVIANT". THE PROCESS OF BECOMING DEVIANT IS EXAMINED THROUGH SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL QUESTIONS: WHY A PERSON SELECTS AN EXISTING DEVIANT ALTERNATIVE; AND WHAT MAINTAINS HIS COMMITMENT TO IT ONCE SELECTED. NOT EMPHASIZED IN DETAIL ARE THE STRUCTURAL - HISTORICAL QUESTIONS: WHAT IS THE GENESIS OF A GIVEN DEVIANT ROLE IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE; AND WHAT FACTORS AFFECT THAT ALTERNATIVE OR ROLE IN THE CONTEMPORARY ENVIRONMENT. THE REWARDS OF DEVIANCE ARE VIEWED AS: (1) BENEFITS OF STATUS AND SELF-ESTEEM WHICH THE VIOLATOR ACHIEVES IN RELATION TO A DEVIANT SUBCULTURE; (2) A POSSIBLE RESOLUTION OF STATUS OR IDENTITY PROBLEMS BY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR; (3) MATERIAL GAIN AND SUCCESS GOALS; AND (4) ESCAPE FROM THE ROLE OR VALUE PRESSURES WHICH SOME TYPES OF DEVIANCE PROVIDE, E. G., CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM, DOPE ADDICTION, AND THE PSYCHOGENIC MENTAL ILLNESSES. ISSUES ALSO TREATED INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF A SLUM, A GEOGRAPHIC AREA, TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEVIANT SOCIAL PATTERNS? TO WHAT EXTENT DOES DEVIANT BEHAVIOR MODIFY AN INDIVIDUAL'S SELF IMAGE? IN THE COST-REWARD BALANCE PRIOR TO A DECISION, AT WHAT POINT DOES A PERSON COMMIT HIMSELF TO A DEVIANT CAREER? IT IS ASSERTED THAT LABELLING "DEVIANT" OF AN INDIVIDUAL WHOSE INITIAL SOCIALIZATION WAS CONVENTIONAL HAS THE PRINCIPAL EFFECT OF FORCING THE PERSON TO REMAIN DEVIANT IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN EVEN MINIMAL REWARDS. (78 REFERENCES)

15056 L1
 AUTHORS: BEESF, HANS.
 TITLE: /DIE BEDEUTUNG DER RICHTSILF FUR STRAFRICHTER UND
 BEWAHRUNGSHELFER BEI DER ENTSCHEIDUNG UBER DIE
 STRAFANSETZUNG ZUR BEWAHRUNG UND HINSICHTLICH DER
 PROBANDENAUSWAHL./
 RTITLE: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF COURT AID FOR JUDGES AND PROBATION
 OFFICERS IN PROBATION AND IN THE SELECTION OF PROBATIONERS.
 SOURCE: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE (BONN).
 SOURCEID: 15(3):190-214, 1968.

THE INSTITUTION OF COURT ASSISTANCE IN WEST GERMANY PROVIDES THE COURT WITH A STUDY OF THE PERSONALITY OF THE OFFENDER, HIS PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS, HIS ENVIRONMENT, AND THE MOTIVATIONS FOR HIS OFFENSE. THIS PRE-SENTENCE REPORT FORMS THE BASIS OF THE OFFENDER'S SENTENCE AND THE STARTING POINT OF THE PROBATION OFFICER'S WORK. EACH PRE-SENTENCE REPORT IS TO CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING POINTS: (1) A DESCRIPTION OF THE OFFENSE; (2) THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFENDER, INCLUDING: PERSONAL HISTORY, OCCUPATION, FAMILY LIFE, HOME CONDITIONS, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, PHYSICAL HEALTH, HIS INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS, RELIGION, AND ATTITUDE TOWARD THE COURT ASSISTANT; (3) MOTIVES FOR THE OFFENSE; AND (4) A DIAGNOSTIC SUMMARY DESCRIBING THE NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF THE CLIENT.

15057 L1
 AUTHORS: SHROUT, RICHARD N.
 TITLE: HYPNOTHERAPEUTIC REHABILITATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.
 SOURCEID: MIAMI, 1968. 15 P. MIMED.

THIS ARTICLE RECOMMENDS THE USE OF HYPNOTHERAPY FOR TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. THE PROGRESSIVE RELAXATION-IDEOSENSORY "COUCH" METHOD HAS BEEN EXPERIMENTED WITH IN THE YOUTH BEHAVIOR CLINIC, MIAMI, FLORIDA, AND PROVEN A GOOD METHOD OF EFFECTING BEHAVIORAL CONTROLS AS WELL AS SIGNIFICANT THERAPEUTIC MODIFICATIONS OF THE DELINQUENT PERSONALITY. SUCCESS EXPERIENCES NECESSARY TO A POSITIVE SELF-CONCEPT CAN BE ARTIFICIALLY INSTILLED NOT ONLY BY HYPNOTIC VISUALIZATIONS, BUT BY DIRECT REPETITIVE SUGGESTIONS. IT IS THE AUTHOR'S BELIEF THAT: (1) MANY DELINQUENTS DIAGNOSED AS PSYCHOPATHIC OR SOCIOPATHIC HAVE BEEN IMPROPERLY DESIGNATED. (2) SINCE THE FAMILIES OF DELINQUENTS ARE EITHER TOO UNCONCERNED, NEUROTIC, OR HOSTILE TO INVOLVE THEMSELVES AND CONTRIBUTE CONSTRUCTIVELY TO THE TREATMENT PROCESS, HYPNOSIS OFFERS A KEY METHOD OF COMMUNICATION, ESPECIALLY WITH DELINQUENTS CHARACTERIZED BY THEIR SULLENNESS AND UNCOMMUNICATIVENESS. (3) HYPNOTHERAPY MIGHT OFFER CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION TO PATIENTS WITH BONAFIDE "CHARACTER DISORDERS" IF THERAPY COULD BE CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE STRUCTURED ENVIRONMENT OF A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.

15058 L1
 AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 TITLE: STANDARDS FOR SELECTION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE PERSONNEL.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968.
 6 P.

THIS REVISION OF THE "STANDARDS FOR SELECTION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE PERSONNEL" WAS APPROVED BY THE PROFESSIONAL COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. IT PRESENTS DEFINITIONS OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, DESCRIBES THE FUNCTIONS OF PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS, THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTERING PROBATION AND PAROLE WORK, QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY FOR ADMINISTRATORS AND SUPERVISORS, THE PROCESS, SELECTION, AND SALARY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PAROLE PERSONNEL.

15059 L1
 AUTHORS: AMERICAN FOUNDATION INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS.
 TITLE: THE PHILADELPHIA DETENTION CENTER.

SOURCEID: PHILADELPHIA, AMERICAN FOUNDATION INSTITUTE OF
CORRECTIONS, 1968. 34 P.

ALTHOUGH THE PHILADELPHIA DETENTION CENTER IS REPUTED TO BE ONE OF THE BEST LOCAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, RAPID GROWTH IN THE OVERALL DETENTION POPULATION IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA HAS RESULTED IN OVERCROWDING OF THE EXISTING FACILITIES. THE PROBLEM IS COMPOUNDED BY THE EXTENSION OF DETENTION PERIODS, STEMMING FROM THE APPLICATION OF RULE 116, THE GAULT DECISION, AND THE DEMAND FOR PRESENTENCE REPORTS. BEFORE EXPANDING THE CENTER, THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE DETENTION POPULATION MAY BE REDUCED SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED. STATE LEGISLATION ENACTED IN 1965, BUT NOT YET IMPLEMENTED, PROVIDES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS, A DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD AFFECT THE HANDLING OF PHILADELPHIA'S PRISONERS. RECOMMENDATIONS PERTAINING TO PERSONNEL, FACILITIES, PROCEDURES, AND PLANNING ARE OFFERED.

15060 L1
AUTHORS: SCHWITZGEBEL, RALPH K.
TITLE: ETHICAL PROBLEMS IN EXPERIMENTATION WITH OFFENDERS.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY.
SOURCEID: 38(4):738-748, 1968.

THE USE OF HUMAN BEINGS AS SUBJECTS FOR EXPERIMENTATION BY SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATORS RAISES A MULTITUDE OF COMPLEX ISSUES. A NUMBER OF PRINCIPLES HAVE BEEN ENCODED BY MEDICAL GROUPS, BUT THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EXPERIMENTS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE AND IN MEDICINE. THE CODES, THEIR DIFFERENCES AND RECOMMENDED MODIFICATIONS ARE DISCUSSED. THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES ARE THOSE CONSIDERED MOST RELEVANT TO EXPERIMENTATION WITH OFFENDERS: ACCESS TO INFORMATION ABOUT THE EXPERIMENT, ESPECIALLY INFORMATION ABOUT POTENTIAL HARM TO HIMSELF; VOLUNTARY CONSENT OF THE SUBJECT, RIGHT OF THE SUBJECT TO WITHDRAW FROM PARTICIPATION, AND AVOIDANCE OF ALL UNNECESSARY HARMFUL AFTER-EFFECTS. (56 REFERENCES)

15061 L1
AUTHORS: GIRARD, JEAN S.
TITLE: THE YOUTH OFFICER.
SOURCEID: QUEBEC, 1967. 29 P. Mimeo.

THE POLICE EXERCISE DISCRETIONARY POWER OVER JUVENILES THROUGH THE SCREENING DECISION WHICH DETERMINES WHO AMONG THE CHILDREN WILL BE REFERRED TO A JUVENILE COURT; WHO WILL BE REFERRED TO FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S AGENCIES, SCHOOLS OR WELFARE SERVICES; AND WHO WILL BE DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE OR RELEASED. SINCE THE SCREENING IS IMPORTANT FOR THE FUTURE OF THE CHILD, IT SHOULD BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SPECIALISTS ON THE POLICE FORCE, A JUVENILE POLICE UNIT. THE YOUTH OFFICERS OF THIS UNIT SHOULD BE HIGHLY SKILLED AND CAPABLE OF HANDLING THE SCREENING PROCESS FROM THE PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, CRIMINOLOGICAL, AND JURIDICAL POINTS OF VIEW. THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF THE VARIOUS MUNICIPAL, POLICE, AND SCHOOL AUTHORITIES IN ST. JOY, QUEBEC, A STUDY OF LOCAL PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WAS COMPLETED WHICH RESULTED IN THE APPOINTMENT OF A POLICE YOUTH OFFICER. DUTIES OF THE YOUTH OFFICER INCLUDED: ANSWERING COMPLAINTS, ORGANIZING SCHOOL PATROLS AND SUPERVISION SERVICES; INTERVIEWING PARENTS AND PROBLEM CHILDREN; SUPERVISION OF AFTER-SCHOOL RECREATION AREAS; AND SURVEILLANCE OF WEEKEND ACTIVITIES. THE YOUTH OFFICER IS IDEALLY SITUATED TO APPLY PREVENTIVE PROBATION METHODS AND IS A VALUABLE SOURCE OF SOCIOLOGICAL INFORMATION FOR PROBATION OFFICERS. THE PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM IS TO CONTAIN AND PREVENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AT THE REGIONAL SCHOOL BOARD OR MUNICIPAL LEVEL.

15062 L1
AUTHORS: KENNEY, JOHN P.; WHISENAND, PAUL M.
TITLE: AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE: A STATUS REPORT 1968.
SOURCEID: LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE, 1968. 9 P.

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE MOVEMENT IN THE DIRECTION OF AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING APPLICATIONS BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES. HOWEVER, THE MOVEMENT IS CONFRONTED WITH THREE BASIC PROBLEMS: (1) THERE EXISTS NO SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND UTILIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ORIENTED DATA DESIGNED TO FACILITATE INTERACTION AMONG RELEVANT PEOPLE, MACHINES AND PROCEDURES; (2) MUCH OF THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES IS COLLECTED AND STORED IN A HODGE-PODGE MANNER IN A MYRIAD OF AGENCIES MAKING IT EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO DESIGN RATIONAL SYSTEMS AND SUBSYSTEMS; AND (3) THUS FAR CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY ADMINISTRATORS HAVE BEEN EXCLUSIVELY CONCERNED WITH THE TECHNICAL PAYOFFS INHERENT IN AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING APPLICATIONS AND HAVE NOT ADDRESSED THEMSELVES TO THE POWER AND VALUE IMPLICATIONS CONTAINED IN THE APPLICATIONS. (8 REFERENCES)

15063 L1
 AUTHORS: COHN, ALVIN W.
 TITLE: MANAGING CHANGE: PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 98TH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF CORRECTION, AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 26, 1968.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968. 21 P. MIMED.

THE CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATOR, ACCORDING TO NELSON, RECOGNIZES THAT HE MUST DEAL WITH MULTIPLE GOALS, SOMEHOW BALANCING OUT OR NEUTRALIZING THE CONTRADICTIONS WHICH PLURAL GOALS IMPOSE, RATHER THAN MAXIMIZING ONE OVER ALL THE OTHERS. MANAGING CHANGE THROUGH THE CORRECTIONAL AGENT IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS, MAY BE CONSIDERED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SEVERAL MODELS: THE KURT LEWIN MODEL, "FORCE FIELD ANALYSIS", VIEWS CHANGE AS AN ATTEMPT TO SUCCESSFULLY RAISE OR LOWER THE LEVEL OF ONGOING ACTIVITY WHICH OCCURS WITHIN A FIELD OF FORCES; THE MODEL BY CONRAD AND NELSON NAMES THREE AREAS OF CONVERGING INFLUENCE WHICH AFFECT ANY CORRECTIONAL MANAGER: INTERNAL CONTROL AND MAINTENANCE; EXTERNAL POLICY DETERMINANTS; AND SOCIETAL INFLUENCES. THE SYSTEMS VIEW EMPHASIZES THE NECESSARY INTER-DEPENDENCE OF ANY ORGANIZATION UPON ITS ENVIRONMENT. A RECOMMENDATION IS OFFERED THAT A SYSTEMATIC OPENING UP OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CORRECTIONAL MANAGERS AND OFFENDERS WOULD ENHANCE A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH TO PROGRAM CHANGE.

15064 L1
 AUTHORS: TOMPKINS, DOROTHY C.
 DESIG: COMP.
 TITLE: THE CONFESSION ISSUE - FROM MCNABB TO MIRANDA. A BIBLIOGRAPHY.
 SOURCEID: BERKELEY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, 1968. 100 P.

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY COVERS LITERATURE ON CONFESSIONS WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE EFFECTS OF U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, INCLUDING MCNABB V. UNITED STATES, MALLORY V. UNITED STATES, ESCOBEDO V. ILLINOIS, AND MIRANDA V. ARIZONA.

15065 L1
 AUTHORS: CHICAGO CRIME COMMISSION.
 TITLE: A REPORT ON CHICAGO CRIME FOR 1967.
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, ILL., CHICAGO CRIME COMMISSION, 1968. 156 P.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT IS TO PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT OF CRIME AND CRIMINALS, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CHICAGO DURING 1967. DESCRIBED ARE CRIME TRENDS DURING THAT YEAR, CRIMINAL COURT ACTIVITIES, GANG MURDERS, CASES PERTAINING TO THE SYNDICATE, THE GAMBLING RACKET, CHICAGO AREA BOMBINGS, AND RACIAL INCIDENTS.

15066 L1
 AUTHORS: LOUIS HARRIS AND ASSOCIATES.
 TITLE: CORRECTIONS 1968; A CLIMATE FOR CHANGE. REPORT OF A SURVEY FOR THE JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER

AND TRAINING.
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., 1968. 44 P.

A SURVEY WAS MADE OF 1,870 CORRECTION WORKERS IN INSTITUTIONS AND PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENCIES IN ORDER TO ELICIT THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD THEIR JOBS, THE TRAINING THEY UNDERWENT, AND WHAT THEY SEE AS IMPORTANT CHANGES NEEDED IN THE YEARS AHEAD. THE FINDINGS WERE AS FOLLOWS: A MAJORITY OF CORRECTION PERSONNEL SAW THE TOTAL SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AS "SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE", WHILE LESS THAN 1 IN 10 SEE IT AS BEING "VERY EFFECTIVE". THERE IS A STRONG FEELING THAT GREATER COOPERATION BY POLICE, COURTS AND CORRECTIONS IS NEEDED. EACH ELEMENT OF THE SYSTEM, HOWEVER, IS VIEWED DIFFERENTLY. THE POLICE RECEIVE A POSITIVE RATING FROM ALMOST 70 PERCENT OF CORRECTION WORKERS, BUT NEITHER THE COURTS NOR CORRECTIONS ITSELF IS SEEN IN SUCH A FAVORABLE LIGHT. NO CORRECTION SETTING RECEIVES A POSITIVE RATING FROM CORRECTION PERSONNEL; ADULT INSTITUTIONS RECEIVE THE LOWEST RATING, WITH JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS AND JUVENILE PAROLE SLIGHTLY HIGHER. LINE WORKERS ARE GENERALLY MORE FAVORABLE TOWARD MOST SETTINGS THAN OTHER OCCUPATION GROUPS, BUT THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT ABOUT THE LOW LEVEL OF CORRECTION ACCOMPLISHMENT. IN EACH SETTING REHABILITATION IS CONSIDERED THE PRIMARY GOAL, BUT A SIZEABLE MINORITY FEEL THAT PUNISHMENT IS THE FIRST AIM OF ADULT INSTITUTIONS. A MAJORITY OF CORRECTION WORKERS BELIEVE THAT THE COMMUNITY MUST BE MORE INVOLVED IN THE CORRECTION PROCESS; A MAJORITY ALSO BELIEVE THAT RESTRAINT IS COMPATIBLE WITH REHABILITATION; AND A PLURALITY SUPPORT THE INCREASED USE OF PROBATION AND PAROLE. WHEN ASKED TO SUGGEST CHANGES IN CORRECTION PROGRAMS, WORKERS EMPHASIZED MORE COMMUNITY-ORIENTED PROGRAMS; ADDITIONAL SPECIAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS; AND LIMITED CASELOADS. IN SPITE OF THE URGENT PROBLEMS SEEN BY CORRECTION PERSONNEL, THEY GENERALLY EXPRESSED A HIGH LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH THEIR EMPLOYMENT. COMPLAINTS INCLUDED TOO MUCH WORK, INADEQUATE OR UNTRAINED STAFF, LOW BUDGET, FAILURE TO PROGRESS, DISORGANIZATION AND THE INABILITY TO PROVIDE FOR OFFENDERS' NEEDS.

15067 L1
AUTHORS: BELSON, W. A.
TITLE: STEALING BY LONDON BOYS.
SOURCEID: LONDON, SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER, 1968. 22 P.

A LONG TERM STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF STEALING BY LONDON BOYS TESTED 30 DIFFERENT HYPOTHESES RELATING TO THE CAUSES OF STEALING. IMPORTANT TO THIS INQUIRY WAS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SPECIAL QUESTIONING PROCEDURE TO OBTAIN ACCURATE INFORMATION ABOUT THE STEALING EXPERIENCE FROM BOYS INTERVIEWED. THE PRINCIPAL RESULTS WERE AS FOLLOWS: (1) THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF STEALING AT ALL LEVELS WITH A TENDENCY FOR STEALING TO INCREASE WITH EACH STEP DOWN THE SOCIAL SCALE. (2) IN SPITE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL CLASS AND THE AMOUNT OF STEALING, THERE IS A BREAK IN THE CONTINUITY OF THAT RELATIONSHIP AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SCALE; THE SONS OF THE UNSKILLED AND MANUAL WORKERS STEAL LESS THAN THOSE OF MODERATELY AND SEMI-SKILLED PARENTS. (3) THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THE AMOUNT OF STEALING OF A NON-TRIVIAL KIND CONTINUES TO INCREASE BEYOND THE AGES OF 14 AND 15. (4) APPROXIMATELY 13 PERCENT OF LONDON BOYS AGED 13 TO 16 SAY THEY HAVE BEEN APPREHENDED BY POLICE, FOR STEALING. FOR THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN CAUGHT, THE NUMBER OF THEFTS EXCEEDS THE NUMBER FOR WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN APPREHENDED. (5) THE PERCENTAGE OF BOYS CAUGHT IS DISPROPORTIONATELY HIGH FOR BOYS WHOSE FATHERS ARE UNSKILLED WORKERS. (6) A BELIEF ON THE PART OF THE BOYS THAT THEY WON'T GET CAUGHT FOR STEALING CONTRIBUTES QUITE APPRECIABLY TO THE AMOUNT AND VARIETY OF THE STEALING THEY DO AND PROLONGS ITS DURATION. (7) AND A FEAR OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF GETTING CAUGHT OPERATES AS A DETERRENT TO STEALING.

15068 L1
AUTHORS: WOLFGANG, MARVIN E.
TITLE: VIOLENCE, U.S.A. RIOTS AND CRIME.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 14(4):289-305, 1968.

VIOLENCE IN AMERICA TODAY IS MORE THAN THE SOCIETY WISHES TO TOLERATE, BUT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED HISTORICALLY AND CROSS-CULTURALLY. LABOR AND OTHER RIOTS IN THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES WERE PROBABLY MORE DESTRUCTIVE THAN CURRENT DISTURBANCES. AMERICA IS NOT A "SICK" SOCIETY BUT DOES HAVE VIOLENCE WITHIN AN ESSENTIALLY NONVIOLENT CULTURE. THE FEAR OF BEING VICTIMIZED FROM CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IS REAL BUT GREATER THAN STATISTICS ON VICTIMIZATION INDICATE. TO RIOT IS A VIOLATION OF THE LAW AND PARTIALLY A REFLECTION OF INADEQUATE RESPONSE FROM GOVERNMENT AND OTHER AGENCIES TO LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCE AND DISSENT. TO RESORT TO VIOLENCE IS A SIGN OF DISPAIR AND A FAILURE TO HAVE ALTERNATIVE AVENUES OF EXPRESSION. A SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE EXISTS IN MANY CITIES AND IS GENERATED FROM THE VALUE SYSTEM ASSOCIATED WITH THE POOR, THE DEPRIVED, THE RESIDENTS OF SEGREGATION. DISPERSAL OF THE POPULATION FROM THIS SUBCULTURE IS THE MAJOR SOLUTION FOR ITS ELIMINATION. THE TASK OF A DEMOCRACY IS TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHT TO DISSENT, TO RESPOND TO PROTEST, AND TO FORTIFY FREEDOM WHILE MAINTAINING SOCIAL CONTROL. (9 REFERENCES)

15069 L1
 AUTHORS: WALSH, JAMES F.
 TITLE: AN URBAN RIOT: A JUVENILE COURT MEETS THE CHALLENGE.
 SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 14(4):306-314, 1968.

KANSAS CITY, MO., ERUPTED IN RIOT ON APRIL 9, 1968. FIVE PERSONS WERE KILLED; SCORES WERE INJURED; HUNDREDS OF ADULTS AND JUVENILES WERE SWEEPED UP BY THE POLICE. THE JUVENILE COURT FORMULATION OF URBAN RIOT PROCEDURES, COMPLETED THE MORNING OF APRIL 4 (A FEW HOURS BEFORE DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING WAS ASSASSINATED), ESTABLISHED (1) A TWO-PHASE TELEPHONE ALERT SYSTEM, (2) IDENTIFICATION CARDS, (3) EMERGENCY TELEPHONE LINES AND POLICE RADIO CONTACTS, (4) BACK-UP RESOURCES FOR COTS, BLANKETS, AND FOOD, (5) SPECIFIC STAFF ASSIGNMENTS, (6) WRITTEN ADMISSION PROCEDURES FOR PARENTS AND JUVENILES, AND (7) AN ALTERNATIVE EMERGENCY DETENTION SITE. BACK-UP COMMUNITY CHURCHES OPENED BY VOLUNTEER CLERGY AND SOCIAL WORKERS AS PROCESSING CENTERS SHARPLY REDUCED THE NUMBER OF DETENTION HOME REFERRALS. SIXTY-NINE NEGRO YOUTHS WERE REFERRED FOR DETENTION FOR RIOT-RELATED OFFENSES. ONLY NINE WERE DETAINED. THE REST WERE RETURNED TO THEIR PARENTS, AND NONE WAS ARRESTED A SECOND TIME DURING THE RIOT, ALTHOUGH TWENTY-ONE HAVE BEEN APPREHENDED FOR OTHER OFFENSES SINCE THE RIOT ENDED ON APRIL 13.

15070 L1
 AUTHORS: GELBER, SEYMOUR.
 TITLE: WHO DEFENDS THE PROSECUTOR?
 SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 14(4):315-321, 1968.

THE AVERAGE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR IS AN UNDERPAID UNDERDOG WHO ATTEMPTS SISYPHEAN LABORS WITH A STAFF OF NEOPHYTES WHO QUICKLY MOVE ON TO MORE LUCRATIVE PRACTICE. THE TURNOVER IN PROSECUTORS' OFFICES FAR EXCEEDS THAT IN ANY OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICE DEALING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. BECAUSE OF THIS AND MANY OTHER FACTORS--SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND LEGAL--THE PROSECUTOR IS ILL-EQUIPPED TO HANDLE THE EVER GROWING DEMANDS ON HIS OFFICE. (8 REFERENCES)

15071 L1
 AUTHORS: LEVINSON, ROBERT B.; INGRAM, GILBERT L.; AZCARATE, EDUARDO.
 TITLE: "AVERSIVE" GROUP THERAPY: SOMETIMES GOOD MEDICINE TASTES BAD.
 SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 14(4):336-339, 1968.

CAPITALIZING ON THE NEGATIVE REACTIONS MANY INMATES HAVE TOWARD GROUP THERAPY, SEVERAL PSYCHOLOGISTS AT THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN WASHINGTON, D.C., ESTABLISHED MANDATORY ATTENDANCE IN A SPECIAL THERAPY GROUP FOR ANYONE REPEATEDLY COMMITTED TO SEGREGATION. THE OBJECT WAS TO DECREASE THE NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS TO THE SEGREGATION UNIT AND THEREBY INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF TIME THE INMATE

WAS EXPOSED TO CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT. FAVORABLE RESULTS ARE REPORTED. A DISCUSSION OF THE RATIONALE INCLUDES AN OUTLINE OF THE SPECIFIC STEPS EMPLOYED IN UTILIZING THIS "AVERSIVE" MODEL FOR BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION. (4 REFERENCES)

15072 L1
AUTHORS: GAZAN, HAROLD.
TITLE: THE INFORMAL SYSTEM: AN AGENT OF CHANGE IN JUVENILE REHABILITATION.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 14(4):340-345, 1968.

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS MUST BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN AN INSTITUTION'S OFFICIAL SYSTEM AND THE DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE OR ANTI-OFFICIAL SYSTEM. THIS PAPER DESCRIBES HOW ONE PROGRAM DEVELOPED TECHNIQUES TO UTILIZE THE NATURAL BOY LEADERSHIP OF THE INFORMAL ANTI-OFFICIAL SYSTEM AND CERTAIN ELEMENTS OF THE BOY CULTURE AS A STRATEGY FOR ENHANCING THE RESOCIALIZATION PROCESS OF DELINQUENTS IN A YOUTH REHABILITATION CAMP SETTING. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT, IF TREATMENT IS TO BECOME MORE EFFECTIVE, JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL MUST UTILIZE THE INFORMAL SYSTEM WITHIN THEIR INSTITUTIONS AS AN AGENT OF CHANGE. (4 REFERENCES)

15073 L1
AUTHORS: CATALINO, ANTHONY.
TITLE: A BOYS' COMMITTEE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF COMMUNICATION.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 14(4):346-352, 1968.

SINCE 1962, TICO (TRAINING INSTITUTION, CENTRAL OHIO), WHICH SERVES OLDER, HABITUALLY DELINQUENT YOUTH, HAS BEEN EXPERIMENTING WITH A TECHNIQUE OF USING A BOYS' COMMITTEE TO HELP BROADEN THE CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN STAFF AND YOUNGSTERS THROUGH WEEKLY MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE WITH THE SUPERINTENDENT AND OTHER INSTITUTIONAL PERSONNEL. THE COMMITTEE, A QUASI-OFFICIAL FORUM EXPRESSING THE NEEDS AND VIEWS OF ITS "REPRESENTATIVES," HAS BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN IMPROVING REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES. AT THE SAME TIME, ADMINISTRATORS AND OTHER STAFF HAVE USED THE MEETINGS TO EXPLAIN THE PHILOSOPHY AND PROGRAMS OF THE INSTITUTION AND TO ELIMINATE MISCONCEPTIONS RELATING TO THEM. IN SHORT, THE BOYS' COMMITTEE HAS MADE IT POSSIBLE TO PROVIDE CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION WHICH FLOW UPWARD AS WELL AS DOWNWARD. (2 REFERENCES)

15074 L1
AUTHORS: POST, GENE C.; HICKS, ROBERT A.; MONFORT, MARIAM FELICIA.
TITLE: DAY-CARE PROGRAM FOR DELINQUENTS: A NEW TREATMENT APPROACH.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 14(4):353-359, 1968.

DAY-CARE PROGRAMS FOR ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS HAVE MANY ADVANTAGES OVER THE TRADITIONAL ROUND-THE-CLOCK INSTITUTION. IN ADDITION TO ITS MUCH LOWER COST, DAY-CARE DOES NOT DIVORCE THE CHILD FROM HIS FAMILY, AND THE BURDEN OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS CARE REMAINS WITH THE PARENTS. IN A DAY-CARE PROGRAM FOR GIRLS, SET UP IN SAN MATEO COUNTY (REDWOOD CITY), CALIFORNIA, GIRLS AND THEIR FAMILIES RECEIVE INTENSIVE COUNSELING TO HELP THEM DEAL WITH THEIR PROBLEMS. TO MEASURE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS PROGRAM THE GIRLS ADMITTED TO THE DAY-CARE CENTER WILL BE COMPARED WITH A GROUP OF SIMILAR GIRLS IN INSTITUTIONS AND WITH A GROUP IN DAY-CARE PROGRAMS OUTSIDE THE COUNTY. THESE GROUPS WILL BE COMPARED WITH REGARD TO COSTS, RECIDIVISM, OTHER BEHAVIORAL MEASURES OF ADJUSTMENT, AND CONTAIN PSYCHOMETRIC DEVICES.

15075 L1
AUTHORS: MONSON, LARRY; COWDEN, JAMES E.
TITLE: HOW EFFECTIVE IS AFTERCARE?
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 14(4):360-366, 1968.

A STUDY WAS MADE COMPARING 198 DELINQUENT BOYS PLACED IN BOARDING HOMES OR GROUP HOMES AFTER RELEASE FROM AN INSTITUTION. THE RESULTS INDICATE THAT BOYS PLACED IN BOARDING HOMES AND GROUP HOMES WERE APPROXIMATELY SIMILAR IN MOST BACKGROUND AND SOCIAL FACTORS, WHILE BOYS RETURNED TO THEIR OWN HOMES DIFFERED SIGNIFICANTLY IN A NUMBER OF FACTORS. BOYS PLACED IN BOARDING OR GROUP HOMES CAME FROM LOWER SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUNDS AND LESS COHESIVE FAMILIES THAN THOSE RETURNED TO THEIR OWN HOMES. HOWEVER, EVEN WITH SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS EQUALIZED OVER THE THREE SAMPLES, APPROXIMATELY THE SAME PATTERN OF SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN BACKGROUND FACTORS AND INSTITUTIONAL AND POSTRELEASE VARIABLES EMERGED. THE RESULTS ALSO INDICATE THAT BOYS SUBSEQUENTLY PLACED IN BOARDING OR GROUP HOMES HAD FEWER PRIOR COURT REFERRALS, DISPLAYED A BETTER INSTITUTIONAL AND POSTRELEASE ADJUSTMENT, AND CONTINUED TO SHOW A BETTER ADJUSTMENT THAN THOSE RETURNED TO THEIR OWN HOMES. THESE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT A LONGER STAY IN THE INSTITUTION AND MORE COMPREHENSIVE SUPERVISION BY PROBATION-PAROLE AGENTS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR MANY BOYS RETURNED TO THEIR OWN HOMES, PARTICULARLY THOSE SHOWING A POORER-THAN-AVERAGE INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT OR HAVING A RELATIVELY LONG PRIOR RECORD.

15076 L1
 AUTHORS: O'Rourke, Thomas P.; Salem, Richard G.
 TITLE: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PRETRIAL RELEASE PROCEDURES.
 SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 14(4):367-373, 1968.

THIS STUDY OF ROR (RELEASE ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE) PRETRIAL RELEASE PRACTICES CONFIRMS THAT ALLEGED OFFENDERS ARE INDEED RETURNING TO COURT FOR TRIAL AND ALSO INDICATES THAT A SPECIALLY ADMINISTERED PROGRAM IS SUBSTANTIALLY MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE POLICE IN ACTUALLY RELEASING THOSE ARRESTED. RESEARCH TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS, IN RELEASING THOSE QUALIFIED, OF AN INDEPENDENT BAIL AGENCY OF THE COURT IN NEW HAVEN, CONN., SHOWS A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN ROR RELEASES AND, IN SOME INSTANCES, A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS RELEASED BEFORE ARRAIGNMENT. IN ADDITION, THE NUMBER OF CASH BONDS AND BONDS BY BONDSMEN DECREASES. (11 REFERENCES)

15077 L1
 AUTHORS: GROSSER, CHARLES F.
 TITLE: HELPING YOUTH: A STUDY OF SIX COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION PROGRAMS.
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S. HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE DEPT., 1968. 72 P.

SIX PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES DEALING WITH THE CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ARE DESCRIBED AND DISCUSSED, INCLUDING: MOBILIZATION FOR YOUTH (NEW YORK CITY); SYRACUSE CRUSADE FOR OPPORTUNITY (SYRACUSE, NEW YORK); UNITED PLANNING ORGANIZATION (WASHINGTON, D.C.); HOUSTON ACTION FOR YOUTH (HOUSTON, TEXAS); ACTION FOR APPALACHIAN YOUTH (CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA); AND MARYOU-ACT (NEW YORK CITY). THE PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF THE GENESIS OF THE PROJECT; THE TARGET AREA AND GROUP; GOALS AND ASSUMPTIONS; ORGANIZATION; RELATED GROUPS AND PROJECTS; STAFF UTILIZATION AND TRAINING; AND RELATION TO COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS. ISSUES IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION ALSO ARE DISCUSSED.

15078 L1
 AUTHORS: SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY. CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQUENCY AND CORRECTIONS.
 TITLE: TRAINING FOR CORRECTIONS: RATIONALE AND TECHNIQUES.
 SOURCEID: CARBONDALE, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, 1968. 91 P., APPENDIX.

THIS MANUAL CENTERS ATTENTION ON HOW TO TEACH CORRECTIONS AND TO SUGGEST PRINCIPLES PERTINENT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CURRICULUM LIKELY TO BE EFFICIENT IN ACHIEVING THE TRAINING PURPOSES SELECTED BY

THE CORRECTIONAL AGENCY. CONTENTS: RATIONALE FOR TRAINING; PREPARING TO TEACH; TEACHING TECHNIQUES; TRAINING TOOLS; EVALUATION; ROLE OF THE TRAINING OFFICER; APPENDIX.

15079 L1
AUTHORS: CORNIL, P.
TITLE: PRESENTATION OF THE PROBLEM.
SOURCE: COLLECTED STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH, VOLUME II.
SOURCEID: STRASBOURG, FR., COUN. OF EUR., EUR. COM. ON CRIME PROB., 1968. P.9-21.

THE CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENSES ARE INVESTIGATED WITH REGARD TO REACTIONS TO DAMAGE CAUSED TO PERSONS AND PROPERTY, SPECIAL OR ORDINARY OFFENSES COMMITTED IN ROAD TRAFFIC, THE ATTITUDE OF THE PUBLIC TOWARDS THESE OFFENSES, THE NEED FOR UNIFORM DATA FOR STATISTICS, THE INFLUENCE OF INSURANCE ON THE DRIVING OF MOTOR VEHICLES, AND THE STUDY OF POTENTIAL CONTROL OF ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENSES. THE AUTHOR FEELS THAT THE CRIMINOLOGIST MAY APPROACH THE STUDY OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES IN TWO WAYS: (1) EITHER BY INVESTIGATING THOSE ACTS OF COMMISSION OR OMISSION WHICH THE LAW DEEMS TO BE OFFENSES; OR (2) BY A MORE COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH OF EXAMINING ALL FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE THE BEHAVIOR OF MAN AT THE WHEEL; IN ORDER TO DETERMINE PREVENTIVE AND PUNITIVE MEASURES WHICH WILL LIMIT ROAD ACCIDENTS. (21 REFERENCES)

15080 L1
AUTHORS: SECKEL, JOACHIM P.
TITLE: RESEARCH STRATEGY AND CONCEPTS FOR AIDE TRAINING PROGRAM.
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 21(2):14-22, 1968.

THE AIDE TRAINING PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED TO DEMONSTRATE THAT GROUPS OF OLDER WARDS ASSIGNED TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL CAN BE SELECTED AND TRAINED TO SERVE EFFECTIVELY AS NONPROFESSIONAL AIDES TO STAFF AND AS HELPERS TO YOUNGER WARDS AT THE J.H. CLOSE SCHOOL FOR BOYS (OHC). THE PROGRAM IS DIVIDED INTO FOUR PHASES: (1) THE IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION OF ELIGIBLE STUDENTS DURING A TWO-MONTH PERIOD; (2) ORIENTATION (ONE-MONTH); (3) FUNDAMENTAL TRAINING AT OHC (TWO MONTHS); AND (4) SUSTAINED CONTACT WITH THE PROGRAM BY GRADUATE AIDES FOR SIX MONTHS AFTER RELEASE FROM PAROLE. A CONTROL GROUP AND THE GRADUATE AIDES WILL PROVIDE DATA REGARDING PAROLE PERFORMANCE, EMPLOYMENT RECORD, AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. INTERVIEWS WILL ALSO BE CONDUCTED WITH BOTH WARDS AND STAFF, AND DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNTS OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES SUBMITTED. AMONG THE CHIEF CONCEPTS SUPPORTED BY EVALUATIVE RESEARCH FINDINGS ARE THOSE CONCERNING AIDES FACILITATING CROSS-AGE RELATIONSHIPS, CULTURAL LINKAGE, AND ROLE MODELING FOR YOUNGER BOYS.

15081 L1
AUTHORS: SHAIN, I. J.
TITLE: GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON DELINQUENCY: A SUMMARY.
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 21(2):9-13, 1968.

THE DOMINANT THEMES THAT EMERGED FROM THE CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON DELINQUENCY PREVENTION WERE: (1) THE NEED TO INVOLVE MORE PEOPLE, PARTICULARLY THOSE FROM INDIGENOUS GROUPS, IN SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF DELINQUENCY; (2) THE NEED TO PRESS FOR BETTER COORDINATION OF EXISTING DELINQUENCY PREVENTION SERVICES; (3) THE NEED TO ESTABLISH PRIORITIES IN PREVENTION ACTIVITIES; AND (4) THE NEED TO DO SOMETHING MEANINGFUL ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF DRUG ABUSE AMONG YOUTHS, THE PROBLEM OF MARIJUANA USE.

15082 L1
AUTHORS: FAY, E. DWIGHT.
TITLE: THE "BARGAINED FOR" GUILTY PLEA.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN.
SOURCEID: 4(5):265-272, 1968.

ALTHOUGH THE USE OF THE NEGOTIATED PLEA HAS BEEN CRITIZED AS CORRUPT, UNETHICAL, AND CONTRARY TO AMERICAN CONCEPTS OF JUSTICE, IT APPEARS THAT THE BENEFITS OF ITS USE FAR OUTWEIGH DISADVANTAGES. BY CAREFULLY OBSERVING THE SAFEGUARDS DEVELOPED BY COURTS AND INCORPORATED INTO THE VARIOUS STATUTES, THE RISKS INVOLVED IN THE SYSTEM WILL BE INSIGNIFICANT. STATISTICS PROVE THAT THE PROCESS OF THE NEGOTIATED GUILTY PLEA IS WIDELY AND SUCCESSFULLY USED. (39 REFERENCES)

15083 L1
 AUTHORS: KAVALER, FLORENCE; KRUG, DONALD C.; AMSEL, ZILI; ROBBINS, ROSEMARY.
 TITLE: A COMMENTARY AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NARCOTIC ADDICTION AND CRIMINALITY.
 SOURCE: MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY NOTES.
 SOURCEID: 42(4):45-63, 1968.

THIS REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE SUBJECT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND ADDICTION WAS PREPARED BY THE NARCOTICS REGISTER STAFF OF THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TO PROVIDE A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE INTERPRETATION OF CRIMINALITY IN COHORTS OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS REPORTED TO THE REGISTER. THE REFERENCES IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY WERE SELECTED TO PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF CURRENT OPINIONS AND APPROACHES IN THE CONTROVERSY. EACH ANNOTATION SUMMARIZES THE MATERIAL ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NARCOTIC ADDICTION AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.

15084 L1
 AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY.
 TITLE: REHABILITATIVE INFLUENCES IN CALIFORNIA YOUTH CONSERVATION CAMPS. PHASE 2: STAFF POLICIES AND WARD REACTIONS, BY CHESTER F. ROBERTS.
 SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIF., DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1968. 105 P.

THE STUDY IS DESIGNED TO: (1) IDENTIFY AND DEFINE ELEMENTS, BOTH IN THE "CAMP MILIEU" AND IN THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL RESPONSES OF THE WARDS, WHICH ARE RELATED TO THEIR ADJUSTMENT ON PAROLE, AND TO (2) EXAMINE THE INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THESE TWO SETS OF VARIABLES. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN PAROLE VIOLATION RATES WERE FOUND FOR WARDS RELEASED FROM THE CAMPS, ALTHOUGH WIDE VARIATIONS IN STAFF AND ADMINISTRATIVE PHILOSOPHY WERE FOUND TO CHARACTERIZE EACH OF THE CAMPS. THE IN-CAMP ATTITUDES AND REACTIONS OF WARDS WERE FOUND TO BE HIGHLY CORRELATED TO DIFFERENCES IN STAFF ORIENTATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE PHILOSOPHY. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT ALTHOUGH FORMAL BETWEEN-CAMP DIFFERENCES IN PROGRAM ORIENTATION ARE RELATED TO THE IN-CAMP ADJUSTMENT AND ATTITUDE OF WARDS, THERE IS NO EVIDENCE TO JUSTIFY THE ASSUMPTION THAT SUCH DIFFERENCES INFLUENCE THE POST-RELEASE REHABILITATION OF WARDS.

15085 L1
 AUTHORS: BARKER, GORDON H.; MATSON, RONALD R.
 TITLE: A VOLUNTEER PROBATION OFFICER MANUAL.
 SOURCEID: BOULDER, COLORADO, BOULDER COUNTY JUVENILE COURT, 1968. 73 P.

NEARLY 125 COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES USE LOCAL VOLUNTEERS TO PROVIDE PROBATION SERVICES FOR OFFENDERS. THE PURPOSE OF THIS MANUAL IS TO CONCENTRATE ON THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS WORKING IN THE CAPACITY OF VOLUNTEER PROBATION OFFICER, THE LARGEST VOLUNTEER CATEGORY. THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF A VOLUNTEER PROBATION OFFICER PROGRAM; THE COURT AND COMMUNITY CONDITIONS WHICH ENCOURAGE THE PROGRAM; METHODS OF VOLUNTEER RECRUITMENT, SCREENING, AND ORIENTATION; AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OFFICER AND PROBATIONER ARE OUTLINED AND DISCUSSED. EXTENSIVE APPENDICES GIVE BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS OF THE BOULDER JUVENILE COURT, WHICH PROVIDE THE EXPERIENCE ON WHICH THIS MANUAL IS BASED, AND TRAINING OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

15086 L1
AUTHORS: BARSBY, IAN.
TITLE: "THE FLOP."
SOURCE: APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE (BIRMINGHAM).
SOURCEID: 62(5):260-263, 1968.

THE FAILURE OF EXPERIMENTAL SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR BOYS IN AN APPROVED SCHOOL IN GREAT BRITAIN RAISED THE QUESTION OF AUTHORITY AND ITS PLACE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE APPROVED SCHOOL. WHETHER "AUTHORITY" CONFLICTS WITH "THERAPY" IS THE CENTRAL QUESTION. ALTHOUGH AUTHORITY IS NECESSARY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE APPROVED SCHOOL, THIS MAY NEUTRALIZE THERAPY BY REINFORCING HOSTILE ATTITUDES WHICH INHIBIT CHANGE AND STRENGTHEN THE DELINQUENT'S RESISTANCE DEMANDS OF AUTHORITY. AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE APPROVED SCHOOL IS THE SMALL SOCIAL UNIT, RELATIVELY UNSTRUCTURED, WHICH DEPENDS ON PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS FOR THE TREATMENT OF A GROUP OF 15 TO 40 CHILDREN. THESE UNITS WOULD BE INEXPENSIVE TO OPERATE AND WOULD PERMIT A WIDE VARIETY OF PROGRAMMING. THESE PRINCIPLES MIGHT PROFITABLY BE INCORPORATED IN THE APPROVED SCHOOL INSTEAD OF DISCARDING THIS INSTITUTION AS HAS BEEN OFTEN SUGGESTED.

15087 L1
AUTHORS: NEWBY, M. J. N.
TITLE: ACADEMIC STANDARDS IN THE APPROVED SCHOOL.
SOURCE: APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE (BIRMINGHAM).
SOURCEID: 62(5):255-259, 1968.

HIGH ACADEMIC STANDARDS GENERALLY ATTAINED ONLY BY THOSE WHO ACCEPT MIDDLE-CLASS VALUES, ARE REJECTED BY YOUTHS IN APPROVED SCHOOLS AS A RESULT OF NATURAL IMPULSES, AND MALADJUSTMENT. CONFORMITY TO ACADEMIC STANDARDS, THEREFORE, CANNOT BE FULLY EXPECTED, YET THE YOUTHS MUST CONFORM TO BE SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE. A REMEDIAL READING COURSE IS PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF APPROVED SCHOOL STUDIES. DRAMA, WRITING, MATH, AND SCIENCE ARE ALSO IMPORTANT. SUBJECTS SHOULD BE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE PROBLEMS OF DAILY EXPERIENCES. BY ADOPTING A LESS FORMAL APPROACH TO ALL SUBJECTS, WITH NO RIGID DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN SUBJECT STUDIES, A MUCH HIGHER LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE CAN BE REACHED.

15088 L1
AUTHORS: RYALL, ROD.
TITLE: FROM THEORY TO TREATMENT (PART 2): THE CONTRIBUTION OF LEARNING THEORY.
SOURCE: APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE (BIRMINGHAM).
SOURCEID: 62(5):249-254, 1968.

UNLIKE OTHER THEORIES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR WHICH SUGGEST THAT ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IS LEARNED FROM OTHERS OR IN RESPONSE TO LIFE PROBLEMS, LEARNING THEORY HOLDS THAT ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR OCCURS SPONTANEOUSLY IN THE YOUNG CHILD AND MUST, IN FACT, BE UNLEARNED. PEOPLE LEARN ETHICAL VALUES THROUGH A PROCESS OF CONDITIONING. BECAUSE WRONG ACTIONS ARE FOLLOWED BY PUNISHMENT, THE ANXIETY CAUSED BY THE PUNISHMENT AUTOMATICALLY BECOMES ASSOCIATED WITH THE WRONG ACTION. LEARNING THEORY POSTULATES THAT THE OFFENDER IS AN INDIVIDUAL IN WHOM EARLY CONDITIONING HAS FAILED. THE FAILURE STEMS FROM SEVERAL FACTORS: (1) SOME PEOPLE ARE LESS SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONDITIONING; (2) DIFFERENT CHILDREN FACE VARYING DEGREES OF PUNISHMENT FOR ANY GIVEN ACT. IF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILD IS STRONG ENOUGH, THE THREAT OF WITHDRAWAL OF PARENTAL LOVE CAUSES MORE ANXIETY THAN PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT AND IS MORE EFFECTIVE IN CONDITIONING THE CHILD. IF THE RELATIONSHIP IS WEAK OR IF THE CHILD IS DEPRIVED OF HIS PARENTS, THE CHILD MAY BE INADEQUATELY SOCIALLY CONDITIONED. SOCIAL TRAINING IS MOST EFFECTIVE WHEN IT IS PRESENTED IN TERMS OF A FEW WELL-DEFINED PRINCIPLES RATHER THAN MERELY RELATED TO A SPECIFIC ACT. THE TECHNIQUES AND THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF MIDDLE-CLASS PARENTS ARE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THOSE OF LOWER-CLASS PARENTS.

15089 L1
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: HOME OFFICE STATEMENT: SEVERELY DISTURBED BOYS AND GIRLS
IN APPROVED SCHOOLS.
SOURCE: APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE (BIRMINGHAM).
SOURCEID: 62(5):247-249, 1968.

TO MEET THE NEEDS OF SEVERELY DISTURBED BOYS AND GIRLS IN APPROVED SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN, PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE TO PROVIDE FOR A NEW RANGE OF CHILD CARE ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH WILL COMBINE THE TREATMENT POSSIBILITIES OF A SCHOOL, A CHILDREN'S HOME, AND A HOSPITAL. IMPROVED FACILITIES FOR INTENSIVE CARE WITHIN THE APPROVED SCHOOLS WILL ALSO BE DEVELOPED, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE NEEDS OF SEVERELY DISTURBED GIRLS. IT HAS BEEN PROPOSED THAT 4 NEW ESTABLISHMENTS BE PROVIDED BOTH FOR SEVERELY DISTURBED CHILDREN WHO DO NOT NEED INPATIENT HOSPITAL TREATMENT AND FOR DISTURBED, AGGRESSIVE, ANTISOCIAL BOYS AND GIRLS WHO CANNOT RESPOND TO TREATMENT IN OTHER UNITS; THAT 2 CENTRAL SECURE UNITS BE ESTABLISHED FOR AGGRESSIVE, ANTISOCIAL GIRLS; THAT LOCAL INTENSIVE CARE UNITS BE PROVIDED AT SOME OF THE GIRLS APPROVED SCHOOLS FOR SHORT-TIME TREATMENT; AND THAT SEPARATION ROOMS BE PROVIDED IN ALL GIRLS' APPROVED SCHOOLS FOR SHORT-TIME USE.

15090 L1
AUTHORS: FIKE, DAVID F.
TITLE: FAMILY-FOCUSED COUNSELING: A NEW DIMENSION IN PROBATION.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 14(4):322-330, 1968.

PROBATION AND CHILD WELFARE WORKERS ARE LOOKING FOR WAYS TO SERVE THEIR CLIENTS MORE EFFECTIVELY AND EFFICIENTLY. NEW RESEARCH ON FAMILY DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT, ROLE THEORY, AND CRISIS THEORY CAN BE HELPFUL. HOWEVER, NOT MUCH OF THIS NEW MATERIAL HAS APPEARED IN THE LITERATURE THAT IS MOST WIDELY READ BY PROBATION AND CHILD WELFARE WORKERS. THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE THEORIES OF FAMILY INTERACTION, SOCIAL ROLE, AND CRISIS; AND THEN, THROUGH THE USE OF ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PROBATION AND CHILD WELFARE CASES, APPLIES THESE THEORIES TO THE PRIMARY TASKS OF WORKERS IN THESE SETTINGS--DIAGNOSIS, PREDICTION, CHOICE OF TREATMENT METHOD, AND TREATMENT ITSELF. IT ALSO EXAMINES THE QUESTION THAT IS ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO WORKERS CARRYING UNMANAGEABLE CASELOADS: WHOM SHALL YOU SERVE, AND WHEN? (9 REFERENCES) (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT)

15091 L1
AUTHORS: LEE, ROBERT J.
TITLE: VOLUNTEER CASE AIDE PROGRAM: "A COMMUNITY RESPONDS".
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 14(4):331-335, 1968.

HOW TO INVOLVE THE COMMUNITY IN SOLVING SOCIAL PROBLEMS, SUCH AS DELINQUENCY, IS A SOURCE OF MAJOR CONCERN, NOT ONLY LOCALLY BUT NATIONALLY. THE ANSWER IS NOT AS COMPLEX AS SOME THEORETICIANS WOULD LEAD US TO BELIEVE. IN EUGENE, OREGON THE LANE COUNTY YOUTH PROJECT FOUND THAT PEOPLE WILL VOLUNTEER THEIR SERVICES IF THEY ARE ASKED A SINGLE QUESTION: "WILL YOU PLEASE GIVE THE JUVENILE DEPARTMENT A HAND WITH A DELINQUENT BOY OR GIRL WHO NEEDS A FRIEND?" THE MOTIVATION AND TRAINING OF VOLUNTEER CASE AIDES ASSISTING PROBATION OFFICERS IN HANDLING DELINQUENTS AS WELL AS THE POSITIVE VALUES OF SUCH A PROGRAM ARE DESCRIBED. (1 REFERENCE) (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT)

15092 L1
AUTHORS: RILES, WILSON C.
TITLE: THE CHILDREN OF POVERTY: EDUCATION'S CHALLENGE.
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 21(2):23-29, 1968.

ALTHOUGH MOST COMPENSATORY EDUCATION PROJECTS FOR DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN IN CALIFORNIA ARE CONDUCTED IN LOCAL SCHOOLS, THE PROGRAM EXTENDS TO STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILES. THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH

AUTHORITY IS CURRENTLY OPERATING SUCH PROGRAMS IN 11 INSTITUTIONS. NINETEEN HUNDRED WARDS ARE PARTICIPATING IN COMPENSATORY EDUCATION ACTIVITIES RANGING FROM ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION TO RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS. DESCRIPTIONS OF THESE PROGRAMS IN EACH INSTITUTION ARE OUTLINED. EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMS SHOWS THAT THE GREATEST GAINS ARE MADE BY CHILDREN IN THE EARLY GRADES RATHER THAN BY TEENAGERS, THEREFORE IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT COMPENSATORY EDUCATION ACTIVITIES SHOULD BEGIN EARLY AND CONTINUE UNTIL THE CHILD IS ABLE TO MAINTAIN PROGRESS WITHOUT HELP.

15093 L1
 AUTHORS: WILLETT, T.
 TITLE: RESEARCH CONCERNING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MOTORING OFFENDERS.
 SOURCE: COLLECTED STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH, VOLUME II.
 SOURCEID: STRASBOURG, FR., COUN. OF EUR., EUR. COM. ON CRIME PROB., 1968. P. 23-43.

CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT: (1) A NUMBER OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES ARE NOT ACCIDENTAL PHENOMENA TO WHICH INDIVIDUAL FACTORS ARE IRRELEVANT; (2) TRAFFIC OFFENDERS ARE NOT A UNIQUE AND HOMOGENEOUS GROUP; AND (3) A TYPOLOGY MAY BE CONSTRUCTED TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TRAFFIC OFFENDERS AND DRIVERS WITHOUT MOTORING CONVICTIONS. STUDIES ARE SUGGESTED BY WHICH CRIMINOLOGISTS CAN HELP FURTHER EXPLAIN THE MOTOR OFFENSE PHENOMENON, AMONG THEM THE APPLICATION OF SUTHERLAND'S THEORY OF DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION TO TRAFFIC OFFENDERS. (33 REFERENCES)

15094 L1
 AUTHORS: MIDDENDORFF, W.
 TITLE: DESIRABLE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.
 SOURCE: COLLECTED STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH, VOLUME II.
 SOURCEID: STRASBOURG, FR., COUN. OF EUR., EUR. COM. ON CRIME PROB., 1968. P. 45-68.

THE BROADENING OF THE PENALTY SYSTEM AND OTHER TRAFFIC LAWS IS URGENTLY NEEDED TO CONTROL THE GROWING INCIDENCE OF TRAFFIC OFFENCES. CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH CAN HELP IN ACHIEVING A MORE RATIONAL SYSTEM OF ENFORCEMENT AND SENTENCING. RESEARCH CAN HELP ESTABLISH UNIFORM SENTENCING BY PROVIDING JUDGES WITH A MANUAL LISTING IN EACH INDIVIDUAL CASE THE FACTORS WHICH CRIMINOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE SHOWS TO BE OF SIGNIFICANCE IN SENTENCING. FURTHER THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THEORIES OF GENERAL DETERRENCE, E. G., THE USE OF FINES, AND DISQUALIFICATION FROM DRIVING, SHOULD BE EXPLORED BY CRIMINOLOGISTS.

15095 L1
 AUTHORS: CANADA. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS. HEALTH AND WELFARE DIVISION.
 TITLE: /STATISTIQUE DE LA CRIMINALITE (POLICE)./
 TRITLE: CRIME STATISTICS (POLICE).
 SOURCEID: TORONTO, QUEEN'S PRINTER, THE MIN. OF TRADE AND COM., 1968. 125 P. \$1.50.

THIS DOCUMENT IS ONE OF A SERIES OF POLICE STATISTICS REPORTS BASED ON A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING IN WHICH STANDARD DEFINITIONS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED FOR THE UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION OF SIMILAR ACTIVITIES. "CRIME STATISTICS" CONTAINS THE 1967 DATA ON THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN CANADA. CONTENTS: CRIME IN CANADA; CRIME IN THE PROVINCES OR TERRITORIES; CRIME IN SELECTED POLICE METROPOLITAN AREAS; CRIME IN MUNICIPAL AND MUNICIPAL CONTRACT POLICE JURISDICTIONS; CRIME BY TYPE OF POLICE JURISDICTIONS; CRIME AND MISCELLANEOUS DATA BY TYPE OF FORCE, GROUP SIZE, AND POLICE JURISDICTION, 1967; APPENDIX.

15096 L1
 AUTHORS: WEILER, PAUL.
 TITLE: TWO MODELS OF JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKING.
 SOURCE: CANADIAN BAR REVIEW (OTTAWA).
 SOURCEID: 46(3):406-471, 1968.

IN REFORMING THE CANADIAN JUDICIAL PROCESS CANADIANS CAN CHOOSE BETWEEN TWO SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERENT CONCEPTIONS OF JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKING: THE ADJUDICATION OF DISPUTES MODEL, AND THE POLICY-MAKING MODEL. BOTH THESE THEORIES REJECT THE VIABILITY AND DESIRABILITY OF THE TRADITIONAL ANGLO-CANADIAN MODEL OF JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKING. THE ADJUDICATION OF DISPUTES MODEL CONCEIVES OF THE JUDGE AS THE ADJUDICATOR OF SPECIFIC, CONCRETE DISPUTES, WHO DISPOSES OF PROBLEMS BY ELABORATING AND APPLYING A LEGAL REGIME OF FACTS, WHICH HE DETERMINES ON THE BASIS OF EVIDENCE AND ARGUMENT PRESENTED TO HIM IN AN ADVERSARY PROCESS. THE BODY OF RULES AND PRINCIPLES WHICH ARE TO GOVERN THE PRIVATE CONDUCT OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE LEGAL ORDER ARE LARGELY SETTLED BY FORCES OUTSIDE ADJUDICATION, ALTHOUGH THE JUDGE DOES PLAY A COLLABORATIVE ROLE IN ARTICULATING AND ELABORATING THESE PRINCIPLES IN THIS MODEL. THE SECOND MODEL OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS HOLDS THE PRIME FUNCTION OF THE JUDGE TO BE GENERAL POLICY-MAKING, RATHER THAN ADJUDICATION; THAT AT LEAST SOME COURTS ARE PRIMARILY ENGAGED IN "POLICY-MAKING" IN A MANNER LARGELY INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM THE OTHER POLITICAL AGENCIES IN OUR SOCIETY. IT IS NOT YET POSSIBLE TO DECIDE WHICH OF THESE MODELS EXPRESSES A MORE APPROPRIATE ROLE FOR JUDGES IN CANADA. (184 REFERENCES)

15097 L1
 AUTHORS: JOHNSON, ELMER H.
 TITLE: CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN PRACTICE AND THEORY.
 SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS (OTTAWA).
 SOURCEID: 10(4):545-552, 1968.

THE FIELDS OF CORRECTIONS ARE ENTERING A PERIOD OF UNPRECEDENTED CHANGE WHICH DEMANDS THAT CORRECTIONAL PRACTICE BE BASED ON CONSCIOUS USE OF THEORIES TO DIRECT ADMINISTRATION AND AFFORD A RATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR DAILY TASK PERFORMANCE. MAJOR CHANGES IN ATTITUDE AMONG PRACTITIONERS, UNIVERSITY LEADERS, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC SUPPORT GENUINE CONVERGENCE OF THEORY AND PRACTICE. IF RESEARCH IS TO BECOME A VEHICLE FOR INTELLIGENT DIRECTION OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION IT MUST BE INTEGRATED WITHIN THE AGENCY'S PROGRAMS RATHER THAN FUNCTION INDEPENDENTLY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS. THE ADMINISTRATORS MUST MAKE A GREATER FINANCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL INVESTMENT IN RESEARCH THAN IS FOUND IN THE USUAL HOST-GUEST RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PRISON ADMINISTRATOR AND THE UNIVERSITY RESEARCHER. (4 REFERENCES)

15098 L1
 AUTHORS: BARKER, F. T.; MASON, M. H.
 TITLE: THE INSANE CRIMINAL AS THERAPIST.
 SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS (OTTAWA).
 SOURCEID: 10(4):553-561, 1968.

THE SOCIAL THERAPY UNIT OF THE PENETANG PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL IN ONTARIO, CANADA, OFFERS THREE TYPES OF MILIEU THERAPY PROGRAMS TO 150 PATIENTS, MOST OF WHOM HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL OFFENSES. AFTER A SKETCH OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE PROGRAMS IN THIS PREVIOUSLY CUSTODIALLY-ORIENTED INSTITUTION, WHICH OPERATES WITH A MINIMUM OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF, THE STRUCTURE AND OPERATION OF EACH TYPE IS DESCRIBED. THE 22-BED TRAINING UNIT FAMILIARIZES PATIENTS WITH MILIEU THERAPY CONCEPTS, USING A DIDACTIC APPROACH. THIS IS A PRELUDE TO THE PATIENT'S ENTRY INTO ONE OF THE THREE, 38-BED ENCOUNTER THERAPY UNITS, WHERE ALMOST AUTONOMOUS PATIENT COMMITTEES ORGANIZE GROUP-ORIENTED TREATMENT PROGRAMS. A COMPRESSED ENCOUNTER THERAPY UNIT OF SIXTEEN BEDS OFFERS UNIQUE CONDITIONS OF MAXIMUM CONFRONTATION AND MAXIMUM PROTECTION FROM THE RISKS OF HOMICIDE AND SUICIDE THAT ACCOMPANY HIGH INTENSITY TREATMENT IN THIS INSTITUTION. (9 REFERENCES)

15099 L1
 AUTHORS: JAMES, J. T. L.
 TITLE: THE HALF-WAY HOUSE MOVEMENT.

SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS (OTTAWA).
SOURCEID: 10141:562-574, 1968.

THE WIDE USE OF HALF-WAY HOUSES IN CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN IS A RECENT DEVELOPMENT. IN THE CORRECTIONS FIELD HALF-WAY HOUSES EXIST FOR FOUR STATUSES OF RESIDENT WITH CRIMINAL CONVICTION: PROBATIONERS; MEN STILL UNDER CUSTODIAL SENTENCE; PAROLEES; AND MEN RELEASED AT TERMINATION OF SENTENCE. HALF-WAY HOUSES FULFILL A ROLE IN THE TREATMENT OF EACH OF THESE FOUR TYPES OF RESIDENTS. RESEARCH MUST BE CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE WHICH TYPES OF PERSONS ARE BEST HELPED BY THE VARIOUS METHODS OF TREATMENT WHICH CAN BE UTILIZED IN A HALF-WAY HOUSE SETTING. HALF-WAY HOUSES ARE SPONSORED BY EITHER RELIGIOUS GROUPS, THE GOVERNMENT OR THE COMMUNITY. THE COST OF OPERATING A HALF-WAY HOUSE IS HIGH AND MANY SOURCES MUST BE TAPPED TO RAISE FUNDS. SOME HALF-WAY HOUSES ARE OPERATED BY HIGHLY TRAINED PROFESSIONALS, OTHERS ARE OPERATED BY NON-PROFESSIONALS WITH PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL ASSISTING AND OTHERS BY NON-PROFESSIONALS ALONE. HOUSES MAY BE CATEGORIZED AS SHORT-TERM, MEDIUM-TERM AND LONG-TERM. (9 REFERENCES)

15100 L1
AUTHORS: SNIDER, JAMES G.
TITLE: INTENSITY OF RESPONSE TO DEGREES OF MEANINGFULNESS IN PSYCHOPATHY.
SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS (OTTAWA).
SOURCEID: 10141:575-590, 1968.

THE AIM OF THIS STUDY WAS TO ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN THE APPARENT PARADOX OF TWO ASPECTS OF PSYCHOPATHY: AN UNDERLYING LACK OF INNER MEANING AS WELL AS A LACK OF NORMAL AND APPROPRIATE FEELING AND A SEEMINGLY NORMAL AND PERHAPS EVEN APPEALING OUTWARD APPEARANCE. MEANING WAS MEASURED BY AN INSTRUMENT DEVISED FROM NOBLE'S M SCALE AND OSGOOD'S 04 SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL MEASURE AND PSYCHOPATHY WAS MEASURED BY MEANS OF SCALE 4, THE PSYCHOPATHIC DEVIATE (PD) SCALE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY. THE GENERAL ORIENTING HYPOTHESIS WAS THAT SUBJECTS HIGH ON A CONTINUUM OF PSYCHOPATHY WOULD SHOW LESS DISCRIMINATION, IN TERMS OF INTENSITY OF RESPONSE TO STIMULI OF HIGH AND LOW MEANINGFULNESS, THAN WOULD SUBJECTS LOW ON A CONTINUUM OF PSYCHOPATHY. OF ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FOUR THIRD YEAR EDUCATION STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY (CANADA) 40 WERE SELECTED TO SERVE AS SUBJECTS; 20 WITH HIGH PD SCORES AND 20 WITH LOW SCORES. RESULTS INDICATED A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THE HIGH AND LOW GROUPS WITH THE HIGH GROUP SHOWING SIGNIFICANTLY LESS DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW MEANINGFULNESS. THERE WAS ALSO A RELIABLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GROUPS ON OVER-ALL INTENSITY OF RESPONSE. THE HIGH PD SUBJECTS WERE NOT LACKING IN INTENSITY BUT RATHER OVER-REACTED TO STIMULI OF LOW GENERAL MEANING. (20 REFERENCES)

15101 L1
AUTHORS: MCGRATH, W. T.
TITLE: COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIME AND RESTITUTION BY OFFENDERS.
SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS (OTTAWA).
SOURCEID: 10141:591-599, 1968.

THE SCHEME FOR COMPENSATION AND RESTITUTION PROPOSED IN THIS STATEMENT OF POLICY OF THE CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION AIMS AT REHABILITATION OF BOTH THE VICTIM AND THE OFFENDER. AMONG THE RECOMMENDATIONS SUGGESTED ARE THAT EACH PROVINCE INTRODUCE A PUBLICLY ADMINISTERED SYSTEM OF COMPENSATION TO COVER LOSS OR INJURY SUFFERED BY THE FOLLOWING: VICTIMS OF CRIME OR THEIR SURVIVING DEPENDANTS, AND PERSONS WHO SUFFER INJURY OR LOSS WHILE ASSISTING IN ENFORCING FEDERAL, OR PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION THAT PROVIDES FOR SANCTION OR PUNISHMENT, PREVENTING A CRIME, OR REDUCING INJURY OR LOSS TO ITS VICTIM. CRIME SHOULD BE DEFINED FOR THESE PURPOSES AS ANY OFFENSE INVOLVING LOSS OR INJURY TO A PERSON UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA. THE PROVINCE SHOULD ESTABLISH A BOARD TO HEAR CLAIMS UNDER THIS SCHEME AND TO APPROVE OR DENY COMPENSATION IN ANY CASE. COMPENSATION SHOULD INCLUDE PAYMENT FOR PROPERTY LOSS, PHYSICAL

INJURY, PAIN AND SUFFERING, LOSS OF INCOME, AND LEGAL FEES AND SIMILAR EXPENSES. THE GENERAL PRINCIPLE OF CASH RESTITUTION THROUGH AN IMPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STATE AND OFFENDER IS RECOMMENDED, ALTHOUGH THERE SHOULD BE PROVISION FOR OTHER CREATIVE FORMS OF RESTITUTION. LEGISLATION SHOULD BE FRAMED TO PROVIDE THAT ALL ASSETS A CRIMINAL POSSESSES MAY BE SEIZED AS RESTITUTION.

15102 L1
AUTHORS: MCINTYRE, DONALD M.
DESIG: ED.
TITLE: LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE METROPOLIS.
SOURCEID: CHICAGO, AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION, 1967. 219 P.

THE INFORMATION SET FORTH IN THIS WORKING PAPER WAS DEVELOPED IN 1957 BY A RESEARCH TEAM THAT SPENT SEVERAL MONTHS OBSERVING THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN DETROIT. IT HAD BECOME EVIDENT IN THE DATA GATHERED FROM A PILOT STUDY WHICH INVOLVED THREE STATES, (WISCONSIN, KANSAS, MICHIGAN), THAT OPERATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES IN LARGE URBAN AREAS RAISED MORE CHALLENGING PROBLEMS THAN THOSE FOUND IN RURAL AND SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES AND THAT FOCUSING RESEARCH EFFORTS ON A LARGE CITY WITH ITS HIGH VOLUME OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY PROVIDED NOT ONLY HIGHER RESEARCH EFFICIENCY IN TIME AND MONEY FOR A FIELD STUDY OF THIS TYPE, BUT ALSO ADDRESSED THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF CRIME IN OUR TIME. THUS THE CITY OF DETROIT RATHER THAN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN AS A WHOLE BECAME THE FOCAL POINT OF INQUIRY. WITHIN DETROIT, ATTENTION WAS DIRECTED TOWARD THE FOLLOWING: COURT ACTIVITY INVOLVING NEGOTIATIONS LEADING UP TO PLEAS OF GUILTY; JUDGES' CRITERIA IN SELECTIONS AFTER CONVICTIONS; PROSECUTOR'S ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE AND OTHER DATA IN DECIDING WHETHER TO CHARGE; AND THE STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES EMPLOYED IN THE SUPERVISION OF PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS; AND IN THE REVOCATION OF PAROLE. THE AREAS COVERED IN POLICE ACTIVITY WERE DETENTION AND THE INVESTIGATION OF CRIMES THAT OCCURRED IN HIGH NUMERICAL VOLUME - CRIMES DEMANDING AGGRESSIVE POLICE INTRUSION ON INDIVIDUAL PRIVACY: GAMBLING, NARCOTICS, PROSTITUTION, LIQUOR SALES, AND HOMOSEXUAL BEHAVIOR. THE MATERIAL HAS BEEN UPDATED. NECESSARY CHANGES HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THE TEXT OR FOOTNOTES.

15103 L1
AUTHORS: HOOPER, ANTHONY.
TITLE: DANGEROUS DRIVING: WHAT IS ADVERTENT NEGLIGENCE.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY (TORONTO).
SOURCEID: 10(4):403-411, 1968.

THE DECISION OF THE CANADIAN SUPREME COURT IN THE CASE OF BINUS VS THE QUEEN, AND OTHER DECISIONS HAS CLARIFIED THE LAW WITH REGARD TO THE OFFENSE CONSTITUTED AS DANGEROUS DRIVING. IT AFFIRMED THE NEED FOR MENS REA IN CRIMINAL OFFENSES. ADVERTENT NEGLIGENCE IS DEFINED AS "RECKLESSNESS". THE COURT, IN DEFINING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE VARIOUS DRIVING OFFENSES, TREATED THE PROBLEM ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY AS A CONSTITUTIONAL ONE. THE AUTHOR FEELS THAT THE COURT AVOIDED THE QUESTION OF HOW, IF AT ALL, THE CREATION AND DEFINITION OF CRIMINAL AND PROVINCIAL OFFENSES MIGHT HELP REDUCE THE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ON THE ROAD, BY DEFINING THE OFFENSE OF DANGEROUS DRIVING WITHIN THE CONFINES OF CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

15104 L1
AUTHORS: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. LEGISLATION AND SPECIAL PROJECTS SECTION. CRIMINAL DIVISION.
TITLE: HANDBOOK ON THE LAW OF SEARCH AND SEIZURE.
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFF., 1968. 60 P. 30 CENTS.

THIS TRAINING MANUAL WAS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WITH A READILY AVAILABLE SOURCE OF INFORMATION REGARDING THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE LAW OF SEARCH AND SEIZURE. IT IS HOPED THAT SUCH A HANDBOOK WILL BE USEFUL IN HELPING THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER TO BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH THIS AREA, AND THAT IT WILL SERVE HIM AS A READY REFERENCE WHEN HE IS CONFRONTED WITH SPECIFIC PROBLEMS WHICH

REQUIRE A QUICK DECISION. CONTENTS: OBTAINING AND EXECUTING A SEARCH WARRANT; SEARCH OF THE PERSON; SEARCH OF PREMISES; SEARCH OF VEHICLES; CONSENT SEARCH; SAMPLE AFFIDAVITS.

15105 L1
AUTHORS: STORR, ANTHONY.
TITLE: HUMAN AGGRESSION.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, ATHENEUM, 1968. 127 P.

THIS BOOK CONSISTS OF THE REFLECTIONS OF A PSYCHOTHERAPIST UPON THE AGGRESSIVE COMPONENTS IN HUMAN NATURE. AGGRESSIVE IMPULSES ARE EXAMINED, AND SUGGESTIONS ARE PROPOSED FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING AND CONTROL. THE DIFFERENT WAYS IN WHICH DIFFERENT TYPES OF HUMAN BEINGS TRY TO COPE WITH THEIR AGGRESSIVE DRIVE AND HOW THEY BECOME NEUROTIC IF THEY FAIL TO DO SO ARE DESCRIBED AND ANALYZED. AGGRESSION IS AN INNATE, NATURAL DRIVE WHICH IS NECESSARY BOTH FOR GAINING MASTERY OVER THE ENVIRONMENT AND FOR SEPARATING MAN FROM HIS FELLOWMAN IN SUCH A WAY THAT HE DOES NOT REMAIN OVER-DEPENDENT BUT INDIVIDUAL. IN ADULT LIFE, THE MAINTENANCE OF HUMAN IDENTITY REQUIRES OPPOSITION, AND IF "ENEMIES" DO NOT EXIST, WE ARE FORCED TO CREATE THEM. EMPHASIS IS PLACED UPON THE POSITIVE ASPECTS OF THE AGGRESSIVE DRIVE THROUGHOUT MOST OF THIS BOOK. AGGRESSIVE PSYCHOPATHS, A GROUP OF PERSONS WHO COMBINE CERTAIN PARANOID CHARACTERISTICS WITH A LACK OF ABILITY TO CONTROL THEIR IMMEDIATE IMPULSES, ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH VIOLENT CRIME. CONTENTS: PSYCHOANALYSIS AND THE DEATH INSTINCT; IS AGGRESSION AN INSTINCT?; AGGRESSION IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE; TERRITORY AND RITUAL; AGGRESSION IN CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT; AGGRESSION IN ADULT LIFE; AGGRESSION IN THE RELATION BETWEEN THE SEXES; AGGRESSION IN RELATION TO DEPRESSION; SCHIZOID DEFENSES AGAINST HOSTILITY; PARANOID HOSTILITY; PSYCHOPATHIC HOSTILITY; WAYS OF REDUCING HOSTILITY; FURTHER READING.

15106 L1
AUTHORS: SCHULMAN, R. E.
TITLE: SUICIDE AND SUICIDE PREVENTION: A LEGAL ANALYSIS.
SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 54(9):855-862, 1968.

ABOUT 19,000 SUICIDES ARE RECORDED EACH YEAR IN THE UNITED STATES, AND IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE ANOTHER 175,000 TO 200,000 ATTEMPTS PER YEAR. YET, SUICIDE HAS RECEIVED LITTLE ATTENTION FROM LEGAL SCHOLARS. WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, SOME JURISDICTIONS STILL ABIDE BY THE TRADITIONAL COMMON LAW TREATMENT OF SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AS CRIMES, WHILE OTHERS EXPLICITLY DECLARE THAT THESE ACTS ARE NOT CRIMINAL. THE RELATIONSHIP HAS EXISTED, HAS BEEN PENAL. LAW COULD PLAY A MORE SENSIBLE AND PRODUCTIVE ROLE BY AIMING FOR SUICIDE PREVENTION RATHER THAN PENALIZATION. (96 REFERENCES)

15107 L1
AUTHORS: MENNINGER, KARL.
TITLE: THE CRIME OF PUNISHMENT.
SOURCE: SATURDAY REVIEW.
SOURCEID: NO. SEPTEMBER 7, 1968. P. 21-25, 55.

THE CONTINUING PROBLEM OF CRIMINALITY INDICATES THAT SOCIETY SECRETLY WANTS, NEEDS, AND GAINS DEFINITE SATISFACTION FROM CRIMINALITY. VIOLENCE AND CRIME INTRIGUES AND EXCITES US. THE EXPERIENCE OF OBSERVING OR EVEN PARTICIPATING IN IT, GIVES US ACUTE PLEASURE. BECAUSE VIOLENCE NO LONGER HAS LEGITIMATE PURPOSES AS IT DID IN PRIMITIVE TIMES, ITS CONTROL INVOLVES THE SYMBOLIC, VICARIOUS EXPRESSION OF VIOLENCE. OUR PENAL SYSTEM ILLUSTRATES AN INCORPORATION OF VIOLENCE VICARIOUSLY. IT IS THIS PSYCHOLOGICAL NEED WHICH PREVENTS THE PUBLIC FROM ACCEPTING A THERAPEUTIC APPROACH TO CORRECTION RATHER THAN A PUNITIVE ONE. THE GREAT MAJORITY OF OFFENDERS MIGHT NEVER BECOME PRISONERS IF WE WANTED TO REHABILITATE THEM. UNTIL A COMPREHENSIVE, CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIAL ATTITUDE; THERAPEUTIC IN SOME INSTANCES; RESTRAINING IN OTHERS; BUT PREVENTIVE IN ITS TOTAL SOCIAL IMPACT; REPLACES THE PHILOSOPHY OF PUNISHMENT, WE CANNOT EXPECT TO BEGIN TO ELIMINATE CRIMINALITY.

15108 L1
 AUTHORS: RACINE, AIMEE.
 TITLE: /LA DELINQUANCE JUVENILE EN BELGIQUE EN 1963, 1964 ET 1965. (CEDJ, PUBLICATION NO. 22)./
 TRTITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN BELGIUM IN 1963, 1964 AND 1965. (CEDJ, PUBLICATION NO. 22).
 SOURCEID: BRUSSELS, CENTRE D'ETUDE DE LA DELINQUANCE JUVENILE, 1968. 43 P.

THE INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN BELGIUM IN 1963, 1964 AND 1965 IS DISCUSSED. THE DISCUSSION IS BASED ON THE ANNUAL STATISTICS PUBLISHED BY THE BELGIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS AND REPORTS MADE BY JUVENILE JUDGES TO THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE. THE KIND OF OFFENSE COMMITTED, ARRESTS, DISPOSITIONS, GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, AND NATIONAL TOTALS ARE GIVEN. A CRITIQUE IS MADE OF THE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL SERVICES IN BELGIUM. ALSO THE REFORM OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY LAW OF 1915, WHICH TOOK EFFECT IN 1966 IS DISCUSSED. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THE STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE PERIOD 1963-1965 IS DIFFICULT TO INTERPRET BECAUSE THE COURTS TECHNICALLY WERE OPERATING UNDER THE OLD LAW, BUT IN REALITY WERE AFFECTED IN THEIR DECISIONS BY PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAW.

15109 L1
 AUTHORS: JONES, LEROY H.
 TITLE: NEW TOOLS FOR ADMINISTRATION OF CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS: AN ANALYSIS OF TIME, COSTS, AND OPERATIONS.
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, WELFARE COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO, 1968. 54 P. \$2.00.

THIS IS A REPORT OF THE OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS OF 21 CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS IN CHICAGO OVER A TWO-YEAR PERIOD. THE DATA ASSESSED THE OPERATIONS OF AN AGENCY IN A GIVEN YEAR, THE COSTS OF ITS OPERATION, AND HOW STAFF UTILIZED THEIR TIME. THIS REPORT PRESENTS SELECTED FINDINGS, INTERPRETATIONS, AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE DATA, EVALUATES THE METHODOLOGY, ISSUES, AND FINDINGS, INDICATES COMMUNITY PROBLEM AREAS, AND OFFERS SUGGESTIONS FOR A FOLLOW-UP STUDY. (4 REFERENCES)

15110 L1
 AUTHORS: FLETCHER, GEORGE P.
 TITLE: THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE IN THE SOVIET UNION.
 SOURCE: UCLA LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 15(4):1203-1225, 1968.

DESPITE THE APPARENT REDUNDANCY OF THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE, SOVIET JURISTS HAVE DISAGREED FOR THE PAST TWO DECADES ON ITS ROLE IN THE SOVIET LEGAL SYSTEM. THE CENTRAL QUESTION HAS BEEN WHETHER THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE EXISTS IN SOVIET LAW, AND IF SO, WHAT DOES IT MEAN? THE SOVIET DEBATE ON THIS SUBJECT HIGHLIGHTS TWO IMPORTANT FEATURES OF LAW AND LEGALITY IN THE SOVIET UNION: (1) IT ILLUSTRATES THE EXHORTATIVE FUNCTION OF LEGAL FORMS; AND (2) IT PROVIDES THE MEDIUM FOR A SIGNIFICANT INSTITUTIONAL STRUGGLE IN THE SOVIET SYSTEM. THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE COURTS AND THE PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCY IS FOR INFLUENCE OVER THE OUTCOME OF CASES. THE MAIN ISSUE IS WHETHER THE PROCURACY'S PRETRIAL CONCLUSION SHOULD INFLUENCE THE JUDGE'S EVALUATION AT TRIAL. THE CONFLICT IS BETWEEN EFFICIENCY IN CONVICTING THE GUILTY AND CONCERN FOR AVOIDING THE CONVICTION OF THE INNOCENT. THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE HAS BEEN USED TO FOSTER JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE BY EXHORTING THE JUDGE TO PROCEED INDEPENDENTLY TO PROSECUTORIAL OPINION. BY CULTIVATING THE RHETORIC OF THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE, SOVIET JURISTS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO FREE THE JUDICIAL PROCESS OF ADMINISTRATIVE INFLUENCE. (61 REFERENCES)

15111 L1
 AUTHORS: CARTER, Lisle C., JR.
 TITLE: LAW AND THE URBAN CRISIS.
 SOURCE: UCLA LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 15(4):1135-1152, 1968.

EXPERIENCE WITH URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES HAS INDICATED THAT WE CANNOT SUCCESSFULLY CONFRONT SOLELY THE PROBLEM OF THE GHETTO OR THE INDIVIDUAL POOR BUT MUST DEAL ALSO WITH THE INSTITUTIONS AND PROBLEMS OF THE BRODER COMMUNITY. PROPOSALS DESIGNED TO MEET THE URBAN CRISIS MUST PROVIDE JUSTICE, RESPONSIVENESS, AND OPPORTUNITY. LAW HAS CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO CIVIL RIGHTS AND POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REFORM. HOWEVER, THIS WILL NOT BE ENOUGH TO COPE WITH THE EXPLOSIVE SITUATION IN THE URBAN GHETTO UNLESS PEOPLE ARE WILLING TO MAKE SOME SACRIFICES. (20 REFERENCES)

15112 L1
 AUTHORS: MYRDAL, GUNNAR.
 TITLE: THE "SOFT STATE" IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES.
 SOURCE: UCLA LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 15(4):1118-1134, 1968.

THE "SOFT STATE" IS A TERM USED TO CHARACTERIZE THE GENERAL LACK OF SOCIAL DISCIPLINE IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES: DEFICIENCIES IN LEGISLATION AND IN LAW OBSERVANCE AND ENFORCEMENT; FREQUENT COLLUSION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND THEIR DISREGARD OF RULES AND DIRECTIVES; AND PUBLIC RESISTANCE TO CONTROLS. CORRUPTION IS WIDESPREAD AT ALL LEVELS OF ADMINISTRATION. PREVENTING EVOLUTION, COLONIALISM HAS LEAD TO THE DECAY OF THE PRIMITIVE VILLAGE ORGANIZATION WITHOUT THE CREATION OF A VIABLE SUBSTITUTE. AFTER INDEPENDENCE, THE NEW GOVERNMENTS HAVE RELIED TOO HEAVILY ON INCENTIVES TO VOLUNTARY CITIZEN PARTICIPATION. DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT TAKE PLACE WITHOUT GREATER SOCIAL DISCIPLINE AND THIS REQUIRES GENERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS BACKED BY COMPULSION. DEVELOPMENT PLANNING WHICH DOES NOT CONSIDER STRENGTHENING LAW, LAW OBSERVANCE, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT WILL BE SUPERFICIAL. (3 REFERENCES)

15113 L1
 AUTHORS: TRAYNOR, ROGER J.
 TITLE: WHAT DOWNSIDE BOOKS FOR EMERGING LAW?
 SOURCE: UCLA LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 15(4):1105-1117, 1968.

RESEARCH FINDINGS IN THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES ARE DESTINED TO PLAY AN INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT ROLE IN CRIMINAL LAW, NOT ONLY IN ADAPTING THE PUNISHMENT TO THE CRIME BUT IN INCREASING OUR UNDERSTANDING OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND IN SHIFTING EMPHASIS FROM PUNISHMENT TO REHABILITATION. CURRENTLY, HOWEVER, LAW IS NOT KEEPING UP WITH THE RAPID CHANGES IN CUSTOMS AND VALUES OF THE COMMUNITY. MODERN LAW NEEDS TO INCORPORATE KNOWLEDGE OF PSYCHOLOGY, HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, ECONOMICS, AND SOCIOLOGY. IT IS TIME THAT CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO SUCH STUDIES AS THOSE INDICATING THAT IMPRISONMENT PROCEDURES OFTEN OPERATE LESS TO DETER CRIME THAN TO FOSTER IT. LAW-RELATED KNOWLEDGE MIGHT PROVE USEFUL IN DETERMINING BOTH ADJUDICATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE FACTS. JUDGES AND LAWYERS MUST BE ADEPT IN EVALUATING LAW-RELATED DATA. WHEN THESE DATA ARE RELEVANT TO ADJUDICATIVE FACTS THEIR EVALUATION IS SIMPLIFIED BY THE USUAL RULES OF EVIDENCE. HOWEVER, FINDINGS OR ASSUMPTIONS OF LEGISLATIVE FACTS SOMETIMES CANNOT BE SUPPORTED BY EVIDENCE. LINES OF COMMUNICATION MUST BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN SCHOLARS IN LAW AND THOSE WORKING ON LAW-RELATED PROJECTS. LAW SCHOOLS SHOULD PREPARE THEIR STUDENTS TO UTILIZE LAW-RELATED KNOWLEDGE IN THEIR WORK. (61 REFERENCES)

15114 L1
 AUTHORS: BLUMER, HERBERT.
 DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): THE WORLD OF YOUTHFUL DRUG USE.
 SOURCE: CALIFORNIA. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN 1965. COMPLETED 1967.

ESTABLISHED IN OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, THE PROGRAM WAS DESIGNED TO INDUCE YOUTHFUL DRUG USERS TO ABSTAIN FROM FURTHER USE OF DRUGS. THE HYPOTHESIS TESTED WAS THAT IF YOUTHS INDUCT EACH OTHER INTO THE USE OF DRUGS, THEN CONVERSELY THEY COULD BE ORGANIZED TO USE THEIR INFLUENCE ON EACH OTHER TO DESIST IN SUCH USE. THE PROGRAM SOUGHT TO FORM A CORE OF YOUTHFUL DRUG USERS, ENJOYING PRESTIGE AND RESPECT AMONG THEIR PEERS TO EXERT THIS INFLUENCE. EARLY IN THE COURSE OF THE PROGRAM IT WAS LEARNED THAT YOUTHFUL DRUG USERS WERE SIMPLY NOT INTERESTED IN ABSTAINING FROM DRUG USE. THE PROGRAM ORIENTATION WAS CHANGED TO ONE OF STUDYING THE WORLD OF YOUTHFUL DRUG USE, ITS STRUCTURE AND INCORPORATION INTO THE LIFE STYLE OF DRUG USING YOUTHS. THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED FROM JULY, 1965 THROUGH FEBRUARY, 1967. MORE THAN 200 CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS FROM 7 TO 25 YEARS OF AGE TOOK PART. THE FINDINGS WERE BASED ON A SERIES OF REPEATED INTERVIEWS, WITH THE SAME PERSONS. SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND IN TYPES OF DRUG USERS WHO WERE PREPARING FOR DIFFERENT CAREERS, THE PRELIMINARY AND PROGRESSIVE USE OF DRUGS, PATTERNS OF USE AND VIEWS ABOUT THE USE OF DRUGS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT GIVEN THE SHIFTING NATURE OF A DRUG-ORIENTED WORLD, IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO DESIGN PROGRAMS TO HELP YOUTHS MOVE AWAY FROM A CRIMINAL LIFE STYLE IN CONVENTIONAL DIRECTIONS. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT WERE: ALAN SUTTER, SAMIR AHMED, AND ROGER SMITH. (THIS PROJECT IS A FOLLOW-UP TO THE ORIGINAL PROJECT # P 664)

15115 L1
 AUTHORS: LEENHOUTS, KEITH J.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: VOLUNTEER COMMUNITY SERVICES IN MISDEMEANANT PROBATION.
 SOURCE: NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF MENTAL HEALTH.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN 1965. SCHEDULED COMPLETION 1969.

IN APRIL 1965 THE ROYAL OAK MUNICIPAL COURT UNDERTOOK A STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A COMPLETE REHABILITATIVE SERVICE BASED UPON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND VOLUNTEER ACTION IN ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN. TO ASCERTAIN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXTENSIVE PROBATIONARY SERVICES IN THE ROYAL OAK PROGRAM AND THE PROGRAM OF A REASONABLY COMPARABLE COURT, THE DEFENDANTS IN EACH COURT WERE TESTED WITH REGARD TO HOSTILITY, AGGRESSIVENESS, BELLIGERENCE, AND ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES. THE TEST BATTERY, COMPOSED OF INTELLECTUAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DATA-GATHERING DEVICES, WAS ADMINISTERED TO EACH PROBATIONER AND AT THE END OF 18 MONTHS THE SAME DEFENDANTS WERE TESTED AGAIN. IF THEIR ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIORAL CONCEPTS HAD CHANGED EQUALLY IN BOTH COURTS, THEN INTENSIVE PROBATION WOULD MAKE NO DIFFERENCE. PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSULTATION WILL CONTINUE TO BE EMPLOYED IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS: (1) ASSAYING THE RELATIVE PROPORTION OF PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS IN THE COURT CLIENTELE; (2) ASSISTING IN THE SUPERVISION OF VOLUNTEER SPONSORS; (3) CONDUCTING AND SUPERVISING GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY PROGRAMS; (4) PERFORMING INDIVIDUAL PSYCHIATRIC FOLLOW-UP; (5) SUPERVISING STAFF COUNSELORS AND OTHER PERSONNEL; AND (6) ASSISTING THE JUDGE IN PRESENTENCE EVALUATION. OTHER PERSONNEL PARTICIPATING IN THIS PROJECT INCLUDE: THOMAS E. KOSCHTIAL; RICHARD KNOX; AND GERALD ROSENBAUM.

15116 L1
 AUTHORS: MCKEE, JOHN M.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: EXPERIMENTAL MANPOWER LABORATORY FOR CORRECTIONS.
 SOURCEID: BEGINNING: SEPT. 1, 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION: FEB. 28, 1970.

TO DESIGN, CONDUCT, AND ASSESS EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS WHICH WILL EXPLORE ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF DEALING WITH CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER PROBLEMS, AND TO PRESENT THE FINDINGS FOR USE BY MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS, AN INVESTIGATION WILL BE MADE OF BARRIERS TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND JOB HOLDING OF MALE OFFENDERS. IMMEDIATE POST-RELEASE RECORDS OF DRAPER AND TRAINEES WHO DID OR DID NOT RECEIVE LABOR MOBILITY FUNDS OR BONDING ASSISTANCE WILL BE COMPARED. EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS WILL BE BEGUN REGARDING THE

EFFECTIVENESS OF A COMPREHENSIVE PRE- AND POST-RELEASE TRAINING PROGRAM PROVIDING DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR MALE OFFENDERS. SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AT DRAPER WHICH AFFECT MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS WILL BE EXPLORED. QUESTIONNAIRE AND INTERVIEW TECHNIQUES WILL BE USED TO OBTAIN DATA ABOUT EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES AND ATTITUDES FROM A SAMPLE OF EMPLOYERS IN RURAL, URBAN, AND METROPOLITAN COUNTIES. SEVENTY-EIGHT RELEASED TRAINEES WHO RECEIVED FUNDS OR ASSISTANCE WILL SERVE AS EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECTS TO BE COMPARED WITH CONTROL TRAINEES WHO DID NOT RECEIVE ASSISTANCE. AN EXPERIMENTAL GROUP OF 150 TRAINEES IN THE DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAM WILL BE COMPARED WITH A MATCHED CONTROL GROUP IN TERMS OF WORK ADJUSTMENT AND RECIDIVISM TO MEASURE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENTIAL TRAINING. ALSO PARTICIPATING IN THIS PROJECT IS DONNA M. SEAY.

15117 L1
 AUTHORS: GOLDFARB, RONALD L.
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: A STUDY OF THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM.
 SOURCE: FORD FOUND.; GEORGE WASH. UNIV. LAW CENTER; INST. OF LAW, PSYCH., & CRIM.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION 1970.

THIS PROJECT WILL BE A BROAD-SCALE ASSESSMENT OF THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS INCLUDING SENTENCING, PROBATION, PAROLE, PRISONS, AND ALTERNATIVES TO PRISON INSTITUTIONS. INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD WILL BE VISITED. CONSULTANTS FROM VARIOUS DISCIPLINES WILL BE EMPLOYED TO EXAMINE THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM FROM NON-CORRECTIONAL PERSPECTIVES. THE RESULTS OF THIS SURVEY, ALONG WITH A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM AND SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORM, WILL BE PRESENTED IN BOOK FORM.

15118 L1
 AUTHORS: HESS, ALBERT G.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: AN INITIAL STUDY OF THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS IN PROGRAMS FOR THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS IN JAPAN.
 SOURCE: FORD FOUNDATION.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 1969.

IN RECENT YEARS, AMERICAN CORRECTIONS HAS FOCUSED MORE CLOSELY ON THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS, INTERESTED IN THE PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND TREATMENT OF CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. VOLUNTEERS, FOUND USEFUL AS ENTHUSIASTIC, DYNAMIC HELPERS AND SUPPORTERS, CONTRIBUTE BOTH TO IMPLEMENTING DIRECT SERVICES AND TO EFFECTING REFORM. HOWEVER, THE SELECTION, ORGANIZATION, TRAINING, AND EMPLOYMENT OF VOLUNTEERS OFFER MANY PROBLEMS. JAPAN IS A COUNTRY IN WHICH VOLUNTEERS HAVE BEEN USED OVER MANY YEARS IN PROBATION AND PAROLE. THIS REPORT WILL BE BASED ON: (1) A SURVEY OF JAPANESE LITERATURE CONCERNING THE HOGOSHI; (2) FIELD OBSERVATION IN LOCALITIES OF DIFFERENT SIZE, (E.G., A BIG CITY, A MEDIUM OR SMALL VILLAGE, AND A RURAL DISTRICT); (3) CASE RECORDS AND STATISTICAL DOCUMENTS; AND (4) INTERVIEWS WITH VOLUNTEERS, JUDGES, PROFESSIONAL PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS, PROSECUTORS, DEFENSE LAWYERS, PROBATIONERS, PAROLEES, THE PARENTS OF JUVENILES AND CRIMINOLOGISTS. THE FINAL REPORT WILL GIVE A COMPREHENSIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE JAPANESE USE OF VOLUNTEERS, STRESSING ASPECTS WHICH ARE OF IMPORTANCE FOR THE EXPANDED USE OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

15119 L1
 AUTHORS: KAKESAKO, MICHAEL M.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: CONDITIONAL RELEASE CENTER.
 SOURCE: CORRECTIONS DIVISION, DEPT. OF SOCIAL SERVICES; STATE OF HAWAII.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN JUNE 17, 1968. CONTINUING.

ACT 75 OF THE SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII, 1967, AUTHORIZES THE

DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES TO ESTABLISH CONDITIONAL RELEASE CENTERS FOR SELECTED STATE PRISONERS OF THE ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. THE FIRST SUCH CENTER WAS ESTABLISHED IN HONOLULU IN JUNE 1968. THE CRITERIA FOR INTAKE ARE WELL-DEFINED. FOR EXAMPLE, EXCLUDED FROM ELIGIBILITY ARE DRUG ADDICTS, SEXUAL PSYCHOPATHS, THE MENTALLY ILL, AND PRISONERS CHARGED WITH A FELONY. WITH MAXIMUM CAPACITY FOR 15 PRISONERS, EACH CENTER INCORPORATES A WORK FURLOUGH PROGRAM, NIGHTLY GROUP INTERACTION SESSIONS, EDUCATIONAL, AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES TO FURTHER THE INMATES' ACCEPTANCE OF THE NORMS OF THE SOCIETY AT LARGE. THE CENTER'S EMPHASIS ON SOCIALIZATION IS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT ILLEGAL RESPONSES ARE PRODUCTS OF A DISTORTED SOCIALIZATION PROCESS. THE PRISONER'S RESPONSE OVER A SIX TO EIGHT MONTH PERIOD TO TREATMENT WITHIN A COMMUNITY WILL BE A FACTOR WHICH THE PAROLE BOARD WILL CONSIDER BEFORE SETTING PAROLE, GRANTING PAROLE, OR REQUESTING GUBERNATORIAL COMMUTATION. THE CENTER IS STAFFED BY A DIRECTOR, TWO CORRECTIONAL COUNSELORS, AND TWO SOCIAL WORKERS, WHO ARE GRADUATE STUDENTS. RESEARCH WILL BE A FUNCTIONAL PART OF THE CENTER IN ORDER TO DEVELOP VALID AND RELIABLE DATA WHICH HAVE PREDICTIVE AND EVALUATIVE VALUE.

15120 L1
 AUTHORS: ADAMS, REED.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: A CORRECTIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT AND EVALUATION OF GIBBON'S DELINQUENT TYPOLOGIES.
 SOURCE: N. CAROLINA JUVENILE CORREC. BOARD; UNIV. OF N.C., SCHL OF SOC. WK.
 SOURCEID: RECEIVED 1968.

THE STONEWALL JACKSON SCHOOL IN NORTH CAROLINA IS BEING STUDIED EMPIRICALLY TO DETERMINE WHAT MODIFICATIONS OF JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS MIGHT IMPROVE A DELINQUENT'S LIKELIHOOD OF SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENT IN THE COMMUNITY. THE STUDY INTENDS TO ASSESS THE DIFFERENCE IN RECIDIVISM RATES AND JESSNESS INVENTORY SCORES AMONG 3 OF THE GIBBON TYPOLOGIES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS; SPECIFICALLY, TYPE I--PREDATORY GANG DELINQUENT, TYPE III--CASUAL GANG DELINQUENT, AND TYPE IX--BEHAVIOR PROBLEM DELINQUENT. OFFENDERS ARE CLASSIFIED WITHIN A TYPOLOGY ACCORDING TO OFFENSE BEHAVIOR, INTERACTIONAL SETTING, SELF-CONCEPT, ATTITUDES, ROLE, CAREER, SOCIAL CLASS, FAMILY BACKGROUND, PEER GROUP ASSOCIATIONS, AND CONTACT WITH DEFINING AGENCIES. ASSUMING THAT THE GROUP PROCESS DETERMINES MEMBERSHIP IN THE NORMATIVE REFERENCE GROUP WHOSE VALUES AND NORMS GUIDE THE BEHAVIOR OF THE GROUP MEMBERS (MERTON) THE GROUP PROCESS WILL BE MANIPULATED IN 2 WAYS: (1) BI-WEEKLY GROUP COUNSELING SESSIONS, AND (2) WEEKLY INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING SESSIONS. IT IS HYPOTHEZIZED THAT COUNSELING WILL CHANGE THE NORMATIVE GROUP MEMBERSHIP FROM THE DELINQUENT TO THE NONDELINQUENT GROUP. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: MRS. BOBBIE H. SMITH; JAMES HUGHES; WARREN ELLIS; HOYT SLOOP; WILLARD BRIGNER; STEPHEN GINN; FRED THOMPSON; CHRISTOPHER COLLINS; JANICE HOUGH; CHARLES GIBBONS; DANIEL SMITH; ROBERT LITTLE; WILSON BURTON; VERNON WATSON. PUBLICATION: STONEWALL JACKSON SCHOOL: A CORRECTIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT AND EMPIRICAL EVALUATION OF DON GIBBON'S DELINQUENCY TYPOLOGIES. (80 REFERENCES)

15121 L1
 AUTHORS: AMIR, M.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: CRIME AMONG THE AGED IN ISRAEL.
 SOURCE: MALBEN (HOME FOR THE AGED), JERUSALEM.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN JULY 1967. CONTINUING.

CULTURE CONFLICT THEORY AND THE PROBLEMS OF ASSIMILATION IN A COUNTRY LIKE ISRAEL, WHICH HAS ABSORBED A NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS, SHOULD BE EXTENDED TO INCLUDE THE AGED POPULATION, ESPECIALLY IN THE LIGHT OF THE GRAVE CONSEQUENCES OF IMMIGRATION FOR THE ORIENTAL FAMILIES RESIDING IN ISRAEL. THE FIRST SURVEY INTERVIEWED ALL THOSE WHO HAD COME IN CONTACT WITH AGED OFFENDERS. THIS SURVEY PERMITTED THE FORMULATION OF HYPOTHESES FOR THE SECOND STAGE ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL DATA ON OFFENSES AND OFFENDERS. THE THIRD STAGE WILL

CONSIST OF SAMPLE INTERVIEWS WITH AGED OFFENDERS. ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT IS SIMON BERGMAN.

15122 L1
AUTHORS: AMIR, M.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: DRUG USE - HASHISH AMONG YOUTH IN ISRAEL.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE.
SOURCEID: BEGAN AUGUST 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION AUGUST 1969.

VARIOUS AGENCIES HAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT THERE HAS BEEN AN ALARMING RISE IN THE USE OF HASHISH IN ISRAEL, ESPECIALLY AFTER THE JUNE WAR. SURVEYS WILL BE CONDUCTED TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF DRUG USERS, AND THEIR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS. A SEPARATE STUDY WILL ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THE PATTERN OF DEVELOPMENT FROM AN OCCASIONAL TO HABITUAL HASHISH SMOKER, ESPECIALLY AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

15124 L1
AUTHORS: CHAIKLIN, HARRIS.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: SELF-CONCEPT AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCE: SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.
SOURCEID: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1968. COMPLETION DATE UNKNOWN.

THE STUDY COMPARED THE SELF-CONCEPT OF DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT BOYS IN ORDER TO TEST THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-CONCEPT AND DELINQUENCY. THE DELINQUENT GROUP CONSISTED OF 20 BOYS AGED 13 TO 17 YEARS, WHO HAD BEEN ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS, COMMITTED AND RELEASED FROM A TRAINING INSTITUTION AND AT THE TIME OF THE STUDY WERE RECEIVING AFTERCARE SUPERVISION FROM A PUBLIC AGENCY. THE NON-DELINQUENT GROUP WAS COMPOSED OF 21 BOYS AGED 13 TO 16 YEARS, WHO WERE MEMBERS OF A YOUTH FELLOWSHIP GROUP AND HAD NO RECORD OF COURT REFERRAL. THREE DATA COLLECTING DEVICES WERE USED: THE KUHN-MCPARTLAND "WHO AM I?" TEST; ROTHSTEIN'S "ATTRIBUTES RELATED TO HIGH SOCIAL STATUS" TEST; AND THE NICKOLS'S "SELF-IMAGE RATINGS OF DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT SUBJECTS" TEST. THE MAJOR FINDINGS WERE: (1) THERE WAS A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-CONCEPT AND DELINQUENCY; (2) THE DELINQUENT GROUP'S SELF-CONCEPT WAS MORE HETEROGENEOUS THAN THE NON-DELINQUENT GROUP; AND (3) THE DELINQUENTS HAD MUCH LESS SOCIAL ANCHORAGE AND LESS SOCIAL INVOLVEMENT THAN DID THE NON-DELINQUENTS. ROBERT M. STOTTLEMYER WAS ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT.

15125 L1
AUTHORS: CHAIKLIN, HARRIS.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: SOURCE REFERRAL TO THE JUVENILE COURT: ITS RELATIONSHIP TO PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTHOOD AND CRISIS.
SOURCE: SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.
SOURCEID: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1968. COMPLETION DATE UNKNOWN.

THIS STUDY INVESTIGATED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOURCE OF REFERRAL TO THE JUVENILE COURT AND PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTHOOD AND CRISIS IMPACT. THE PURPOSE WAS TO DETERMINE IF SOURCE OF REFERRAL WAS RELATED TO FAMILY ATTITUDES THAT WOULD HELP IN UNDERSTANDING AND WORKING WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. A DISPROPORTIONALLY STRATIFIED SAMPLE OF 66 MOTHERS OF CHARGED DELINQUENTS WERE INTERVIEWED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE COURT HEARING. FORTY POLICE REFERRALS, 12 SCHOOL REFERRALS, AND 14 PARENT REFERRALS WERE REPRESENTED. DATA WERE COLLECTED BY MEANS OF A QUESTIONNAIRE WHICH PROVIDED FOR: (1) AN INVENTORY OF SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS; (2) EVELYN M. DUVALL'S INSTRUMENT FOR MEASURING CONCEPTIONS OF PARENTHOOD; AND (3) BERNARD FARBER'S SCALE OF INITIAL EMOTIONAL IMPACT FOR TESTING THE DEGREE OF CRISIS. THE FINDINGS EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF SOURCE OF REFERRAL AS A DIFFERENTIATION FACTOR IN UNDERSTANDING THE QUESTIONED MOTHERS IN TERMS OF THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTHOOD AND THE IMPACT OF THE COURT EXPERIENCE. DIFFERENTIAL DEGREES OF PARENTAL PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT IN THE COURT REFERRAL PROCESS WERE CONSIDERED AS SIGNIFICANT IN ATTEMPTING TO EXPLAIN THE INFLUENCE OF SOURCE OF

REFERRAL. SPECIFICALLY, PARENT REFERRALS REPRESENT THE GREATEST DEGREE OF AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION BY THE PARENT IN THE REFERRAL PROCESS. LINDA SIEGEL AND RICHARD W. FRIEDMAN WERE ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT.

15126 L1
AUTHORS: FOX, R. E.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: AN EVALUATION OF THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE SUPERVISION OF ADULT PROBATIONERS.
SOURCE: ONTARIO PROVINCIAL PROBATION SERVICE; ROTARY CLUB OF TORONTO, CANADA.
SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1966. SCHEDULED COMPLETION JUNE 1, 1968.

SINCE IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE DEMAND FOR PROBATION SERVICES WILL ALWAYS EXCEED THE AVAILABILITY OF FULL TIME STAFF, THE VIEW HAS BEEN EXPRESSED THAT VOLUNTEER WORKERS COULD ASSIST IN THE SUPERVISION OF PROBATIONERS. THIS HAS BEEN SEEN AS A MEANS OF REDUCING WORK LOADS AND OF ENHANCING PUBLIC EDUCATION. THIS STUDY IS BEING CONDUCTED TO TEST THE VALIDITY OR OTHERWISE OF THIS VIEW AND THE PRACTICALITY OF ADULT OFFENDERS PLACED ON PROBATION BEING SUPERVISED BY VOLUNTEERS. AN ASSESSMENT IS BEING MADE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE REQUIRED TO OPERATE A VOLUNTEER PROJECT BOTH IN TERMS OF PROFESSIONAL AND VOLUNTEER STAFF. RECRUITMENT AED. AN ASSESSMENT IS BEING MADE OF THE DEMANDS UPON TIME WHICH THE VOLUNTEER MAY EXPECT, AND THE TYPE OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING HE WILL BE REQUIRED TO UNDERTAKE. IT IS HOPED TO ESTABLISH WHAT THE PROJECT CAN ACHIEVE AND THE TIME AND EFFORT REQUIRED BY STAFF IN ITS ADMINISTRATION. ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT IS G.G. MCFARLANE. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION.)

15127 L1
AUTHORS: VAZ, EDMUND W.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF YOUTH CULTURE AND DELINQUENCY AMONG CANADIAN AND SWISS YOUTH.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO; DEPT. OF SOCIOLOGY, CANADA COUNCIL.
SOURCEID: BEGAN 1967. COMPLETION DATE UNKNOWN.

RESEARCH FOCUSES ON YOUTH CULTURE; ATTITUDES OF BOYS TOWARDS TYPICAL YOUTH CULTURE SITUATIONS AND EXPERIENCES; AND SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENT ACTS. ANALYSIS IS IN TERMS OF A GUTTMAN SCALE ESTABLISHING DIFFERENTIAL DELINQUENCY INVOLVEMENT WHICH IS TO BE CORRELATED WITH A VARIETY OF THEORETICALLY SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL VARIABLES. SWISS DATA ARE COMPARED WITH CANADIAN MATERIAL ON A SOCIAL CLASS BASIS. ALSO INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT IS JOHN CASPARTS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION.)

15128 L1
AUTHORS: HEINEMANN, L.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: DESIGN FOR DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER.
SOURCE: DEPT. OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, CANADA.
SOURCEID: BEGAN MAY 1, 1967. COMPLETED MAY 1, 1968.

THE PLANNED RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER IS TO BE A COMMUNITY-ORIENTED CORRECTIONS PROGRAM. PRIME EMPHASIS WILL BE ON SERVICE TO INDIVIDUALS DISCHARGED ON PAROLE. THE RESIDENCE WILL PROVIDE AN INTERMEDIATE STEP BETWEEN THE RELATIVELY DEPENDENT ENVIRONMENT OF THE INSTITUTION AND INDEPENDENT COMMUNITY RESIDENCE. THE PRIME GOAL IS TO FACILITATE THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE OFFENDER TO THE COMMUNITY TO WHICH HE IS RETURNING, AND TO ASSIST THE COMMUNITY IN MOBILIZING AND DEVELOPING ITS INTERNAL RESOURCES TO AID IN THE ASSIMILATION AND RETENTION OF ITS FORMER DELINQUENT MEMBER. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT ARE: (1) TO EFFECT MODIFICATION IN

BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES THROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF A NON-DELINQUENT PEER GROUP; (2) TO EVALUATE THE USE OF INTENSIVE SOCIAL CONTROL TECHNIQUES COMBINED WITH SUITABLE COMMUNITY RESOURCES; (3) TO INCREASE PROTECTION OF THE COMMUNITY'S INTERESTS; AND (4) TO INCREASE KNOWLEDGE OF THE ADJUSTMENT PROCESS THROUGH SYSTEMATIC COMPARISON OF EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: G. RUSSON, J. BEAMAN. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION.)

15129 L1
 AUTHORS: HOGARTH, JOHN.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROBATION.
 SOURCE: ONT. PROBATION OFF. ASSN.; CTR. OF CRIMINOLOGY, UNIV. OF TORONTO.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN NOVEMBER 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION NOVEMBER 1969.

PROBATION OFFICERS IN ONTARIO COMPLETED A STANDARDIZED ASSESSMENT FORM ON A SAMPLE OF 700 OFFENDERS WHO WERE EVENTUALLY PLACED ON PROBATION. IN EACH CASE, THE PROBATION OFFICER SUPERVISING THE OFFENDER AT THE DATE OF TERMINATION OF PROBATION COMPLETES A "TERMINATION REPORT" INDICATING THE NUMBER AND TYPES OF CONTACT WITH THE PROBATIONER AND SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN HIS MARITAL, OCCUPATIONAL AND RESIDENTIAL STATUS AS WELL AS CHANGES IN HIS ATTITUDES, RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS, ETC. USING A BASE EXPECTANCY TECHNIQUE, EFFORTS ARE MADE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE TYPE OF SUPERVISION GIVEN BY PROBATION OFFICERS OF DIFFERENT BACKGROUNDS, ATTITUDES, AND EXPERIENCE IN ANY WAY ALTERS THE SUCCESS RATE THAT COULD BE PREDICTED FROM THE EXPECTANCY SCORE, WHICH IS BASED SOLELY ON FACTORS RELATED TO THE PROBATIONER HIMSELF. THE DIMENSIONS OF THE TREATMENT SITUATION IN PROBATION ARE ASSUMED TO BE: (A) THE TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF CONTACT WITH THE PROBATION OFFICER; (B) THE BACKGROUNDS AND ATTITUDES OF THE PROBATION OFFICER; AND (C) THE ANCILLARY COMMUNITY RESOURCES UTILIZED. CRITERIA FOR SUCCESS OR FAILURE INCLUDE THE USUAL MEASURES OF RECIDIVISM, VIOLATIONS OF THE TERMS OF PROBATION, AND THE PERSONAL AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE PROBATIONER AS INDICATED BY A NUMBER OF OBJECTIVE FACTORS, SUCH AS MARITAL, OCCUPATIONAL, AND RESIDENTIAL STABILITY. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: BARBARA SCHLOSS, ANNETTE CLOUGH, PATRICIA JONES. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION.)

15130 L1
 AUTHORS: BARNES, A. JAMES.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: INDIANA JUDICIAL STUDY.
 SOURCE: INDIANA JUDICIAL STUDY COMMISSION, BUREAU OF BUSINESS RESEARCH, IND. UNIV.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1967. COMPLETED SEPTEMBER 1, 1968.

THE INDIANA JUDICIAL STUDY IS PART OF A SERIES OF EFFORTS THE INDIANA JUDICIAL STUDY COMMISSION HAS MADE TO COMPILE RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATE'S JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN ORDER TO EVALUATE IT AND RECOMMEND CHANGES. DATA WERE COLLECTED ABOUT NUMBERS AND TYPES OF CASES FILED; BACKLOGS; TIME REQUIRED TO PROCESS DIFFERENT TYPES OF CASES; AND COSTS OF OPERATING THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM. THE STUDY HOPES TO PROVIDE THE COMMISSION WITH COUNTY-BY-COUNTY PREDICTIONS OF FUTURE CASELOADS AND JUDICIAL REQUIREMENTS; A COST ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM; AND SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR REGULAR FUTURE REPORTING OF DATA TO THE COMMISSION. THE STUDY ALSO HOPES TO PROVIDE STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING WHEN NEW COURTS SHOULD BE SET UP AND FOR POSSIBLE SPECIALIZATION OF COURTS. INFORMATION COLLECTION BEGAN IN JUNE 1967; THE 1967-1968 SCHOOL YEAR WAS SPENT ANALYZING; AND THE SUMMER MONTHS OF 1968 WERE SPENT COMPILING THE FINAL REPORT FOR THE COMMISSION.

15131 L1
 AUTHORS: NEMETZ, WALTER C.

DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: CREATION OF MODEL PLANNING UNIT IN A
 MEDIUM-SIZED MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT.
 SOURCE: POLICE DEPT., CITY OF SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA; O.L.E.A., U.S.
 DEPT. OF JUSTICE.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN JUNE 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION JUNE 1969.

THE SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS DESIGNED A PROJECT AIMED AT DEMONSTRATING THE NEED, VALUE, AND UTILITY OF A PLANNING AND RESEARCH UNIT IN A MEDIUM-SIZED MUNICIPAL POLICE AGENCY. EMPHASIZING THE DEMONSTRATION ASPECT, THE APPLICANT OUTLINES THE FOLLOWING PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND SEQUENCE: SURVEY THE DEPARTMENT; ANALYZE FINDINGS; DETERMINE NEEDS BASED ON FINDINGS; DETERMINE PRIORITIES; DEVELOP PROCEDURES; DEVELOP A PROGRAM, ORGANIZE A UNIT, TRAIN PERSONNEL TO ENABLE THE DEPARTMENT TO PURSUE PLANNING AND RESEARCH ON A CONTINUING BASIS AFTER THIS PROJECT IS COMPLETED; KEEP APPROPRIATE RECORDS; AND PREPARE EVALUATION REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND OLEA. AN INDEXED MANUAL OF RULES AND PROCEDURES, PLANS FOR HANDLING DISASTERS AND CIVIL DISORDERS, AND POLICY DECISIONS REGARDING POLICE-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS ARE EXAMPLES OF DEPARTMENTAL NEEDS EXPECTED TO RECEIVE THE UNIT'S ATTENTION. A PLANNING DIRECTOR, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF DATA PROCESSING, PRACTICAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPERIENCE AND A RELATED COLLEGE DEGREE, WILL BE RECRUITED EXTERNALLY TO DIRECT THE UNIT ON A FULL-TIME BASIS. THE CHIEF OF POLICE, CERTAIN COMMAND PERSONNEL, AN IBM PROGRAMMER, AND A RECORDS SUPERVISOR WILL SERVE IN PART-TIME CAPACITIES.

15132 L1
 AUTHORS: GARMON, GILES.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: TEXAS ADULT PROBATION PROJECT.
 SOURCE: TEX. UNIV. LAW SCHOOL FOUND.; O.L.E.O., DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1, 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION FEBRUARY 1, 1970.

THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT TO WORK WITH THE ADULT OFFENDER WHO HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO PROBATION HAS THREE PURPOSES: (1) TO EXPERIMENT WITH THE USE OF TEAM VOLUNTEERS, PAID PROBATION TECHNICIANS COMING FROM THE EX-OFFENDER AND/OR POVERTY LEVELS, PAID AND VOLUNTEER SENIOR CITIZENS FOR EMPLOYMENT COUNSELING, AND STUDENTS; (2) TO EXPLORE THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE PROFESSIONAL PROBATION OFFICER, AND (3) TO INVOLVE CONCERNED CITIZENS IN VOLUNTEER, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND CONSULTATION ROLES AND THEREBY TEST WAYS TO REDUCE THE ISOLATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE AREA INCLUDES ONE METROPOLITAN COUNTY AND SIX RURAL COUNTIES IN CENTRAL TEXAS WITH EMPHASIS ON THE FELONY LEVEL, ALTHOUGH THE MISDEMEANOR LEVEL WILL BE TREATED IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA. BEING RESEARCHED ARE: (1) WAYS OF RECRUITING VOLUNTEERS AND PAID STAFF; (2) PROFILES OF CITIZENS INTERESTED IN BEING VOLUNTEERS IN ADMINISTRATIVE, ADVISORY AND DIRECT SERVICE WORK, EX-OFFENDERS AND "POVERTY AREA" INDIVIDUALS APPLYING FOR PAID PROBATION TECHNICIAN JOBS AND VOLUNTEERING, SENIOR CITIZENS APPLYING FOR PAID AND VOLUNTEER WORK AND STUDENTS FROM UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS DRAWN TO FIELD PRACTICE IN THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD, (3) PARTS OF THE JOB THAT CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY FACTORED OUT TO TEAM MEMBERS, (4) THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PREDICTIVE INSTRUMENT TO BE UTILIZED IN EVALUATION OF THE DIFFERENTIAL SUPERVISORY NEEDS OF THE CASELOAD, (5) TIME-COST FACTORS IN THE TASKS OF PROBATION WORK. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: BYRON FULLERTON; LORENA COATES; PAGE KEETON; MILLERD RUUD; JOHN COCOROS; JACK OTIS; TERRY JACKS; PAUL T. HUSER; MACE B. THURMAN; HAWTHORNE PHILLIPS; ROBERT SUTHERLAND.

15133 L1
 AUTHORS: MILLER, MARTIN G.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: EXAMINING ATTITUDINAL, PERCEPTUAL, AND VALUATIONAL DISPARITY BETWEEN POLICE, TEACHERS, AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS: AN EVALUATION OF A UNIQUE CITIZENSHIP PROGRAM FOR YOUTH.
 SOURCE: NAT. CENTER ON POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS, MICH. ST. UNIV.

SOURCEID: BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION JANUARY 1, 1969.

THIS PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO PROMOTE BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE POLICE AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH A CITIZENSHIP TRAINING COURSE. THE MAIN RESEARCH GOAL IS TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE THAT ATTEMPTS TO FORM AND CHANGE ATTITUDES, VALUES, AND PERCEPTION OF THE COMMUNITY AND THE SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE HYPOTHESIS IS THAT: THERE WILL BE MORE DIVERGENCE OF ATTITUDES BETWEEN POLICE, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS BEFORE THE CITIZENSHIP COURSE THAN AFTER; STUDENTS EXPERIENCING SUSTAINED CONTACT WITH THE POLICE INSTRUCTORS WILL CHANGE MORE FAVORABLY THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE, COURTS, AND THE LAW; STUDENT ATTITUDES WILL BE MORE POLARIZED AFTER THE PROGRAM; AND THERE WILL BE NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MIDDLECLASS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' AND WORKING-CLASS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE, COURTS AND THE LAW. EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM WILL BE BASED ON RESPONSES TO ATTITUDE SCALES BY PARTICIPATING STUDENTS, TEACHERS, AND POLICE OFFICERS.

15134 L1
AUTHORS: MCCAIN, R. RAY.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: STATE POLICE COMMAND MANAGEMENT SEMINARS.
SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE.
SOURCEID: BEGAN DECEMBER 1, 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION AUGUST 1, 1969.

THE STATE POLICE COMMAND MANAGEMENT SEMINARS, A COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AND THE STATE POLICE ORGANIZATIONS OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, WEST VIRGINIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, PENNSYLVANIA, AND NEW YORK, WILL BE PLANNED AS FOUR SESSIONS FOR 120 COMMAND-LEVEL STATE POLICE OFFICERS. THE PURPOSE IS TO IMPROVE THE ADMINISTRATIVE ABILITIES OF THE PARTICIPANTS. THE SEMINARS WILL BE INTERDISCIPLINARY IN NATURE AND WILL EMPLOY A VARIETY OF TRAINING TECHNIQUES INCLUDING LECTURE DISCUSSION, CASE STUDIES, ROLE PLAYING, AND OTHER STUDENT INVOLVEMENT PROJECTS. A PRE- AND POST-SEMINAR ASSESSMENT OF ATTITUDES AND A WEEK OF PROBLEM-SOLVING EXPERIENCE WITHIN COMMITTEE PROJECTS ARE NOTEWORTHY ASPECTS OF THE PROGRAM. ALSO PARTICIPATING IN THIS PROJECT IS PETER P. LEJINS.

15135 L1
AUTHORS: GREAT BRITAIN. HOME OFFICE.
TITLE: CRIMINAL STATISTICS; ENGLAND AND WALES, 1967.
SOURCEID: LONDON. H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE. 1968. 228 P. \$5.85.

STATISTICAL DATA RELATING TO CRIME AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IS GIVEN FOR THE YEAR 1967. THE REPORT DEALS WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, 1950-1967; INDICTABLE AND NON-INDICTABLE OFFENSES, INCLUDING THE SEX AND AGE OF PERSONS FOUND GUILTY IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN VARIOUS OFFENSE GROUPS; WITH PERSONS CAUTIONED BY THE POLICE, LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS, THE NUMBER OF APPEALS, PROBATION STATISTICS, THE NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS AND THEIR RESULTS, THE EXERCISE OF THE PREROGATIVE OF MERCY, THE AMOUNT OF LEGAL AID PROVIDED, AND WITH PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS, EXTRADITION AND FUGITIVE OFFENDERS.

15136 L1
AUTHORS: DENNIS, FLOYD.
TITLE: THE MENTALLY RETARDED PUBLIC OFFENDER AND THE LAW. (UNPUBLISHED PAPER).
SOURCEID: TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, 1968. 25 P. Mimeo.

EXPERTS DISAGREE AS TO THE PURPOSE OF PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATION OF SOCIETY'S LAWS, BUT A MAJOR GOAL OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS IS TO REDUCE FUTURE CRIME RATES. THE MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER IS JUST AS

PRONE TO RECIDIVISM AS ARE OTHER OFFENDERS. MENTAL RETARDATION INVOLVES LOW INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING AS WELL AS A LIMITED ABILITY TO ADAPT TO ENVIRONMENTAL DEMANDS. THERE ARE VARIOUS DEGREES OF RETARDATION RANGING FROM MILDLY RETARDED, COMPRISING ABOUT 83 PERCENT OF ALL RETARDES, TO PROFOUNDLY RETARDED. RETARDATION MAY REFER TO ORGANIC OR CONGENITAL IMPAIRMENT OR TO ENVIRONMENTAL, SENSORY OR EMOTIONAL DEPRIVATION. BOTH TYPES ARE, FOR DIFFERENT REASONS, UNABLE TO CONCEPTUALIZE ADEQUATELY OR DISCRIMINATE, TO DELAY REWARDS, OR TO ADAPT APPROPRIATELY. IN THE CASE OF THE ORGANICALLY RETARDED, PREVENTION OF DEVIANCY REQUIRES INCREASED COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE AND UNDERSTANDING. FOR THE DEPRIVED, EARLY INTERVENTION PROGRAMS ARE NEEDED TO PROVIDE THE CHILD WITH MAXIMUM OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT. A MULTI-DISCIPLINE DIAGNOSIS AND EVALUATION CENTER COULD BE ESTABLISHED TO REFER DELINQUENTS WHO ARE SUSPECTED RETARDES TO A TEAM OF PROFESSIONALS WHO WOULD EVALUATE THEIR ABILITY TO ADAPT IN HOME LIFE, EDUCATIONAL LIFE, AT WORK, AND IN SOCIAL-RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES. PLANNED PROGRAMMING FOR HANDLING CASES IN THE COMMUNITY SHOULD BE DEVISED TO UTILIZE ALL AVAILABLE SERVICES INSTEAD OF IMMEDIATE COMMITMENT TO AN INSTITUTION. (22 REFERENCES)

15137 L1
 AUTHORS: CASE, JOHN D.
 TITLE: AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION SELF-EVALUATION PROJECT
 AT BUCKS COUNTY PRISON, DOYLESTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.
 SOURCEID: NO. AUGUST 1968. NO PAGING. Mimeo.

THIS REPORT IS A GRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF THE BUCKS COUNTY (PENNSYLVANIA) PRISON EVALUATION OF PRISON POLICIES AND PRACTICES. TWENTY-FOUR AREAS WERE EVALUATED, RANGING FROM FOOD SERVICES TO COUNSELING AND THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM. EACH DEPARTMENT IS COMPARED WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND WITH THE IDEAL SO THAT THE ADMINISTRATOR CAN DETERMINE IN WHICH AREAS IMPROVEMENTS ARE NEEDED.

15138 L1
 AUTHORS: CASPER, JOSEPH J.
 TITLE: MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITY: POLICE AND CITIZEN (PAPER GIVEN AT THE NEW JERSEY STATE ASSOCIATION CHIEFS OF POLICE MEETING ON JUNE 17, 1968 AT SILVER LAKE, N.J.).
 SOURCE: LAW AND ORDER.
 SOURCEID: 16191:24-28, 30, 91, 1968.

IN A DEMOCRACY, DOMESTIC ORDER AND PEACE CANNOT BE ACHIEVED BY THE RESTRAINT AND PRESSURE OF THE LAW ALONE. LAW OBSERVANCE BY CITIZENS IS VITAL TO THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER. CITIZENS HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY FOR PREVENTING CRIME AND THEIR RIGHTS IMPLY CORRELATIVE DUTIES. THE AMERICAN SYSTEM IS BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT PROFESSIONAL POLICE WILL BE FULLY SUPPORTED IN THEIR EFFORTS TO PREVENT AND CONTROL CRIME AND CIVIL DISORDERS. CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IS INEXCUSABLE. THE FACT THAT A PERSON SINCERELY BELIEVES A STANDING LAW IS MORALLY WRONG IS NO MORE A LEGAL EXCUSE FOR WILLFUL DISOBEDIENCE OF ITS COMMAND THAN IGNORANCE OF THE LAW IS A DEFENSE TO A CRIMINAL CHARGE IN COURT. ALL LAWS MUST BE OBEYED OR CHANGED THROUGH THE PROPER PROCEDURES.

15139 L1
 AUTHORS: FAGERSTROM, DOROTHY.
 TITLE: THE ABC'S OF ALCOHOLISM.
 SOURCE: LAW AND ORDER.
 SOURCEID: 16191:42-44, 93, 1968.

THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE DEBATE AS TO WHETHER ALCOHOLISM IS A MEDICAL, SOCIAL, OR LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEM. STUDIES INDICATE THAT MORE THAN 70 PERCENT OF PROBLEM DRINKERS ARE RESIDENTS OF GOOD NEIGHBORHOODS AND RESPECTED MEMBERS OF THEIR COMMUNITY. ALCOHOLISM IS USUALLY A MIDDLE-AGE PROBLEM AS IT USUALLY TAKES A NUMBER OF YEARS TO PROGRESS THROUGH THE SIX STAGES OF ALCOHOL USE: (1) THE OCCASIONAL SOCIAL DRINKER; (2) THE REGULAR SOCIAL DRINKER; (3) THE ALCOHOL-DEPENDENT PERSON; (4) THE ADDICTIVE DRINKER; (5) THE TRUE

ALCOHOLIC PERSON; AND (6) THE PHYSICALLY AND PSYCHOLOGICALLY DEGENERATE ALCOHOLIC. THE ALCOHOLIC GENERALLY HAS GROWN UP IN AN UNDEMONSTRATIVE HOME ATMOSPHERE, OR AN ALCOHOLIC FAMILY, AND WAS JNDISCIPLINED DURING ADOLESCENCE. HE GENERALLY ADJUSTS POORLY TO SCHOOL, WORK, SOCIAL OBLIGATIONS, AND MARRIAGE. A PERSONALITY PRONE TO ALCOHOLISM WILL BECOME AN ALCOHOLIC WHERE LACK OF PURPOSE, PROLONGED FRUSTRATION, OR CHRONIC EMOTIONAL AND PHYSICAL DISTRESS ARE PRESENT. WHILE MOST PEOPLE AGREE THAT ALCOHOLISM IS AN ILLNESS AND SHOULD BE HANDLED BY TREATMENT CENTERS, THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH FACILITIES OR PERSONNEL FOR EITHER SHORT- OR LONG-TERM TREATMENT. IN A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL, THE DRIVER IS AN ALCOHOL-DEPENDENT PERSON RATHER THAN A SOCIAL DRINKER. ONE WAY TO REDUCE ALCOHOLISM IS THROUGH THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE CONCERNING ITS DANGERS.

15140 L1
 AUTHORS: PHALAN, REED T.
 TITLE: "YOU'RE UNDER ARREST HALT OR I'LL...(DO WHAT?)."
 SOURCE: LAW AND ORDER.
 SOURCEID: 16(9):70, 72, 74-78, 1968.

THE MERITS OF THE RULE WHICH AUTHORIZES A POLICE OFFICER TO USE DEADLY FORCE IF NECESSARY IN THE LAWFUL ARREST OF A FELON HAS BEEN DEBATED FOR CENTURIES. THE REVISION OF THE NEW YORK STATE PENAL CODE EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1967, NARROWS THE TRADITIONAL FLEEING - FELON RULE TO APPLY ONLY WHEN THE OFFENDER USES OR THREATENS DEADLY OR SERIOUS FORCE. THE AMENDED RULE (MARCH, 1968) APPLIES WHEN THE SUSPECT IS ARMED OR THREATENS TO USE FORCE IN RESISTING ARREST. A STRONG ARGUMENT CAN BE MADE FOR RESTRICTING THIS COMMON LAW RULE, BUT MANY OF THE ARGUMENTS FOR DISALLOWING POLICE AUTHORITY AT THE TIME OF ARREST ARE BASED ON AN IRRELEVANT ISSUE OF WHETHER SUCH "PUNISHMENT" CAN BE EFFECTED, EVEN THOUGH IT IS DISPROPORTIONATE TO THE ALLEGED OFFENSE. THE POLICE OFFICER'S JOB IS NOT TO DETERMINE GUILT OR INFLECT PUNISHMENT BUT TO BRING SUSPECTS BEFORE THE COURT. THE EVASION OF ARREST BY THE GUILTY ENDANGERS SOCIETY TO SUCH A DEGREE THAT LAW REQUIRES ALL PERSONS, WHETHER INNOCENT OR GUILTY, TO SUBMIT TO LAWFUL ARREST. THE BURDEN IS ON THE SUSPECT; A RECALCITRANT INDIVIDUAL ASSUMES A RISK OF SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES IF HE REFUSES. WHEN THE DIFFERING ROLES OF THE POLICE AND THE COURTS ARE CLARIFIED IT BECOMES EVIDENT THAT THE MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT WHICH CAN BE INFLECTED ON A PERSON CONVICTED OF A GIVEN CRIME DOES NOT LIMIT THE FORCE WHICH CAN LAWFULLY AND MORALLY BE USED TO ARREST A PERSON SUSPECTED OF THAT CRIME. (9 REFERENCES)

15141 L1
 AUTHORS: TURNER, V. SIMPSON.
 TITLE: POLICE WORK IN THE GHETTO.
 SOURCE: LAW AND ORDER.
 SOURCEID: 16(9):80, 82, 1968.

OF THE MANY PROBLEMS FACING THE POLICE IN GHETTO AREAS, ONE OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING IS THE LACK OF RESPECT FOR POLICE OFFICERS. TO UPGRADE THEIR IMAGE IN GHETTO AREAS, POLICE OFFICERS MUST CONSCIENTIOUSLY ENFORCE THE LAW WHILE RESPECTING THE RIGHTS OF LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS. THEY SHOULD BECOME KNOWN TO RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS AND SHOULD BE POLITE AND COURTEOUS TO THE PUBLIC. PREVENTIVE POLICING SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED. THE POLICE SHOULD WORK WITH COMMUNITY RESIDENTS TO PREVENT CRIME AND CIVIL DISORDER.

15142 L1
 AUTHORS: MELCHIONNE, THERESA.
 TITLE: COMMUNITY RELATIONS: DYNAMIC POLICE-COMMUNITY DIALOGUES.
 SOURCE: LAW AND ORDER.
 SOURCEID: 16(9):94-95, 1968.

TWO YEARS AGO THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED A SPECIALIZED COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT. COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICERS RESPOND TO ALL POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS DISRUPTIVE NEIGHBORHOOD INCIDENTS, SEEK OUT LOCAL LEADERSHIP, AND WORK COOPERATIVELY WITH

RESIDENTS AND LOCAL PRECINCT PERSONNEL TO ACHIEVE EQUITABLE RESOLUTIONS. MONTHLY MEETINGS OF LOCAL PRECINCT COMMUNITY COUNCILS PROVIDE A FORUM FOR PUBLIC EVALUATION OF POLICE EFFECTIVENESS AND ASSESSMENT OF NEIGHBORHOOD NEEDS. A SERIES OF POLICE-YOUTH DIALOGUE PROGRAMS INVOLVING SIX PRECINCTS ARE BEING HELD, AND A NUMBER OF CAREER TRAINING PROGRAMS BY THE MORGAN TRUST CO. AND STANDARD OIL CO., FOR EXAMPLE, HAVE BEEN INITIATED FOR UNEMPLOYED OR DISADVANTAGED YOUTHS.

15143 L1
AUTHORS: TURNER, WILLIAM W.
TITLE: THE POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, G. P. PUTNAM, 1968. 319 P. \$6.95.

THE RELUCTANCE OF THE POLICE TO ADAPT TO CHANGING SOCIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS IS SUPPORTED BY THEIR TURN-BACK-THE-CLOCK IDEOLOGY, THEIR ANIMOSITY TOWARD POLITICAL AND RACIAL MINORITY GROUPS, AND THEIR IDENTIFICATION WITH CHAUVINISTIC ORGANIZATIONS. THE DILEMMA OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IS THAT WITH AN ACCELERATING CRIME RATE, THE NUMBER OF CRIMES SOLVED REMAINS STATIC. THE "CRIME GAP" IS AGGRAVATED BY THE PRESSURES OF SOCIETY TO PUT A STOP TO VIOLENCE IN THE STREETS AND TO RESORT TO ILLEGAL POLICE METHODS. IT IS SYMPTOMATIC OF THEIR INCREASING PERPLEXITY OVER HOW TO COPE WITH TODAY'S CRIME. EXAMINATION OF THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK, LOS ANGELES, PHILADELPHIA, SAN FRANCISCO, CHICAGO, OAKLAND, BERKELEY, DALLAS, AND NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENTS REVEALS RACIAL PREJUDICE AMONG POLICEMEN, RESISTANCE TO THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, AND CLANISH HOSTILITY TOWARD CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS. THE POLICE MENTALITY, ORGANIZATION, ADMINISTRATION, AND THE UNACKNOWLEDGED BUT POWERFUL POLICE LOBBY IN WASHINGTON, D. C. ARE ALSO TREATED.

15144 L1
AUTHORS: NEW ZEALAND. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
TITLE: 'REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1968.
SOURCEID: WELLINGTON, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, 1968. 28 P.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REVIEWS THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PENAL DIVISION INCLUDING DATA ON THE PRISON AND BORSTAL POPULATION, ESCAPES, PROBATION, PERIODIC DETENTION, WORK RELEASE, PAROLE, HOME LEAVE FOR FIRST OFFENDERS, PRISON INDUSTRIES, RECRUITMENT AND STAFF TRAINING. OTHER CHAPTERS INCLUDE THE IMPRISONMENT OF DEBTORS, DAY FINES, LAW REFORM, MARRIAGE GUIDANCE, AND PATENTS.

15145 L1
AUTHORS: PARSONAGE, WILLIAM H.
TITLE: CORRECTIONS AT THE CROSSROADS: THE NEED FOR CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS.
SOURCE: THE QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 25(2):62-67, 1968.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE HAS ARRIVED AT THE "CROSSROADS" EITHER TO CONTROL CRIME EXCLUSIVELY THROUGH THE POLICE, COURTS AND CORRECTIONS, OR TO DEVELOP MEANINGFUL WAYS TO INVOLVE SCHOOLS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AGENCIES, PRIVATE GROUPS, AND INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS IN CRIME PREVENTION. RECOMMENDATIONS OUTLINED REGARD SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS WHICH CITIZEN GROUPS COULD PERFORM, PARTICULARLY TO STRENGTHEN COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE OFFENDER AND THE COMMUNITY.

15146 L1
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.
TITLE: CALIFORNIA PRISONERS 1964, 1965 AND 1966: SUMMARY STATISTICS OF FELON PRISONERS AND PAROLEES.
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 1968. 155 P.

CALIFORNIA PRISONERS PRESENTS STATE-WIDE STATISTICAL DATA ON FELONS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS; A POPULATION WHICH INCLUDES FELONS, YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS, NARCOTIC

ADDICTS RECEIVED AS CIVIL COMMITMENTS, AND PERSONS TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER AGENCIES. THE FIRST CHAPTER PRESENTS MOVEMENT DATA ON ALL OF THESE GROUPS. THE FELON POPULATION AND MOVEMENT ARE ANALYZED IN THE REMAINDER OF THE BOOK. TABLES PRESENT THE NUMBER OF FELONS NEWLY RECEIVED FROM COURT, THEIR OFFENSE, COUNTY OF COMMITMENT, AGE AT ADMISSION, PRISON RECORD, TIME IN STATE BEFORE OFFENSE, EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT, AND RECORD OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION. ALSO INCLUDED ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF FELONS IN PRISON, FELONS RELEASED FROM PRISON, FELONS ON PAROLE, FELONS DISCHARGED FROM PAROLE, AND FELONS, RETURNED TO PRISON.

15147 L1
 AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS; HIMELSON, ALFRED N.;
 THOMA, BLANCHE M.
 TITLE: RESEARCH REPORT NO. 25: NARCOTIC TREATMENT CONTROL
 PROGRAM (PHASE III).
 SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 1968. 92
 P.

THE NARCOTIC TREATMENT CONTROL PROGRAM INVOLVING 325 SUBJECTS RELEASED ON PAROLE DURING 1965, EXPERIMENTED WITH CASELOAD SIZE AND CONDITIONS OF RELEASE FROM PRISON. ONE HUNDRED EIGHT SUBJECTS WERE FIRST SENT TO THE NARCOTIC TREATMENT CONTROL UNIT AT THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE FOR MEN FOR ORIENTATION AND TREATMENT PRIOR TO THEIR RELEASE ON PAROLE. TWO HUNDRED TWENTY-SEVEN SUBJECTS WERE PAROLED IN THE USUAL MANNER FROM VARIOUS INSTITUTES. OF THOSE, 137 SUBJECTS WERE SUPERVISED BY PAROLE AGENTS CARRYING 15 CASES AND RECEIVED GROUP COUNSELING WHEREAS, 198 WERE SUPERVISED BY AGENTS CARRYING 45 CASES AND DID NOT RECEIVE GROUP COUNSELING. THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN OUTCOME AFTER ONE YEAR BETWEEN THE 15-MAN AND 45-MAN CASELOAD PROGRAMS. OFFENDERS IMMEDIATELY RELEASED FROM PRISON DID SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER ON PAROLE THAN THOSE SENT TO THE NARCOTIC TREATMENT CONTROL UNIT PRIOR TO THEIR RELEASE ON PAROLE.

15148 L1
 AUTHORS: INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE.
 TITLE: THE POLICE YEARBOOK, 1968. (74TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN
 KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, SEPT. 9-14, 1967).
 SOURCEID: WASH., D.C., INTL. ASSOC. OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 1968. 399P.

THIS BOOK CONTAINS THE PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE 74TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE IACP IN KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI IN SEPTEMBER 1967. SOME OF THE SUBJECTS COVERED IN THE PAPERS INCLUDE: POLICE MANAGEMENT-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS; THE ROLE OF COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT; POLICE COMMUNICATIONS; SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AUTO THEFT; ALIENATION OF YOUTH; FEDERAL LEGISLATION; COMMUNITY TENSIONS AND CIVIL DISORDERS; CRIME PREVENTION; MASS MEDIA; TRAFFIC SAFETY; RIOTS AND CROWD CONTROL; AND EDUCATION OF POLICE. PARTIAL CONTENTS: ADMINISTRATION; CRIME CONTROL; INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS; PUBLIC RELATIONS; STATE AND PROVINCIAL POLICE; TRAINING AND EDUCATION.

15149 L1
 AUTHORS: GOLDBERG, ARTHUR J.
 TITLE: CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN TIMES OF STRESS.
 SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
 SOURCEID: 52(2):54-56, 1968.

THE TROUBLES OF OUR CITIES SHOULD SERVE TO REMIND US THAT LAW RESTS ON MUCH MORE THAN COERCION. LAW MUST HAVE POLICE POWER, BUT IT IS BY NO MEANS SYNONYMOUS OR COTERMINOUS WITH POLICE POWER. IT IS MUCH LARGER IN ITS CONCEPTION AND ITS REACH. ALL THE POLICE POWER IN CREATION COULD NOT LONG UPHOLD A SYSTEM OF LAW THAT DID NOT MEET THE REASONABLE EXPECTATIONS AND LEGITIMATE NEEDS OF PEOPLE AND CORRECT THEIR LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT WE RECOGNIZE THAT IF THE LAW IS REALLY TO COME TO GRIPS WITH THE PROBLEMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND POVERTY, IT MUST MAKE ITSELF FELT NOT AT THE END OF THE POLICEMAN'S NIGHTSTICK, BUT RATHER IN JUST AND EQUITABLE PROVISIONS FOR THE RIGHTING OF WRONGS. MUCH OF THE ANSWER TO THE CONDITIONS WHICH BREED CRIME LIE IN THE LAW: NOT THE LAW OF THE

POLICE BLOTTER BUT THE LAWS THAT GOVERN EDUCATION, JOBS, HOUSING AND PUBLIC FACILITIES OF ALL KINDS.

15150 L1
AUTHORS: BROWNELL, HERRBERT.
TITLE: TO BUILD A BETTER JUDICIARY: THE SNEED PLAN FOR OKLAHOMA.
SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
SOURCEID: 52(2):61-64, 1968.

THE SNEED PLAN, IF ADOPTED, WILL GIVE OKLAHOMA THE BEST FRAMEWORK OF ANY STATE FOR MODERN, INDEPENDENT JUDICIAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT. UNDER THE SNEED PLAN JUDGES ARE TO BE SELECTED BY A COMMISSION OF COMPETENT AND KNOWLEDGEABLE PEOPLE RATHER THAN ELECTED. IT WILL EXTEND THE EXISTING MERIT PLAN FOR JUDGES OF THE HIGHER COURTS TO THE TRIAL COURTS.

15151 L1
AUTHORS: TRUAX, LYLE H.
TITLE: STRUCTURING THE SENTENCE.
SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
SOURCEID: 52(2):65-70, 1968.

ONE REASON WHY WE ARE SO INEFFECTIVE IN OUR EFFORTS TO REFORM VIOLATORS IS THAT WE PLACE TOO MUCH EMPHASIS UPON THE TRIAL AND TOO LITTLE UPON THE SENTENCING IN MISDEMEANOR COURTS. IN CONTROLLING CRIME, THE SENTENCE IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PHASE OF THE JUDGE'S WORK. IN STRUCTURING THE SENTENCE, IT IS IMPORTANT TO REALIZE THAT EVERY SENTENCE HAS TWO PRIMARY PURPOSES. ONE IS TO DETER OTHERS FROM COMMITTING A CRIME. THE OTHER IS TO REFORM OR CHANGE THE OFFENDER, SO THAT HE WILL NOT CONTINUE TO VIOLATE THE LAW. EACH OF THESE TWO PURPOSES ARE EQUAL IN IMPORTANCE. AMONG SECONDARY PURPOSES WHICH MAY BE INVOLVED IN SENTENCING ARE COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING STATUTES AND RESTITUTION. THE VALUE OF A JUDGE'S SENTENCES DEPENDS UPON HOW WELL HE CHOOSES BETWEEN THE SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES: FINE, JAIL SENTENCE, SUSPENDED SENTENCE OR PROBATION. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE DEFENDANT UNDERSTANDS THE SENTENCE. THE JUDGE SHOULD BE ABLE TO SECURE THE HELP OF COMMUNITY SERVICES, THE DEFENDANT'S FAMILY, AND EMPLOYER TO MOTIVATE REFORM AND CHANGE LIVING PATTERNS WHICH MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

15152 L1
AUTHORS: KING, SAMUEL P.
TITLE: THE ROLE OF THE COURT IN TREATMENT OF THE ADDICTED OR MENTALLY ILL.
SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
SOURCEID: 52(2):71-72, 1968.

SINCE JANUARY 1, 1968, IT IS NO LONGER POSSIBLE IN HAWAII TO OBTAIN A COURT ORDER REQUIRING PERSONS WHO ARE MENTALLY ILL OR HABITUATED TO THE EXCESSIVE USE OF DRUGS OR ALCOHOL TO BE HOSPITALIZED EXCEPT IN CONNECTION WITH A CRIMINAL OR JUVENILE ACTION. UNDER HAWAII'S NEW ACT 259 INITIAL ADMISSION TO A LICENSED PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY OF SUCH A PERSON IS EFFECTED SOLELY BY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE PSYCHIATRIC FACILITY INVOLVED, OR HIS DEPUTY, AND LICENSED PHYSICIANS, WITH AN OCCASIONAL EXTRA PARTY AS AN APPLICANT. THERE IS NO COURT INVOLVEMENT.

15153 L1
AUTHORS: STAFFORD, CHARLES F.
TITLE: THE PUBLIC'S VIEW OF THE JUDICIAL ROLE.
SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
SOURCEID: 52(2):73-77, 1968.

RECENT SURVEYS INDICATE THAT THE PUBLIC HAS BECOME DUBIOUS OF THE JUDGMENT, ABILITY, EFFICIENCY, AND EVEN THE INTEGRITY OF THE JUDICIARY. THE ANSWER TO THIS PUBLIC ATTITUDE REQUIRES AN AGONIZING REAPPRAISAL OF OUR CONDUCT AS INDIVIDUAL JUDGES. TRUE UNDERSTANDING AND RESPECT FOR THE JUDICIARY CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY AS A PUBLIC RESPONSE TO OUR INTEGRITY, IMPARTIALITY, FAIR PLAY, CONSCIENTIOUS

ATTENTION TO DUTY, AND SIMPLE COURTESY. PUBLIC ESTEEM WILL NOT BE REGAINED, UNTIL EACH JUDGE IS WILLING TO ACCEPT PERSONAL ACCOUNTABILITY AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF HIS RESPONSIBILITIES. IT IS THE DUTY OF ALL JUDGES TO ENSURE A PUBLIC TRIAL CONDUCTED WITH DIGNITY AND DESIGNED TO ASCERTAIN THE TRUTH. IF WE FAIL IN THIS, NEITHER PUBLIC RELATIONS EXPERTS NOR JUDICIAL REFORMERS WILL BE ABLE TO RESTORE OUR TARNISHED IMAGE.

15154 L1
AUTHORS: NEW YORK (STATE). JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON CRIME, ITS CAUSES, CONTROL, AND EFFECT ON SOCIETY.
TITLE: DRUG ABUSE PROBLEM AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT STONY BROOK.
SOURCEID: ALBANY, NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE, 1968. 33 P.

ON JANUARY 15, 1968, 21 WARRANTS OF ARRESTS AND FOUR SEARCH WARRANTS WERE ISSUED BY THE SUFFOLK COUNTY GRAND JURY TO 38 PERSONS INDICTED FOR CRIMES INVOLVING VIOLATIONS OF STATE LAWS RELATIVE TO THE SALE OF PROHIBITED DRUGS. AS A RESULT OF THE PUBLICITY WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE INCIDENT, SENATOR LEON E. GIUFFREDA OF SUFFOLK COUNTY DEMANDED, ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE THAT THE NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE BEGIN A GENERAL INVESTIGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY DRUG PROBLEM BY A DETAILED EXAMINATION OF THE PAST EVENTS AT THE STONY BROOK CAMPUS. FIVE PUBLIC HEARINGS WERE HELD AND A TOTAL OF 29 WITNESSES WERE CALLED TO TESTIFY. AN APPENDIX INCLUDES CORRESPONDENCE FROM JOHN S. TOLL, PRESIDENT OF STONY BROOK, TO JOHN HUGHES, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

15155 L1
AUTHORS: NEW YORK (STATE). COMMISSION OF CORRECTION.
TITLE: MINIMUM STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF COUNTY JAILS AND PENITENTIARIES.
SOURCEID: ALBANY, STATE COMMISSION OF CORRECTION, 1968. 36 P. MIMED.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS GUIDE IS FOURFOLD: (1) TO INTERPRET AND EXPAND UPON MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR TREATMENT PROGRAMS WHICH ARE SET FORTH IN GENERAL TERMS IN THE REVISED COMMISSION OF CORRECTION BOOKLET "REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF COUNTY JAILS AND PENITENTIARIES." IT IS CONSIDERED VERY IMPORTANT THAT TREATMENT NOT BE ATTACKED PIECEMEAL AND THAT THERE BE UNIFORMITY OF ACTION AND GENERAL AGREEMENT IN GOALS AND PROCEDURES SO THAT THERE WILL BE A MINIMUM OF CONFUSION AND MISUNDERSTANDING, AND AT THE SAME TIME, A COMPLIANCE WITH THE INTENT OF THE LAW; (2) TO PROVIDE SUGGESTIONS BASED ON EXPERIENCE AND STATEWIDE OBSERVATION WHICH WILL AID IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A TREATMENT PROGRAM IN A LOCAL PENAL FACILITY, OR WOULD SERVE AS A GUIDELINE IN THE REVISION OR EXPANSION OF ONE ALREADY IN EXISTENCE; (3) TO SERVE AS A PROCEDURAL REFERENCE FOR THOSE IN AUTHORITY WHO MAY NOT BE AWARE OF THE NECESSARY STEPS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROGRAM, AND TO FILL A GAP CAUSED BY THE LACK OF PRECEDENTS; AND (4) TO EMPHASIZE THE DESIRABILITY OF USING INITIATIVE AND INGENUITY BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN UTILIZING AVAILABLE CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL AND THE RESOURCES OF THE COMMUNITY.

15156 L1
AUTHORS: HALL, JEROME.
TITLE: SCIENCE AND MORALITY OF CRIMINAL LAW.
SOURCE: ARIZONA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 9(3):360-371, 1968.

CRIMINAL LAW IS COMPOSED OF RULES, DOCTRINES, AND PRINCIPLES. THE RULES SPECIFY WHAT DISTINGUISHES EACH CRIME. THE DOCTRINES, E.G., INSANITY, QUALIFY AND LIMIT ALL THE RULES. THE PRINCIPLES, E.G., MENS REA, ARE IDEAS THAT PERMEATE THE ENTIRE CORPUS OF THE CRIMINAL LAW. THIS THEORY OF CRIMINAL LAW DOES NOT, HOWEVER, INCLUDE: (1) "STRICT LIABILITY" OR "ACTION AT PERIL", WHERE PUNITIVE-SOUNDING SANCTIONS ARE IMPOSED REGARDLESS OF ANY MENS REA; AND (2) THE INADVERTENTLY NEGLIGENT HARMDOER BECAUSE MENS REA IS RESTRICTED TO INTENTIONALITY OR RECKLESSNESS, TO VOLUNTARY HARM-DOING.

15157 L1
 AUTHORS: NEW YORK (STATE). NARCOTIC ADDICTION CONTROL COMMISSION;
 GLASER, DANIEL; INCARDI, JAMES; BABST, DEAN.
 TITLE: LATER HEROIN USE BY ADOLESCENT MARIHUANA AND HEROIN USERS,
 AND BY NON-DRUG USING ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, 1968. 13 P.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO INVESTIGATE THE EXTENT TO WHICH MARIHUANA USE LEADS TO HEROIN USE; THE EXTENT TO WHICH ADOLESCENT HEROIN USE IS CONTINUED IN ADULTHOOD; AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH ADOLESCENT NON-DRUG DELINQUENCY IS FOLLOWED BY ADDICTION IN ADULTHOOD. THE SAMPLE WAS TAKEN FROM RECORDS OF THE NEW YORK CITY YOUTH COUNSEL BUREAU, AND IT INCLUDED ALL MALES REFERRED TO THE BUREAU FOR ALLEGED USE OF MARIHUANA IN 1957 AND 1962. THE SAME SAMPLE WAS CHECKED EARLY IN 1968, TO PROVIDE A FIVE AND TEN YEAR FOLLOW-UP COMPARISON. THE BASIC FINDINGS INDICATE THAT HALF OF THE MALE ADOLESCENT HEROIN USERS HAD A HEROIN RECORD FIVE OR TEN YEARS LATER, AND ABOUT 40 PERCENT OF THE MARIHUANA USERS ACQUIRED A HEROIN RECORD IN THIS FOLLOW-UP PERIOD. HIGHER RATES OF SUBSEQUENT HEROIN USAGE WERE FOUND FOR THE NON-DRUG INVOLVED ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS WHO WERE NEGRO OR PUERTO RICAN, WHO HAD TWO OR MORE CODEFENDANTS, WHO HAD PRIOR REFERRALS TO COURT, OR WHO HAD DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL. THESE CHARACTERISTICS DID NOT MARKEDLY AFFECT THE SUBSEQUENT HEROIN RATE FOR ADOLESCENT OR MARIHUANA USERS. THERE WAS A SLIGHT INVERSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AT ADOLESCENT RECORD AND SUBSEQUENT HEROIN USE FOR ALL SAMPLES. THE FACT THAT THESE RATES OF LATER HEROIN USE ARE HIGHER THAN THOSE FOUND IN THE FEW SOMEWHAT COMPARABLE STUDIES ELSEWHERE IS ASCRIBED TO THE HIGHER CONCENTRATION OF HEROIN USAGE IN NEW YORK CITY. (13 REFERENCES)

15158 L1
 AUTHORS: LINCOLN, JAMES H.
 TITLE: THE ANATOMY OF A RIOT.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, MCGRAW-HILL, 1968. 206 P. \$5.95.

THE AUTHOR, AS THE JUDGE WHO HAD EXCLUSIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOTH THE JUDICIAL DECISIONS AND THE HOUSING OF JUVENILE RIOTERS IN THE 1967 DETROIT RIOTS, PROVIDES FIRST-HAND INFORMATION IN REGARD TO HOW THE RIOT STARTED, HOW IT COULD HAVE BEEN PREVENTED, WHO WAS INVOLVED, AND HOW THEY WERE TREATED. COMPREHENSIVE PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING JUVENILES BROUGHT TO COURT OR TO YOUTH HOMES DURING A RIOT ARE PRESENTED AND METHODS OF DEALING WITH THE CRISES CONFRONTING THE UNITED STATES ARE DISCUSSED. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION; JUDICIAL AND CUSTODIAL HANDLING OF JUVENILES DURING RIOT; THE ARC OF IT; APPENDICES.

15159 L1
 AUTHORS: NEW JERSEY. DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES.
 TITLE: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN'S SERVICES.
 SOURCE: WELFARE REPORTER.
 SOURCEID: 19(3):1-59, 1968.

A COMMITTEE WAS SET UP TO INVESTIGATE AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEW JERSEY STATE PROGRAMS OF SERVICES TO CHILDREN. IT WAS FOUND THAT IN 1964-1965, 24 STATES SPENT MORE FOR CHILD SERVICES THAN NEW JERSEY. THERE IS NO STATE RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTION FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN OVER 12 YEARS OF AGE, FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN, FOR DEAF CHILDREN WITH EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS, NOR AFTER-CARE FOSTER HOMES FOR CHILDREN PAROLED FROM REFORM SCHOOLS. CHILDREN IN MOST STATE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVE LITTLE EDUCATION. MANY STAFF POSITIONS REMAIN UNFILLED BECAUSE SALARIES ARE INADEQUATE. THE STATE MUST RECOGNIZE ITS PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THESE SERVICES. A SPECIAL DIVISION OF SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND YOUTH SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED. THIS DIVISION SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INTAKE AND REFERRAL OF ALL CHILDREN AND YOUTHS REQUIRING SERVICES, REGARDLESS OF WHICH DIVISION WILL ACTUALLY FURNISH THE SERVICES. THE CHILD SHOULD BE ADMITTED TO THE INSTITUTION WHICH BEST MEETS HIS NEEDS, REGARDLESS OF THE DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY OF THE INSTITUTION OR THE PRIMARY

DIAGNOSIS OF THE CHILD. IMPROVEMENTS IN FACILITIES AND IN MAINTENANCE, EXPANDED DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES, AND MORE DAY CARE CENTERS ARE NEEDED. THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THE ENFORCEMENT OF STATUTES CONCERNING DETENTION OF JUVENILES. THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF STATE INSTITUTIONS MUST BE IMPROVED AND SIGNIFICANT REFORM OF THE JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM EFFECTED. (28 REFERENCES)

15160 L1
AUTHORS: Khabibullin, M.; Malkov, V.
TITLE: /OTGRANICHENIE POVTORNYKH PRESTUPLENIY OT PRODDOLZHAENIYKH./
RTITLE: THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN REPEATED AND CONTINUOUS OFFENSES.
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA IUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).
SOURCEID: NO. 12:5-7, 1968.

ACCORDING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW OF THE USSR, A CONTINUOUS OFFENSE CONSISTS OF A SERIES OF IDENTICAL CRIMINAL ACTS AIMED AT ONE OBJECTIVE AND CONSTITUTING IN THEIR ENTIRETY, ONE OFFENSE. A CONTINUOUS OFFENSE IS TO BE DISTINGUISHED FROM A REPEATED OFFENSE WHICH CONSISTS IN THE COMMISSION OF THE SAME CRIMINAL ACT NO LESS THAN TWICE. IN JUDICIAL PRACTICE, BOTH CONTINUOUS AND REPEATED OFFENSES ARE OFTEN MISTAKENLY CONSTRUED AS MULTIPLE OFFENSES. THE CRIMINAL CODES OF THE SOVIET REPUBLICS SHOULD BE AMENDED TO PROVIDE FOR INCREASED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE COMMISSION OF REPEATED OFFENSES.

15161 L1
AUTHORS: Trofimov, N.
TITLE: /VOVLECHENIE NESOVERSHENNOLETNIKH V PRESTUPNIU DETATELNOST./
RTITLE: ABETTING OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF MINORS.
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA IUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).
SOURCEID: NO. 14:17-19, 1968.

CRIMINAL LAW OF THE USSR DISTINGUISHES SEVEN TYPES OF OFFENSES UNDER ABETTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. EIGHTY-ONE PERCENT OF THE CASES INVOLVE ACTING AS ASSOCIATES IN CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND ABETTING ALCOHOLISM. THE OTHER TYPES ARE ABETTING VAGRANCY, PROCURING AND PROSTITUTION, GAMBLING, PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTICS, AND EXTORTION. THE LAST TYPE REFERS TO A VARIETY OF OFFENSES WHICH CONCERN LIVING OFF THE EXPLOITATION OF MINORS. ABETTING NEED NOT BE DIRECT; ALSO INDIRECT ACTION, FOR EXAMPLE, THE PROPAGATION OF CRIME AS A WAY OF LIFE, CARRIES RESPONSIBILITY. IN ORDER TO FULFILL QUALIFICATIONS, THE ABETTING AN OFFENSE BY A MINOR NEED NOT BE CONSUMMATED.

15162 L1
AUTHORS: Moiseenko, G.; Stepichev, S.
TITLE: /OTGRANICHENIE RAZBOIA OT GRABEZHA SOEDINENNOGO S NASILIEM./
RTITLE: THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN ROBBERY AND PLUNDER WITH VIOLENCE.
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA IUSTITSIYA (MOSCOW).
SOURCEID: NO. 15:15-16, 1968.

THE CRIMINAL CODE OF THE USSR DEFINES ROBBERY (RAZBOI) AS AN ASSAULT COMBINED WITH VIOLENCE DANGEROUS TO THE LIFE AND HEALTH OF THE VICTIM OR WITH THE THREAT OF SUCH VIOLENCE, AIMED AT THE APPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PROPERTY. IN CONTRAST, PLUNDER (GRABEZH), IF COMBINED WITH VIOLENCE AIMED AT THE APPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PROPERTY, INVOLVES VIOLENCE OR THE THREAT OF VIOLENCE WHICH DOES NOT ENDANGER LIFE OR HEALTH. THE TYPE OF VIOLENT ACTION USED INDICATES THE NATURE OF THE DANGER TO HEALTH. IN THE CASE OF A THREAT, THE WORDS USED, THE POSSIBILITY OF THEIR IMPLEMENTATION UNDER THE GIVEN CIRCUMSTANCES, AND THE EXHIBITION OF A WEAPON, ARE DECISIVE TO THE EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE. FURTHER DIFFICULTIES ARISE IF THE VICTIM IS UNABLE TO ASSESS THE THREAT, DUE TO TYPICALLY ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION. ONLY MINUTE ANALYSIS BY THE COURT OF THE CONCRETE CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE MAKES A PROPER DISTINCTION BETWEEN ROBBERY AND PLUNDER POSSIBLE.

15163 L1
 AUTHORS: EFANOV, A.
 TITLE: /KVALIFIKATSIIA UMYSHLENNYKH UBIISTV./
 TRTITLE: THE QUALIFICATION OF INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE.
 SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA IUSTITSIIA (MOSCOW).
 SOURCEID: NO. 13:12-15, 1968.

THE COURTS OF THE USSR OFTEN FAIL TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN MANSLAUGHTER AND INTENTIONAL HOMICIDE. THEY OFTEN QUALIFY A MANSLAUGHTER RESULTING FROM SELF-DEFENSE OR NEGLIGENCE AS INTENTIONAL. AT OTHER TIMES, THE CONCLUSION ABOUT CRIMINAL INTENT AND THE VIOLENT CHARACTER OF THE ACT IS BASED UPON THE TYPE OF WOUND INFLICTED AND UPON THE SUFFERING ON THE PART OF THE VICTIM. THE COURTS ALSO ERR IN THE QUESTION OF COMPLICITY, FAILING TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN GENUINE COMPLICITY IN TERMS OF COMMON INTENT AND SIMPLE PARTICIPATION. THE RULING OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE USSR OF JUNE 4, 1960, EMPHASIZED THE DECISIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECTIVE ELEMENT AS THE QUALIFICATION FOR HOMICIDE.

15164 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: /LAVORO DI PROGRAMMAZIONE DISTRETTUALE SVOLTO NEL 1967./
 TRTITLE: DISTRICT PROGRAMMING IN 1967.
 SOURCE: ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE.
 SOURCEID: 14(12):43-55, 1967.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE PLANNING FOR ACCOMMODATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN ITALY, STATISTICAL DATA CONCERNING THEIR DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS HAVE BEEN COLLECTED. WHILE THE MAJORITY OF SUBJECTS ARE ACCOMMODATED WITHIN THE DISTRICTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, A CONSIDERABLE MINORITY HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE OF THEIR LIMITS. THE DATA DISTINGUISH BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE INMATES, INDICATE THEIR AGE STRUCTURE, AND GIVE THE INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF INTRAMURAL MEASURES IN COMPARISON WITH THOSE OF SEMI-FREEDOM.

15165 L1
 AUTHORS: FAUSTINI, GINO.
 TITLE: /L'ATTUALE CONDIZIONE GIOVANILE E LE NUOVE FORME DI DISADATTAMENTO SOCIALE./
 TRTITLE: THE CURRENT CONDITION OF YOUTH AND THE NEW FORMS OF SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENT.
 SOURCE: ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE (ROME).
 SOURCEID: 14(12):56-80, 1967.

DURING THE PERIOD OF 1957-1959, MANIFESTATIONS OF FUNDAMENTALLY NEW JUVENILE ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR FIRST BECAME APPARENT IN ITALY. THEY ASSUMED FULL EXPRESSION IN THE SUBSEQUENT DECADE OF RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION WHEN THE POSTWAR GENERATION REACHED ADOLESCENCE. THE MOST FREQUENTLY COMMITTED OFFENSES WERE VANDALISM, LARCENY (OFTEN FOR THE TEMPORARY USE OF AN OBJECT), LIBEL, AND BRUTAL ASSAULT, (ALL USUALLY COMMITTED IN GANGS). IN ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN THE PROPER SENSE IS TO BE DISTINGUISHED FROM THE PRECONDITION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENT. IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, FOUR MAJOR TYPES EMERGE: EXHIBITIONISM AND EFFRONTERY, INFANTILISM, DISENGAGEMENT, AND RECESSION. THEY REPRESENT REJECTION OF AUTHORITY AND ADULT RESPONSIBILITY, DESIRE FOR THE AFFIRMATION OF PERSONALITY WITH MINIMUM SACRIFICE, AND NEGATION OF DIALOGUE AND MUTUAL EXCHANGE WITH SOCIETY. THE NEW MANIFESTATIONS OF JUVENILE MALADJUSTMENT REFLECT A NEW CONDITION OF YOUTH AND CONSTITUTE A REACTION TO HIGHLY ORGANIZED TECHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

15166 L1
 AUTHORS: GROPPELLI, ANGELA.
 TITLE: /STABILITA' DELLO STATUS SOCIOMETRICO IN UNA COMUNITA' DI RAGAZZI./
 TRTITLE: THE STABILITY OF SOCIOMETRIC STATUS IN A COMMUNITY OF BOYS.
 SOURCE: ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE (ROME).
 SOURCEID: 14(12):81-106, 1967.

THE GROWING USE OF MORENO'S SOCIOMETRIC SCALES IN ITALY MADE POSSIBLE THE STUDY OF A POPULATION OF 159 MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION OF THE VILLAGE TYPE. THE INMATES WERE EXAMINED BY MEANS OF QUESTIONNAIRES IN REGARD TO THE STABILITY OF THEIR SOCIOMETRIC STATUS; IN THE THREE COMMUNITIES IN WHICH THEY PARTICIPATE, THOSE OF LIVING, STUDY, AND WORK. SOCIOMETRIC STATUS WAS FOUND STABLE BETWEEN TWO SIMILAR CRITERIA IN THE COMMUNITY OF LIVING, AND BETWEEN DISSIMILAR CRITERIA IN THE COMMUNITIES OF STUDY AND OF WORK. THE SUBJECTS WERE NOT FOUND TO CHANGE SOCIOMETRIC STATUS BY CHANGING GROUPS. THE STABILITY OF SOCIOMETRIC STATUS IS THE HIGHEST (C#.744) IN REGARD TO THE COMMUNITY OF AN EMOTIONAL CHARACTER (LIVING) AND TO EMOTIONAL SOCIOMETRIC CRITERIA, AND IS THE LOWEST (C#.321) IN REGARD TO THE COMMUNITY OF A FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER AND TO FUNCTIONAL CRITERIA.

15167 L1
 AUTHORS: CAVALLARO, OLGA.
 TITLE: /UNO STUDIO PRELIMINARE SUL DISADATTAMENTO MINORILE IN LIGURIA./
 TRITLE: A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF JUVENILE MALADJUSTMENT IN LIGURIA.
 SOURCE: ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE (ROME).
 SOURCEID: 14(12):15-26, 1967.

THE 297 CASES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WHICH OCCURRED IN ITALY'S LIGURIAN PROVINCE IN 1966 WERE ANALYZED IN REGARD TO THEIR CHARACTERISTICS. THE STUDY WAS LIMITED TO CASES WHERE PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION, IN THE FORM OF EITHER PENAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION, HAD BEEN INITIATED. STATISTICAL DATA CONCERNING FAMILY ENVIRONMENT, THE INCOME BRACKETS OF THE PARENTS, THE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS' EMPLOYMENT, AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS WERE ASSEMBLED. THE CITY OF GENOA, IN PARTICULAR ITS SKID-ROW AREAS, HAS ALMOST TWICE AS HIGH A DELINQUENCY RATE AS THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF THE PROVINCE, AND ABOUT SEVEN TIMES AS HIGH AS THE EASTERN DISTRICT. AMONG THE OFFENSES, LARCENY HOLDS AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY, FAR AHEAD OF THE SECOND MOST COMMON TYPE, THE SEX OFFENSES. THE INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF THE TYPES OF SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENT IN DESCENDING ORDER IS AS FOLLOWS: FAMILY MALADJUSTMENT; EMPLOYMENT INSTABILITY; SCHOOL MALADJUSTMENT; ESCAPE FROM HOME; AND VAGRANCY.

15168 L1
 AUTHORS: FONTANESI, MARIO.
 TITLE: /IL TRATTAMENTO DEI DELINQUENTI./
 TRITLE: MEDICAL AND SURGICAL METHODS OF TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS.
 SOURCE: RASSEGNA DI STUDI PENITENZIARI (ROME).
 SOURCEID: 18(3):429-444, 1968.

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, WHICH IS TO BE DISTINGUISHED FROM MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INTERVENTION IN THE CASE OF COMMON AILMENTS, AIMS TO ELIMINATE FROM PERSONALITY OF A PATIENT WHAT CONSTITUTES CRIME PRONENESS. ORTHOPEDIC OR PLASTIC SURGERY CAN OFTEN REDUCE THE CRIMINAL DISPOSITION OF A PERSON. NEUROSURGERY AND PSYCHOSURGERY OF CRIMINALS ARE STILL AT THE INITIAL STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. RELATIVELY ADVANCED IS STERILIZATION OF SEX OFFENDERS WITH THE SUBJECT'S CONSENT, ESPECIALLY WIDELY PRACTICED IN THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES. IN ITALY, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS HAS SO FAR NOT BEEN FOUNDED IN FIRM LEGAL PRINCIPLES. IT MUST PROCEED IN CONJUNCTION WITH EXPERTS IN CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY AND MUST BE COORDINATED WITH OTHER METHODS OF TREATMENT. (14 REFERENCES)

15169 L1
 AUTHORS: VELOTTI, GIUSEPPE.
 TITLE: /IL CONSIGLIO DE PATRONATO PER I LIBERATI DAL CARCERE./
 TRITLE: THE POST-RELEASE ASSISTANCE COUNCIL FOR LIBERATED PRISONERS.
 SOURCE: RASSEGNA DI STUDI PENITENZIARI (ROME).
 SOURCEID: 18(3):411-428, 1968.

UNTIL RECENTLY, AFTERCARE IN ITALY WAS PREDOMINANTLY IN THE HANDS OF PRIVATE AGENCIES. AT THE PRESENT TIME THE LAW PROVIDES FOR POST-RELEASE ASSISTANCE COUNCILS, (CONSIGLIO DI PATRONATO), TO BE ATTACHED TO EVERY CRIMINAL COURT. THEIR MEMBERSHIP COMPOSITION IS PRESCRIBED BY LAW. THE COUNCILS ASSIST EX-PRISONERS, ESPECIALLY IN THEIR SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT, GIVE AID TO THE FAMILIES OF THE DETAINEES, EXCEPTIONALLY EVEN IN FINANCIAL FORM, AND EXERCISE SUPERVISION OVER PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES. THE TREATMENT IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IS BEING INCREASINGLY ORIENTED TOWARD PREPARATION FOR RELEASE, IN PARTICULAR THROUGH VOCATIONAL TRAINING WHICH SHOULD FACILITATE THE EXPRISONERS' COMPETITION IN THE LABOR MARKET. THERE ARE TWO SPECIALIZED CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN ITALY WHICH CONCENTRATE ON ASSISTING PRISONERS WHO ARE SOON TO BE RELEASED AND AIM AT THERAPEUTIC CONTINUITY BEFORE AND AFTER RELEASE.

15170 L1
 AUTHORS: VOGELMAN, RICHARD P.
 TITLE: PRISON RESTRICTIONS, PRISONER RIGHTS.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY, AND POLICE SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(3):386-396, 1968.

ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN PRINCIPLES OF PENOLOGY, THE OLD VIEW PERSISTS THAT WIDE ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION SHOULD BE LEFT TO PRISON OFFICIALS. THIS "HANDS OFF" POLICY BY THE COURTS WITH REGARD TO PRISONER RIGHTS CONTINUES TO BE APPLIED BY A MAJORITY OF COURTS TODAY. DURING THE PAST 25 YEARS, HOWEVER, SOME COURTS HAVE RECOGNIZED THAT THIS IS NOT A SATISFACTORY PRINCIPLE IN PRISONER LITIGATION, AND ONE COURT HAS STATED THAT "A PRISONER RETAINS ALL THE RIGHTS OF AN ORDINARY CITIZEN EXCEPT THOSE EXPRESSLY, OR BY NECESSARY IMPLICATION, TAKEN FROM HIM BY LAW". IF THE COURTS ARE PREPARED TO DEFINE WHAT RIGHTS ARE DENIED, RATHER THAN LEAVE IT TO ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION, THEY WILL HAVE TO FIND A BALANCE BETWEEN PRISONER AND PRISON INTERESTS. THREE AREAS OF PRISONER RIGHTS ASCRIBED TO PRISONERS TODAY; FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS PRACTICE, AND THE RIGHT OF ACCESS TO THE COURTS; CANNOT BE COMPLETELY RESTRICTED. IN THE CASE OF ACCESS TO THE COURTS, A COMPROMISE SOLUTION IS NEEDED TO AVOID EITHER OVERBURDENING THE COURTS OR LEAVING THE INMATE WITH NO RECOURSE BEYOND ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION. SOME FORM OF QUASI-JUDICIAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW PROCEDURE WITH APPEAL TO THE COURTS MIGHT SOLVE THIS PROBLEM IN THE INTERESTS OF BOTH PRISONER RIGHTS AND PRISON NEEDS. (77 REFERENCES)

15171 L1
 AUTHORS: COOPER, H.H.A.
 TITLE: TOWARD A RATIONAL DOCTRINE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY, AND POLICE SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(3):338-346, 1968.

IN CRIMINAL LAW, THE TERM "RESPONSIBILITY" HAS A VARIETY OF TECHNICAL MEANINGS, AND THE DISTINCTIONS IN ITS USAGE ARE NOT EASILY PERCEIVED. THE PROBLEM IS BASICALLY ONE OF ACCOUNTABILITY. ESSENTIAL TO THE INVESTIGATION OF THIS TERM ARE TWO QUESTIONS: (1) WHAT ACT WAS COMMITTED OR OMITTED?; AND (2) WHY WAS IT DONE OR NOT DONE?. THE SECOND QUESTION OFTEN IS NOT EVEN ASKED IN ANGLO-AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW, WHICH INDICATES THE UNMETHODICAL NATURE OF COMMON LAW. THE TERM MENS REA DOES NOT COVER ALL MENTAL STATES ACCOMPANYING AN OFFENSE NOR DOES IT IN ITSELF PROVIDE A MEANS OF DISTINGUISHING THE CLASS OF INTELLECTUAL ELEMENTS TO WHICH IT REFERS. IN FACT, IT PREVENTS ANALYSIS AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE VARIOUS MENTAL STATES WHICH ACCOMPANY CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. IT IS CRIMINAL POLICY THAT DICTATES THE ATTITUDE TAKEN IN REGARD TO RESPONSIBILITY. IN THE MATTER OF MENS REA THAT POLICY HAS VAGUELY LAID DOWN THAT THE LAW OUGHT NOT TO CONDEMN AN ACT OF A CERTAIN TYPE UNLESS THE ACCOMPANYING MENTAL STATE IS OF A CERTAIN QUALITY, WHILE IN CRIMES OF STRICT LIABILITY THE LAW IS NOT CONCERNED TO KNOW WHY, IN THE NARROW MENS REA SENSE, SOMETHING WAS DONE. THESE POLICY CONSIDERATIONS ARE ALL ESSENTIALLY PRELEGAL, BUT THEY AFFECT THE CONTENT OF LEGAL CONCEPTS AND THEIR PRACTICE. RESPONSIBILITY CONSISTS OF THREE ELEMENTS: THE CONTENT FACTOR OR ACT COMMITTED; THE JURISTIC PERSONALITY; AND THE MENTAL ELEMENT. IT IS CRIMINAL POLICY WHICH DETERMINES WHETHER A

PERSON SHOULD BE ACCOUNTABLE SIMPLY FOR HAVING DONE SOMETHING, WHILE AT OTHER TIMES HIS RESPONSIBILITY IS DEPENDENT ON THE FURTHER FACTOR OF WHY HE DID IT. MUCH OF THE INCONSISTENCY IN THE APPLICATION OF THIS POLICY IS DUE TO THE DISCUSSION OF THESE ISSUES IN TERMS OF MENS REA. SINCE NO RESOLUTION IS POSSIBLE AMONG THE PRINCIPLES OF STRICT LIABILITY THROUGH WHICH CRIME IS SUPPRESSED THROUGH ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION, AND THE JUSTICE OF CONSIDERING THE EXCULPATORY STATE OF MIND, A BALANCE MUST BE MAINTAINED THAT IS DETERMINED BY THE TOLERANCES OF SOCIETY. THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF A RATIONAL DOCTRINE OF RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD BE THAT A PERSON IS ACCOUNTABLE FOR AN ILLEGAL ACT WHEN HIS CONDUCT IS ACCOMPANIED BY A LEGALLY RELEVANT STATE OF MIND; RELEVANCE BEING A POLICY DECISION EACH SYSTEM MUST MAKE IN ITS OWN AGE. (44 REFERENCES)

15172 L1
 AUTHORS: DAMASKA, MIRJAN R.
 TITLE: ADVERSE LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF CONVICTION AND THEIR REMOVAL: A COMPARATIVE STUDY (PART 1).
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY, AND POLICE SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(3):347-360, 1968.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY WAS MADE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN LAW IN ORDER TO REEVALUATE LAWS DEALING WITH ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CONVICTIONS AND THEIR REMOVAL. THE EMPHASIS WAS ON LEGAL CONSEQUENCES WHICH RESTRICT THE OFFENDER IN HIS SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE COMMUNITY, INCLUDING THOSE RESTRICTIONS OF FREEDOM WHICH ARE INDEPENDENT OF TRADITIONAL PUNISHMENTS AND OUTLAST THEIR EXECUTION (E.G., POLICE SURVEILLANCE, EXPULSION FROM THE COUNTRY, CRIMINAL REGISTRATION, ETC.). THE VARIOUS ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CONVICTION ARE CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS: (1) CITIZENSHIP AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY; (2) MILITARY MATTERS; (3) RESTRICTIONS OF FREEDOM; (4) STANDING IN THE COMMUNITY; (5) PUBLIC OFFICE OR PROFESSION; (6) PARTICIPATION IN JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION; (7) ACTIVITIES INDEPENDENT OF EMPLOYMENT; AND (8) PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, AND LAW-SUITS. IN CONTRAST TO AMERICA, EUROPE WAS FREE OF THE ANACHRONISM OF "CIVIL DEATH" BY THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. HOWEVER, SIMILAR DISQUALIFICATIONS WERE RETAINED IN MANY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. IN FRANCE, "CIVIL DEATH AND "INFAMY" WERE REPLACED BY: (1) TWOFOLD INCAPACITY TO GRATUITOUSLY TRANSFER OR ACQUIRE PROPERTY; (2) LEGAL INCAPACITATION; AND (3) CIVIC DEGRADATION AND LOSS OF CIVIL RIGHTS. ONLY THE MOST OBJECTIONABLE DISQUALIFICATIONS OF CIVIL DEATH WERE REJECTED. THE RECENT INFLATION OF REGULATORY ACTIVITY IN THIS CENTURY HAS PRODUCED NUMEROUS STATUTES, DECREES, AND ORDINANCES PROVIDING FOR VARIOUS ADVERSE SIDE-EFFECTS OF CONVICTIONS. THE HISTORICAL TREND, HOWEVER, SEEMS TO BE IN THE DIRECTION OF FEWER RESTRICTIONS ON RELEASED OFFENDERS ALTHOUGH A NUMBER OF RESTRICTIONS ARE RETAINED TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC INTEREST. (76 REFERENCES)

15173 L1
 AUTHORS: SCARPITTI, FRANK R.; STEPHENSON, RICHARD M.
 TITLE: A STUDY OF PROBATION EFFECTIVENESS.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY, AND POLICE SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(3):361-369, 1968.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF 1,210 ADJUDICATED MALE DELINQUENTS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 18. OF THESE 943 WERE COMMITTED TO COUNTY PROBATIONARY SUPERVISION, 100 TO A NON-RESIDENTIAL GUIDED GROUP INTERACTION CENTER, 67 TO RESIDENTIAL CENTERS, AND 100 WERE SENT TO THE STATE REFORMATORY. DATA WERE COLLECTED RELEVANT TO SOCIAL BACKGROUND, HISTORY OF DELINQUENCY, AND A PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILE TO MEASURE THE IMPACT OF THE PROBATION EXPERIENCE BY PROGRAM COMPLETION, PSYCHOLOGICAL CHANGE, AND RECIDIVISM, AS WELL AS BY COMPARISON WITH THE RESULTS OF OTHER PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO THE JUDGE. SOCIAL BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS WERE FOUND TO BE RELATED TO ASSIGNMENT TO TREATMENT FACILITY, BUT DELINQUENCY HISTORY WAS ASSOCIATED WITH TYPE OF TREATMENT PROGRAM. PROBATION RECEIVED THE LESS DELINQUENT AND SOCIALLY AND PSYCHOLOGICALLY BETTER ADJUSTED JUVENILE OFFENDER, BOYS FOR WHOM THE PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS IS GREATER. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRE-TREATMENT PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS AND ACTUAL SUCCESS CAN BE SEEN IN TERMS OF: (1) PROGRAM COMPLETION; (2) CHANGE DURING THE

PROGRAM; AND (3) POST-TREATMENT RECIDIVISM. ABOUT 72 PERCENT OF THE BOYS ASSIGNED TO PROBATION COMPLETED THE PROGRAM AND WERE SUCCESSFULLY DISCHARGED. PROBATIONERS HAD A LOWER RATE OF RECIDIVISM AFTER DISCHARGE THAN THOSE IN OTHER TREATMENT PROGRAMS. THE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT PROBATION IS AN EFFECTIVE TREATMENT METHOD AT LEAST FOR CERTAIN TYPES OF BOYS. (17 REFERENCES)

15174 L1
 AUTHORS: ROSE, G.N.G.
 TITLE: THE ARTIFICIAL DELINQUENT GENERATION.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY, AND POLICE SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(3):370-385, 1968.

IN 1960 LESLIE T. WILKINS, IN HIS REPORT DELINQUENT GENERATIONS, PRODUCED STATISTICAL EVIDENCE SHOWING THAT BRITISH PERSONS WHO WERE FOUR OR FIVE YEARS OLD DURING SOME PART OF WORLD WAR II WERE MORE LIKELY THAN OTHERS TO BE CONVICTED OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. SEVERAL OTHER ANALYSES LATER PRODUCED SIMILAR RESULTS. A STUDY OF YOUNG MALE OFFENDERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES INDICATED THAT THE FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH A "DELINQUENT GENERATION" AMONG THESE MALES TODAY HAS COMPLETELY DISAPPEARED, AND THAT THE STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE DEvised BY WILKINS IS IN GENERAL INAPPROPRIATE FOR THE ANALYSIS OF TIME-SERIES DATA OF THIS TYPE. THE REASON FOR THE FAILURE OF THIS TECHNIQUE IS THAT IT CORRECTS FOR A TIME-TREND AS IF IT WERE HOMOGENEOUS OVER ALL AGES. WHEN IDENTIFIABLE DIFFERENCES IN TIME-TRENDS ARE PRESENT, THE TECHNIQUE IS INVALIDATED AND SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED. A COMPARISON WITH OTHER STUDIES OF DELINQUENT GENERATIONS INDICATE THAT IN NO CASE WERE THE TIME-TRENDS SUFFICIENTLY HOMOGENEOUS TO BE RELIABLY IDENTIFIED BY WILKIN'S METHOD. (20 REFERENCES)

15175 L1
 AUTHORS: SMITH, ALEXANDER B.; LOCKE, BERNARD; WALKER, WILLIAM F.
 TITLE: AUTHORITARIANISM IN POLICE COLLEGE STUDENTS AND NON-POLICE COLLEGE STUDENTS.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY, AND POLICE SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(3):440-443, 1968.

TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE ARE DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDE TOWARD AUTHORITARIANISM BETWEEN NON-POLICE FRESHMEN AND POLICE COLLEGE STUDENTS, 122 NEWLY APPOINTED POLICEMEN AND 89 NON-POLICE FRESHMEN WERE TESTED ON A 57-ITEM QUESTIONNAIRE. THE NON-POLICE STUDENTS WERE ALSO TESTED FOR INTEREST AND MOTIVATION TOWARD A LAW ENFORCEMENT CAREER. THE FINDINGS REVEALED THAT, CONTRARY TO THE STEREOTYPE OF THE POLICE OFFICER AS AN AUTHORITARIAN PERSONALITY, THE POLICE STUDENTS SCORED SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER ON THE TOTAL SCALE. WHEN THESE RESULTS ARE COMPARED WITH AN EARLIER STUDY, IT IS EVIDENT THAT BOTH THE COLLEGE POLICE OFFICERS AND NON-POLICE STUDENTS SCORE LOWER IN AUTHORITARIANISM THAN DO NON-COLLEGE POLICE OFFICERS.

15176 L1
 AUTHORS: CARDARELLI, ALBERT P.
 TITLE: AN ANALYSIS OF POLICE KILLED BY CRIMINAL ACTION: 1961-1963.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY, AND POLICE SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(3):447-453, 1968.

A STUDY OF 140 POLICE OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES, KILLED AS A RESULT OF CRIMINAL ACTION BETWEEN 1961 AND 1963, INDICATED THAT THE LOWEST RATE FOR POLICE HOMICIDES IS IN THE NORTHEAST, THE HIGHEST BEING IN THE SOUTH; THAT THE LARGEST CITIES CONSTITUTE THE GREATEST DANGERS FOR POLICE; AND THAT POLICE KILLINGS CORRESPOND FAIRLY CLOSELY TO THE GENERAL RATES OF HOMICIDE. MOST OF THE OFFICERS KILLED HAD SERVED LESS THAN 15 YEARS ON THE FORCE AND WERE UNDER 40 YEARS OF AGE. THE ACTIVITIES ENGAGED IN AT TIME OF ATTACK WERE, IN ORDER OF THEIR DANGER: MAKING AN ARREST; INTERRUPTING A ROBBERY; RESPONDING TO A DISTURBANCE CALL; AND INVESTIGATING A SUSPICIOUS PERSON. FOR VARIOUS REASONS, THE MAJOR CAUSE OF POLICE DEATHS VARIED WITH POPULATION SIZE. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT STATES IN WHICH THE

DEATH PENALTY IS USED FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF KILLING A POLICEMAN ARE ANY LESS DANGEROUS FOR POLICE. MOST POLICE VICTIMS WERE KILLED BY FIREARMS, INDICATING THAT VIOLENCE WAS ALREADY A PART OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S VALUE SYSTEM BEFORE THE OFFENSE, EVEN THOUGH THE ATTACK ON THE POLICE WAS NOT PLANNED. THE EASY AVAILABILITY OF FIREARMS IN THE UNITED STATES PROBABLY CONTRIBUTES TO THIS PROBLEM. (31 REFERENCES)

15177 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: FACTS AND LAW OF INTER-INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFER OF JUVENILES.
 SOURCE: MAINE LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 20(1):93-139, 1968.

THE (AMERICAN) LAW ON JUVENILE TRANSFER IS OFTEN ASSUMED TO BE SETTLED. ON VARYING THEORIES A MAJORITY OF STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS HAVE UPHELD THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF VARIOUS TRANSFER PROCEDURES; BUT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS OF THE LAW PORTEND A SERIOUS CHALLENGE TO JUVENILE TRANSFER LAW. IN RE GAULT HAS BROUGHT INTO QUESTION THE POSITION THAT THE STATE CAN JUSTIFY INFORMAL ADJUDICATIONS WITH SERIOUS POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES ON A REHABILITATION-PARENS PATRIAE RATIONALE. SPECHT V. PATTERSON HAS ESTABLISHED A PRECEDENT FOR EXAMINING POST-CONVICTION DECISIONS, BASED ON NEW FINDINGS OF FACT, THAT MAY SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT INDIVIDUALS WHOSE GUILT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED. EQUALITY OF TREATMENT HAS BEEN EXTENDED IN BAXSTROM V. HEROLD TO PERSONS WHOSE INTEREST AT STAKE IS THE TYPE OF TREATMENT THAT THE STATE FORCES THEM TO UNDERGO. THE ULTIMATE RESULT OF THIS CHALLENGE CAN HARDLY BE PREDICTED, BUT ONE TENTATIVE SUGGESTION CAN BE MADE: SINCE THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES INHERING IN JUVENILE TRANSFER PARALLEL THE ISSUES PRESENTED BY OTHER POST-CONVICTION DECISIONS, IF TRANSFER FALLS, OTHER PROCEDURES WILL ALSO FALL. FURTHERMORE, THE POSSIBILITY OF TRANSFER'S HAVING SUCH WIDE RAMIFICATIONS MAY ITSELF AFFECT THE OUTCOME. THE LEGAL ANALYSIS, HOWEVER, WILL PROCEED BY DEVELOPING AN EQUATION BY WHICH A STATE'S AND AN INDIVIDUAL'S INTEREST CAN BE MEASURED. THESE INTERESTS CAN BE WEIGHED AND BALANCED, WITHOUT RELYING ON CONCLUSORY CLICHES, TO PROTECT A JUVENILE AGAINST ERROR OR ARBITRARINESS WHILE ALSO PERMITTING THE STATE'S WELL-INTENTIONED PURPOSES IN JUVENILE TREATMENT TO BE ACHIEVED. (120 REFERENCES)

15178 L1
 AUTHORS: KREUZER, ARTHUR.
 TITLE: /DIE BRIEFKONTROLLE IN DER UNTERSUCHUNGSHAFT./
 TRITITLE: LETTER CENSORSHIP DURING SECURITY DETENTION.
 SOURCE: GOLTDAMMER'S ARCHIV FUR STRAFRECHT (HAMBURG).
 SOURCEID: NO. AUGUST (8):236-246, 1968.

THE LAW OF WEST GERMANY DOES NOT PROVIDE A FIRM LEGAL BASIS IN REGARD TO THE CENSORSHIP OF MAIL DURING PRE-TRIAL SECURITY DETENTION. THROUGH AN INTERPRETATION OF THE EXISTING LEGAL PROVISIONS, ONE CAN CONCLUDE THAT THE CONTROL OF THE OUTGOING PRIVATE MAIL OF A DETAINEE IS PERMISSIBLE IN PRINCIPLE. MAIL OF LIBELLIOUS OR OTHERWISE CRIMINAL CHARACTER MAY BE REJECTED. ALSO LETTERS WHOSE DELIVERY MIGHT SERIOUSLY IMPAIR THE THE OBJECTIVE OF THE INVESTIGATION, FOR EXAMPLE, BY FACILITATING ESCAPE OR DESTRUCTION OF EVIDENCE, ARE NOT TO BE DELIVERED. ON THE OTHER HAND, MAIL ADDRESSED TO AUTHORITIES, ELECTIVE BODIES AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IS NOT TO BE SUBJECTED TO CONTROL. (59 REFERENCES)

15179 L1
 AUTHORS: NORMAN, SHERWOOD.
 TITLE: DELINQUENCY PREVENTION: THREE BASIC APPROACHES.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NCCO, 1968. 27 P.

THERE ARE THREE BROAD INTERRELATED APPROACHES TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION: (1) REMOVE THE CONDITIONS WHICH BREED DELINQUENCY BY PROVIDING EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN EDUCATION, HOUSING, AND EMPLOYMENT; (2) PROVIDE ADEQUATE, INSTEAD OF TOKEN, SOCIAL SERVICES; (3) APPLY MORE EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN THE

COMMUNITY. EXCESSIVE DETENTION AND MEANINGLESS PROBATION RESULT IN REPEATED OFFENSES. THESE METHODS MUST BE REPLACED BY MODERN PROBATION PRACTICES, INCLUDING INTENSIVE CASELOADS, GROUP INTERACTION, AND OTHER INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP TECHNIQUES. FEDERAL FUNDS AS WELL AS BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, RELIGIOUS AND NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS MUST BE MOBILIZED. CORRECTION TODAY IS A MONOPOLY; THE COURT HAS NO CHOICE OF PROBATION AGENCIES JUDGED BY SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE FOR SURVIVAL. STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS ARE RESPONSIBLE TO NO ONE FOR MAINTAINING A HIGH RATE OF REHABILITATION. HALF THE CHILDREN SENT TO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS NEED NOT HAVE BEEN COMMITTED, IF ADEQUATE COMMUNITY TREATMENT HAD BEEN AVAILABLE. DETENTION IS IMPROPERLY USED; FEW YOUTHS ARE SUCH SERIOUS THREATS TO THE COMMUNITY THAT THEY MUST BE HELD FOR COURT IN A SECURE SETTING. THE PROBATION EXPERIENCE IS LITTLE MORE THAN A LEGAL STATUS. MOST OF THE MONEY SPENT FOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IS WASTED, BECAUSE EFFECTIVE AFTERCARE SERVICES ARE LACKING. A GREATER VARIETY OF RESOURCES ARE NEEDED IN JUVENILE CORRECTION, INCLUDING NON-RESIDENTIAL INTENSIVE GROUP TREATMENT, HALFWAY HOUSES, AND SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS. PLANNING MUST INVOLVE NOT ONLY PROFESSIONALS, BUT ALSO INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS WITHIN THE POWER STRUCTURE.

15180 L1
 AUTHORS: LEVY, RUSSELL H.
 TITLE: GROUP ADMINISTERED INTELLIGENCE TESTS WHICH APPROPRIATELY REFLECT THE MAGNITUDE OF MENTAL RETARDATION AMONG WARDS OF THE ILLINOIS YOUTH COMMISSION.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION.
 SOURCEID: 20(3):7-10, 1968.

GROUP ADMINISTERED INTELLIGENCE TESTS FREQUENTLY PROVE TO BE INADEQUATE CRITERIA UPON WHICH TO BASE A JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM. A STUDY OF MALE, FIRST COMMITMENT, COURT-LABELLED, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, 17 YEARS OR YOUNGER, WAS MADE IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY THE DEGREE OF MENTAL RETARDATION REFLECTED BY GROUP ADMINISTERED TESTS. THE REVISED BETA WAS FOUND TO BE A VALID TEST FOR MENTAL RETARDATION IN 16 AND 17 YEAR OLDS. FOR BOYS IN GRADES FOUR THROUGH EIGHT, PRIOR TO COMMITMENT, THE OTIS INTERMEDIATE FORM B YIELDS AN UNREALISTICALLY HIGH DEGREE OF RETARDATION, AND THROUGHOUT THE AGE RANGE 13 TO 17 THE SRA NV YIELDS LOW AND CONSTANT PERCENTAGES OF RETARDATION. OTHER TESTS YIELD TOO HIGH A PERCENTAGE. BECAUSE RESULTS HAVE NOT YET BEEN ANALYZED IN TERMS OF AGE OR GRADE PLACEMENT, CONTINUED EXPERIMENTAL USE OF THE MULTI-LEVEL TEST APPEARS JUSTIFIED.

15181 L1
 AUTHORS: REYNOLDS, E. ANDREW.
 TITLE: GLEN MILLS READING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION.
 SOURCEID: 20(3):11-13, 1968.

THE GLEN MILLS SCHOOLS, A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS AGES 11 TO 17, HAS BEEN USING A SYSTEM OF READING IMPROVEMENT EXERCISES WHICH HAVE SHOWN POSITIVE RESULTS. FIFTY-FIVE STUDENTS WERE GIVEN A BATTERY OF TESTS TO DIAGNOSE READING DISABILITIES AND IN ORDER TO CASE TYPE. BECAUSE ATTITUDES ARE IMPORTANT TO READING READINESS, INVENTORY TESTS WERE ADMINISTERED TO DETERMINE ATTITUDES. TWENTY-FOUR OF THE STUDENTS WHO HAD BEEN TESTED AND CASE TYPED WERE SCHEDULED FOR INDIVIDUAL OR SMALL GROUP INTENSIVE REMEDIAL READING IN ONE-HOUR SESSIONS FOUR TIMES A WEEK. TO ALLEVIATE EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS WHICH UNDERLIE READING DISABILITIES PSYCHIATRISTS AND CASEWORKERS ARE EMPLOYED. SINCE IT IS WIDELY AGREED THAT NO ONE TECHNIQUE IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN OTHERS AND THAT INDIVIDUAL STUDENT NEEDS SHOULD BE MET, NUMEROUS TECHNIQUES ARE USED. IV-SERVICE TRAINING MEETINGS ARE CONDUCTED WEEKLY FOR READING TEACHERS. INTERIM TESTING OF STUDENT IMPROVEMENT AND QUESTIONNAIRES TO STAFF INDICATE THAT THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN HELPFUL IN ELIMINATING NEGATIVE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR.

15182 L1
AUTHORS: AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION. CHILDREN'S DIVISION; PENNER,
G. LEWIS; WELCH, HENRY H.
TITLE: THE PROTECTIVE SERVICES CENTER.
SOURCEID: DENVER, AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, 1967. 20 P.

A DEMONSTRATION AND RESEARCH PROJECT IN CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE JUVENILE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, A VOLUNTARY SERVICE PROGRAM IN CHICAGO. THE PROTECTIVE SERVICE CENTER ESTABLISHED PROVIDES PROTECTIVE CASEWORK, AS WELL AS THE AUXILIARY SUPPORTIVE SERVICES UNDER ONE ADMINISTRATION. AN INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM WAS ORGANIZED TO PROVIDE AN INTEGRATED PROGRAM OF SERVICES TO AID FAMILIES IN WHICH CHILDREN WERE NEGLECTED OR ABUSED. CASEWORK WAS TO BE THE PRIMARY SERVICE WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR COORDINATING ADJUNCTIVE SERVICES SUCH AS GROUP WORK, DAY CARE, TUTORING, TEMPORARY FOSTER CARE, HEALTH AND FINANCIAL AID. WHEN A REPORT OF NEGLECT IS RECEIVED, THE CASEWORKERS MUST DETERMINE: (1) WHETHER THE REPORT IS TRUE; (2) WHETHER THE DANGER TO THE CHILD REQUIRES THAT HE BE REMOVED FROM HIS FAMILY HOME; AND (3) WHETHER THE PARENTS CAN BE HELPED WITHOUT REMOVING THE CHILD FROM HIS HOME. IF THE ANSWER TO THE THIRD QUESTION IS YES, CASEWORK SERVICE MUST BEGIN BY FOCUSING ON PARENTAL NEEDS, ESPECIALLY UNMET DEPENDENCY NEEDS. NEGLECT IS NEVER SEEN IN ISOLATION, BUT IS ACCOMPANIED BY MARITAL INSTABILITY, POVERTY, PHYSICAL OR MENTAL ILLNESS, OR ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. ONLY AN INTEGRATED PROGRAM WITH READILY AVAILABLE SUPPORTIVE SERVICES CAN EFFECTIVELY SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF THIS KIND OF FAMILY. (4 REFERENCES)

15183 L1
AUTHORS: MILLIGAN, WILLIAM D.
TITLE: PAROLE REVOCATION HEARINGS IN CALIFORNIA AND THE FEDERAL SYSTEM.
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA WESTERN LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 4(11):18-34, 1968.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING DUE PROCESS IN PAROLE REVOCATION HEARINGS HAVE BEEN POSED IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH CASES AS IDEON, V. WAINWRIGHT AND DOUGLAS V. CALIFORNIA. IN THE FEDERAL SYSTEM AND IN SOME STATES DUE PROCESS HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO PERTAIN TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONVICTED OFFENDER FROM HIS ORIGINAL INCARCERATION TO HIS RELEASE ON PAROLE AND EVENTUAL DISCHARGE. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT AFTER AN ALLEGED PAROLE VIOLATION THE ATTORNEY FOR THE PAROLEE AND THE PAROLE OFFICER SHOULD MEET TO DISCUSS THE CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE OCCURRENCE. IF DETERMINED, AFTER A CURSORY EXAMINATION, THAT A VIOLATION MAY HAVE OCCURRED, THE PAROLEE SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO HAVE AN INITIAL LOCAL HEARING CONDUCTED BY THE PAROLE DISTRICT SUPERVISOR. THE HEARING SHOULD NOT BE AN ADVERSARY ONE, HOWEVER; THE PAROLEE SHOULD HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY AND RIGHT TO CONFRONT WITNESSES AGAINST HIM AND TO CROSS-EXAMINE THEM. AFTER THE HEARING, IF IT IS FOUND THAT A VIOLATION HAS OCCURRED, THE PARTIES SHOULD BE ABLE TO PRESENT, IN WRITING, THEIR FINDINGS AND FEELINGS TO BE EXAMINED AT THE ADULT AUTHORITY HEARING. (78 REFERENCES)

15184 L1
AUTHORS: OVERLAND, MARK C.; NEWHOUSE, JAMES.
TITLE: JUVENILE CRIMINAL LAW IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN ENGLAND.
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA WESTERN LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 4(11):35-64, 1968.

IN GREAT BRITAIN AND WEST GERMANY JUVENILE COURT SYSTEMS ACCEPT THE PHILOSOPHY THAT YOUNG OFFENDERS, LACKING IN MATURITY, SHOULD BE TREATED DIFFERENTLY THAN ADULT CRIMINALS. THIS COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS TREATS THE JURISDICTION OVER JUVENILE OFFENDERS, AND HOW THIS POPULATION IS DEFINED; THE RANGE OF TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES; THE STRUCTURE OF THE COURTS AND REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS IN JUVENILE HEARINGS. ONE MAJOR DIFFERENCE IN JURISDICTION IN THE TWO SYSTEMS IS AGE MEASUREMENT. IN WEST GERMANY AGE AT THE TIME OF THE COMMISSION OF AN UNLAWFUL ACT IS THE DETERMINING FACTOR OF JUVENILE STATUS. IN ENGLAND, ON THE OTHER HAND, THE DETERMINANT IS THE AGE OF THE SUBJECT AT THE TIME CHARGES ARE FILED AGAINST HIM.

THE WEST GERMAN JUVENILE COURT ACT CREATES A WIDE SCOPE OF DISPOSITIONAL MEASURES RANGING FROM WARNING TO INSTITUTIONAL CONFINEMENT FOR A 10-YEAR PERIOD. IN ENGLAND THE AVAILABLE MEASURES RANGE FROM ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE WITH A WARNING TO CONFINEMENT FOR A TWO-YEAR PERIOD. EDUCATIONAL MEASURES, CORRECTIVE MEASURES AND YOUTH PENALTIES ARE DISCUSSED. THE COMPARISON OF WEST GERMAN AND ENGLISH JUVENILE-COURT STRUCTURE AND PROCEDURE IS FOLLOWED BY A DESCRIPTION AND CRITIQUE OF RADICAL PROPOSALS TO REFORM THE ENGLISH SYSTEM. (122 REFERENCES)

15185 L1
 AUTHORS: JACKSON, BRUCE.
 TITLE: OUR PRISONS ARE CRIMINAL.
 SOURCE: NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE.
 SOURCEID: NO. SEPTEMBER 22, 1968. P. 45, 47, 49, 50, 54, 57, 59, 60, 62, 64, 66.

NO PRISON IN THE UNITED STATES IS REALLY EFFECTIVE IN REHABILITATING OFFENDERS; THE BEST CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS, SUCH AS THOSE OF CALIFORNIA OR TEXAS DO WHAT THEY CAN BUT THEY ARE TRAPPED IN A CONCEPTUAL NIGHTMARE CREATED BY OUTSIDERS WHO DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE PRISON'S POTENTIAL NOR CARE ABOUT ITS LIMITATIONS. PRISONS WILL CONTINUE TO FAIL AS LONG AS THEY ARE FILLED WITH INMATES WHO SHOULD NOT BE THERE AND AS LONG AS CORRECTION PERSONNEL ARE HANDED THE JOB OF PATCHING OR HIDING THE MAJOR FAILURES OF THE OTHER SOCIAL AGENCIES. REFORMS OR IMPROVEMENTS ARE NEEDED IN FOUR BASIC AREAS: (1) RATIONAL SENTENCING INSPIRED BY THE REALIZATION THAT UNNECESSARY OR UNDOULY LONG IMPRISONMENT CAN MAKE A CAREER CRIMINAL OUT OF A ONE-TIME OFFENDER; (2) ADEQUATE FUNDS FOR SERVICES; (3) HUMANE DWELLING PLACES FOR THOSE CITIZENS WHO, FOR WHATEVER REASON, CANNOT SURVIVE IN ANY ENVIRONMENT BUT PRISON; AND (4) PUBLIC AWARENESS THAT ANY PRISON, HOWEVER MODERN AND WELL-RUN, IS A PUNITIVE PLACE AND NEEDS NO CRUELTY ADDED TO IT.

15186 L1
 AUTHORS: INTERNATIONAL NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION.
 TITLE: EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE REPORT.
 SOURCEID: LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, I.N.E.O.A., 1967. 76 P.

TOPICS DISCUSSED AT THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION INCLUDE: INTERNATIONAL NARCOTIC TRAFFIC; MEDICAL ASPECTS; OLFACTRONIC DETECTION OF NARCOTICS AND OTHER CONTROLLED DRUGS; PREVENTION THROUGH LAW ENFORCEMENT AND EDUCATION; MARIHUANA; ANALYSIS OF NARCOTIC CONVICTIONS IN NEW YORK; IDENTIFICATION AND INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM (VYITS) AGAINST CRIME; AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AND COMMUNITY COOPERATION.

15187 L1
 AUTHORS: CANADA. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
 TITLE: MURDER STATISTICS 1967.
 SOURCEID: OTTAWA. QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1968. 43 P. 50 CENTS.

THIS GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION IS THE FOURTH OF AN ANNUAL SERIES CONTAINING STATISTICS ON MURDERS COMMITTED IN CANADA AND SUBMITTED BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND COURTS. THE DATA SUBMITTED INCLUDE: THE NUMBER OF MURDER INCIDENTS; SUSPECTS AND VICTIMS; THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SUSPECTS AND VICTIMS; THE DISPOSITION OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE. ALSO PRESENTED ARE THE RESULTS OF A SPECIAL STUDY WHICH EXAMINED THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE DEFENDANT TO HIS VICTIM WITH RESPECT TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE DEFENDANT, AND THE LENGTH OF HIS SENTENCE. RESULTS SHOWED THAT IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIM AND DEFENDANT, DEFENDANTS SENT TO TRIAL FOR MURDER OCCURRING DURING THE COMMISSION OF ANOTHER CRIMINAL ACT STOOD A MUCH HIGHER CHANCE OF CONVICTION THAN MURDERS OF A DOMESTIC NATURE AND THOSE NOT COMMITTED IN THE COURSE OF ANOTHER CRIME. PERSONS CONVICTED OF MURDER OCCURRING IN THE COURSE OF ANOTHER CRIME ARE ALSO CONSISTENTLY CONVICTED OF MORE SERIOUS OFFENSES I.E., CAPITAL MURDER AS OPPOSED TO MANSLAUGHTER OR LESSER OFFENSES.

15188 L1
AUTHORS: KIRBENS, SAMUEL M.
TITLE: CHRONIC ALCOHOL ADDICTION AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY.
SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 54(2):877-883, 1968.

BY A MARGIN OF 5 TO 4, THE TEXAS STATUTE PROSCRIBING PUBLIC INTOXICATION, AS APPLIED TO THE PARTICULAR DEFENDANT, WAS HELD CONSTITUTIONAL. IN JUDICIAL PHILOSOPHY, POWELL WAS A 5 TO 4 VICTORY FOR THE DECLARATION OF UNCONSTITUTIONALITY FOR ANY CRIMINALITY ATTACHING TO THE STATUS-CONDITION OF "CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM". JUSTICE WHITE WAS THE SWING-JUSTICE, REASONING: "UNLESS ROBINSON IS TO BE ABANDONED, THE USE OF NARCOTICS BY AN ADDICT MUST BE BEYOND THE REACH OF THE CRIMINAL LAW. SIMILARLY, THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC WITH AN IRRESISTIBLE URGE TO CONSUME ALCOHOL SHOULD NOT BE PUNISHABLE FOR DRINKING OR FOR BEING DRUNK." THE OPTIMISTIC CONCLUSION IS THAT THE LEGAL PROFESSION STANDS READY TO HERALD "A DUE PROCESS CONCEPT OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY" WHEN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION HAS EVIDENCED "THE DISEASE CONCEPT OF ALCOHOLISM". LEROY POWELL WAS NOT THE RIGHT DEFENDANT AND 1968 WAS NOT THE RIGHT YEAR FOR THE SUPREME COURT DECISION, POWELL V. TEXAS (JUNE 17, 1968). (75 REFERENCES)

15189 L1
AUTHORS: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH.
TITLE: COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTION.
SOURCE: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOV. PRINTING OFFICE, 1968. 6 P.
5 CENTS.

THE CENTER FOR STUDIES OF NARCOTIC AND DRUG ABUSE OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING SECTION 402 OF THE NARCOTIC REHABILITATION ACT OF 1966 WHICH PROVIDES FUNDS TO HELP COMMUNITIES DEVELOP COMPREHENSIVE REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTION. THE PAMPHLET DESCRIBES THE TYPES OF PROGRAMS ELIGIBLE FOR SUPPORT BY THE CENTER AND DEFINES PROGRAMMATIC GUIDELINES FOR MATCHING FUNDS.

15190 L1
AUTHORS: LYALL, ROD.
TITLE: FROM THEORY TO TREATMENT (PART 3): LEARNING THEORY AND EXTRAVERSION.
SOURCE: APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE (BIRMINGHAM).
SOURCEID: 62(6):318-324, 1968.

LEARNING THEORY SUGGESTS THAT DELINQUENTS ARE INDIVIDUALS WHOSE EARLY SOCIAL CONDITIONING HAS BEEN INEFFECTIVE. HOWEVER, PEOPLE VARY IN THEIR SUSCEPTIBILITY TO CONDITIONING AND, GIVEN THE SAME TRAINING, SOME CHILDREN WILL BECOME PERMANENTLY CONDITIONED WHILE THE BEHAVIOR OF OTHERS WILL HARDLY BE AFFECTED. EXPERIMENTS SUGGEST THAT EARLY SOCIAL TRAINING HAS LESS EFFECT ON EXTRAVERTS THAN ON INTROVERTS SO THAT, GIVEN THE SAME SOCIAL TRAINING, EXTRAVERTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BECOME DELINQUENT. EXTRAVERTS APPEAR TO TOLERATE RELATIVELY HIGH DEGREES OF EXTERNAL STIMULI WITHOUT EXPERIENCING PAIN AND ARE MORE UNCOMFORTABLE WHEN THE LEVEL OF EXTERNAL STIMULUS IS VERY LOW AS COMPARED WITH INTROVERTS. THIS DIFFERENCE IS EXPLAINED BY THE FACT THAT THE EFFECT ON AN INDIVIDUAL OF EXTERNAL STIMULI IS OPPOSED BY THE BUILD-UP OF AN INHIBITORY POTENTIAL IN THE BRAIN. A MORE RAPID BUILD-UP OF INHIBITION IN THE BRAIN COUNTERING THE EFFECT OF EXTERNAL STIMULI, IS THOUGHT TO BE THE BASIS OF EXTRAVERSION. BECAUSE OF THE LARGE AMOUNT OF THIS INHIBITION IN EXTRAVERTS, THEY REQUIRE MORE OF A STIMULUS IN ORDER TO "FEEL" SOMETHING THAN DO INTROVERTS. THE THREAT OF WITHDRAWAL OF PARENTAL LOVE IN SOCIAL CONDITIONING IS EXPERIENCED LESS INTENSLY BY EXTRAVERTS SO THAT CONDITIONING IS LESS EFFECTIVE. WITH REGARD TO LEARNING THEORY AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS IT MAY BE OBSERVED THAT: (1) SPECIFIC KINDS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR MAY BE TREATED BY BEHAVIOR THERAPY; (2) THE EXTRAVERSION OR INTROVERSION OF A BOY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BEFORE DECIDING HOW, AND HOW MUCH, TO PUNISH HIM; (3) PUNISHMENT OF MISBEHAVIOR THAT CONFORMS TO THE FRUSTRATION-INSTIGATED PATTERN WILL ONLY SERVE TO STRENGTHEN IT; (4) IF PUNISHMENT IS TOO SEVERE IT MAY CAUSE FRUSTRATION-INSTIGATED BEHAVIOR; (5) THE USE OF REWARDS IN TRAINING IS THUS PREFERABLE TO

THE USE OF PUNISHMENTS; AND (6) IF ADOLESCENTS ARE TO BE SOCIALLY CONDITIONED IN THE SAME WAY AS YOUNG CHILDREN, THE SCHOOL SHOULD BE STRUCTURED TO PROVIDE STRONG STAFF-BOY RELATIONSHIPS.

15191 L1
AUTHORS: RUSHING, JOE B.
TITLE: "THERE IS MUCH CRIME IN AMERICA, ..."
SOURCE: POLICE.
SOURCEID: 12(6):27-30, 1968.

THE CRIME RATE IN AMERICA IS INCREASING RAPIDLY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT MUST COPE WITH THE TREMENDOUS PROBLEM OF DEPARTMENTS THAT ARE UNDERSTAFFED, INADEQUATELY TRAINED, AND UNDERPAID. THEY MUST OPERATE WITHIN A FRAMEWORK OF FRAGMENTED AND CONFUSING JURISDICTIONS AND WITH A COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM WHICH IS TOTALLY INADEQUATE. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT WILL TAKE A LONG TIME. ONE OF THE CHANGES WHICH MUST BE MADE AT ONCE IS THAT OF INCREASING THE PROFESSIONAL STATUS OF THE POLICE OFFICER. SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PROFESSIONALIZATION ARE: EDUCATION, PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, ACTIVE RECRUITMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT OF A STANDARD OF ETHICS. ADHERENCE OF EVERY OFFICER TO A CODE OF POLICE ETHICS OF HIGH MORAL VALUE IS PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT. (2 REFERENCES)

15192 L1
AUTHORS: CHICAGO. MAYOR'S OFFICE.
TITLE: THE STRATEGY OF CONFRONTATION: CHICAGO AND THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1968.
SOURCEID: CHICAGO, GUNTROB-WARREN, 1968. 75 P., APP.

THIS REPORT IS AN INVESTIGATION BY THE CITY OF CHICAGO OF THE EVENTS PRECEDING AND DURING THE 1968 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION IN THAT CITY, INCLUDING: THE MAJOR PARTICIPANTS; PREPARATION FOR CONFRONTATION; CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS; POLICE ACTIONS; INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE; ARRESTS AND INJURIES; AND PROBLEMS OCCASIONED BY THE STRATEGY OF CONFRONTATION.

15193 L1
AUTHORS: NEW YORK (CITY). POLICE DEPARTMENT.
TITLE: MANHATTAN SUMMONS PROJECT: ANNUAL REPORT.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1968. 7 P.

FROM JULY 1, 1967 TO JUNE 30, 1968 THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT HAD A TOTAL OF 48,158 ARREST CASES FOR WHICH SUMMONSES MAY BE ISSUED; OF THIS NUMBER, 14,232 WERE ACTUALLY GIVEN SUMMONSES IN LIEU OF ARREST. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE SUMMONSES RESULTED IN DIRECT SAVINGS OF \$780,00 TO THE CITY IN ADDITION TO SAVINGS FROM DECREASED DETENTION AND WELFARE COSTS BY PERMITTING THE PERSON TO RETURN TO HIS JOB. SEVEN HUNDRED SIXTYONE OR 5.3 PERCENT OF THOSE GIVEN SUMMONSES DID NOT APPEAR ON THE RETURN DATE; OF THESE, 123 APPEARED AT A LATER DATE OR WERE LOCATED IN A PRISON OR HOSPITAL.

15194 L1
AUTHORS: PRESLEY, ROBERT B.
TITLE: LAW AND ORDER: SITUATION 1968.
SOURCE: POLICE.
SOURCEID: 12(6):48-51, 1968.

BECAUSE OF COURT DECISIONS WHICH INHIBIT THE USE OF TRADITIONAL METHODS, RISING CRIME RATES, CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, INABILITY TO ATTRACT AND HOLD SUFFICIENT CAPABLE PERSONNEL, LACK OF PUBLIC FINANCIAL AND MORAL SUPPORT, AND MANY OTHER PROBLEMS, POLICE IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER. CRIME INCLUDES A VERY WIDE RANGE OF BEHAVIOR AND INVOLVES A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF PEOPLE. WHEN SIGNIFICANT NUMBERS OF PEOPLE LACK RESPECT FOR THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF OTHERS, THE SECURITY DERIVED FROM LIVING IN AN ORDERLY SOCIETY IS UNDERMINED. THE MOST OBVIOUS THREAT TO PUBLIC ORDER IN RECENT TIMES HAS BEEN URBAN RIOTS. PROBLEMS ARE ALSO CAUSED BY MASS

DEMONSTRATIONS. THE RAPID PACE OF SOCIAL CHANGE, PERMISSIVENESS, MOBILITY AND APATHY CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROBLEM. THE SUPREME COURT, IN TRYING TO INSURE GREATER INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM AND RIGHTS, HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR ADDITIONAL DIFFICULTIES IN ENFORCING LAWS. STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE LAW BY ALL CITIZENS, ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT, AND REHABILITATION OF THOSE WHO HAVE "DROPPED OUT" OF SOCIETY ARE NECESSARY.

15195 L1
AUTHORS: REDDICK, W. HOMER.
TITLE: INTAKE INTERVIEWS AT A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
SOURCE: POLICE.
SOURCEID: 12(6):76-80, 1968.

THE PURPOSE OF THE INTAKE INTERVIEWS UPON ARRIVAL AT A TRAINING /SCHOOL IS TO HELP THE BOY WITH SEPARATION-CONNECTED PROBLEMS AND TO BEGIN HIS RESIDENCY WITH AS HEALTHY AN OUTLOOK AS POSSIBLE AS WELL AS TO OBTAIN A PERSONALITY PROFILE AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR USE IN DEVELOPING REHABILITATIVE PLANS. THE SOCIAL WORKER ATTEMPTS TO ELICIT RESPONSES FROM THE BOY WHICH WILL HELP HIM CLARIFY HIS FEELINGS TO HIMSELF. DISCUSSION OF THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE, INTENDED TO FREE THE YOUTH TO MAKE NEW RELATIONSHIPS AND TO ENABLE HIM TO MAKE REALISTIC PLANS FOR THE FUTURE. UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS OR MISLEADING STATEMENTS ARE AVOIDED TO PREVENT THE BOY FROM BECOMING DISCOURAGED OR FRUSTRATED. (3 REFERENCES)

15196 L1
AUTHORS: ANDERSON, R.E.
TITLE: ARE OUR LARGE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENTS BEING "NEUTRALIZED"?
SOURCE: POLICE.
SOURCEID: 12(6):14-17, 1968.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT CURRENTLY BEING RECOMMENDED WILL BE OF LITTLE OR NO VALUE UNLESS THEY ARE USED TO ENFORCE THE LAW IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR TRADITIONAL CONCEPT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. IT IS TRADITIONAL THAT POLICE ADMINISTRATORS ARE RESPONSIBLE TO THE PEOPLE THROUGH THE ELECTED HEAD OF GOVERNMENT. HOWEVER, IT WAS NEVER INTENDED THAT THEY BE REQUIRED TO OPERATE UNDER A POLICY WHICH ENCOURAGES OR CONDONES SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF LAW. NO POLICY WHICH PERMITS FELONIES TO BE COMMITTED IN THE PRESENCE OF POLICE OFFICERS IS LAWFUL POLICY NO MATTER HOW POLITICALLY EXPEDIENT IT MAY APPEAR TO BE. THE QUESTIONABLE POLICY OF OVERLOOKING VIOLATIONS OF LAW IN CONNECTION WITH RIOTS AND CIVIL DISORDER, THIS "HANDCUFFING" OF THE POLICE TENDS TO ENCOURAGE IRRESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS TO BELIEVE THAT SUCH CONDUCT WILL BE TOLERATED IN THE FUTURE. THE LONGER THIS SITUATION IS PERMITTED TO CONTINUE, THE MORE DIFFICULT IT WILL BE FOR THE POLICE EVENTUALLY TO RESTORE LAW AND ORDER. THOSE WHO ADVOCATE A WEAK POLICE POSTURE MUST ASSUME THEIR SHARE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LOSS OF LIFE WHICH MAY OCCUR IN THE FUTURE AS LAW AND ORDER IS RESTORED.

15197 L1
AUTHORS: SNIBBE, RICHARD H.
TITLE: POLICE VISIBILITY: POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE.
SOURCE: POLICE.
SOURCEID: 12(6):66-68, 1968.

CONTEMPT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT HAS BEEN ENCOURAGED BY THE PUBLIC'S IMAGE OF THE POLICE OFFICER, AND THE NEGATIVE REACTION TO THE POLICE UNIFORM CONTRIBUTES TO THIS IMAGE. THE PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF THE POLICEMAN IN THE STREET SHOULD BE CHANGED TO PROVIDE POSITIVE IDENTIFICATIONS AND TO ERADICATE FASCIST AND MILITARY SYMBOLISM. (6 REFERENCES)

15198 L1
AUTHORS: COHEN, STANLEY.
TITLE: DOES MIRANDA APPLY TO DWI CASES?
SOURCE: POLICE.
SOURCEID: 12(6):38-39, 1968.

EXPERTS DISAGREE AS TO WHETHER THE MIRANDA RULE SHOULD APPLY IN QUESTIONING PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRIVING AN AUTOMOBILE WHILE INTOXICATED. OPPOSING APPLICATION OF THE RULE IS THE ARGUMENT THAT THE PUNISHMENT FOR THIS OFFENSE IS NOT SUCH AS TO BRING THE CASE WITHIN THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS ON CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION. OTHERS ASSERT THAT THERE IS NO SUFFICIENT REASON WHY CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS ARE ANY LESS SACRED IN MISDEMEANOR CASES THAN IN FELONY CASES. NOTHING IN THE MIRANDA DECISION EITHER IMPLICITLY OR EXPRESSLY LIMITS THE APPLICATION OF THE RULE TO FELONY CASES. IT CAN BE CONCLUDED THAT, IN CASES WHERE AN INDIVIDUAL IS ARRESTED FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED AND WHERE THE POLICE INTEND TO INTERROGATE HIM TO OBTAIN ADMISSIONS WHICH COULD BE USED TO CONVICT HIM IN COURT, THE POLICE SHOULD FIRST ADVISE THE SUSPECT OF HIS RIGHTS AS CONTAINED IN THE MIRANDA RULE.

15199 L1
 AUTHORS: HAMILTON, LANDER C.
 DESIG: ED.
 TITLE: COLLECTED ESSAYS ON THE POLICE FUNCTION (PART 1).
 SOURCE: POLICE.
 SOURCEID: 12(6):18-22, 1968.

BOTH POLICE OFFICERS AND TEACHERS HAVE TO DEAL WITH THE GROWING DISREGARD FOR AUTHORITY AMONG YOUTHS AS WELL AS INCREASING DELINQUENCY AND CRIME. IF LAW AND ORDER ARE TO BE MAINTAINED, A COORDINATED EFFORT IS NEEDED ON THE PART OF THOSE WHOSE FUNCTION IS THE EDUCATION AND UPRISING OF YOUTHS. BECAUSE OF THE BREAKDOWN IN FAMILY LIFE THE TASKS OF THE SCHOOLS AND THE POLICE ARE MADE MORE DIFFICULT. TO ASSIST THE POLICE IN REDUCING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, TEACHERS SHOULD INSTILL IN THE CHILD A SENSE OF CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY AND RESPECT FOR LAW AND ORDER, A RESPECT FOR CIVIL AUTHORITY, AND AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL. INSTRUCTION OF TEACHERS BY POLICE IN THE PROBLEMS AND OPERATIONS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IS INTENDED TO INCREASE THE TEACHER'S KNOWLEDGE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF THE POTENTIAL DELINQUENT AND EDUCATION IN GOOD CITIZENSHIP CAN HELP TO REDUCE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR.

15200 L1
 AUTHORS: MILLER, GARY J.
 TITLE: ALCOHOLISM, POLICE, COURTS: A CHANGING PHENOMENA.
 SOURCE: POLICE.
 SOURCEID: 12(6):84-86, 1968.

AMERICAN CRIMINAL CODES MUST BE REVISED AND MODERNIZED TO ELIMINATE THE FUTILE POLICY OF DEALING PUNITIVELY WITH THE ALCOHOLIC OR INTOXICATED OFFENDER. SUCH CASES SHOULD BE DEALT WITH IN CLINICS, HALFWAY HOUSES, COURT AND POLICE REHABILITATION PROGRAMS, AND HOSPITALS. EXAMPLES OF CODE REVISION HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE DRIVER AND EASTER CASES (1966) IN WHICH THE COURTS RULED THAT ALCOHOLISM CANNOT BE PUNISHED AS A CRIME SINCE THE ADDICT HAS LOST VOLUNTARY CONTROL OVER HIS DRINKING BEHAVIOR. THE ROLE OF THE COURT IS TO DECIDE WHETHER THE POLICE CASE INEBRIATE IS AN ALCOHOLIC AND WHETHER THE OFFENSE OF PUBLIC INTOXICATION IS SYMPTOMATIC OF THE DISEASE. THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY IS TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY TREATMENT FACILITIES. (6 REFERENCES)

15201 L1
 AUTHORS: MCDONALD, BILL.
 TITLE: CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST BANKS.
 SOURCE: LAW OFFICER.
 SOURCEID: 11(130-34, 1968.

THE NUMBER OF ROBBERIES, BURGLARIES, AND LARCENIES COMMITTED AGAINST BANKS INCREASED FROM 450 IN 1956 TO 1,871 IN 1966, AND THE NUMBER OF HOLDUPS HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED SINCE 1960. TODAY, UNLIKE THE PAST, MORE THAN 70 PERCENT OF THE BANK ROBBERS ACT ALONE AND MANY

HAVE NO POLICE RECORDS. SOME ACT IMPULSIVELY WITHOUT A DEFINITE PLAN. AMATEURS ARE SOMETIMES MORE DANGEROUS THAN PROFESSIONALS SINCE THEY ARE MORE UNPREDICTABLE. BANK ROBBERY IS NOT SIMPLY A CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY SINCE, RELYING ON SHOCK AND SURPRISE, THE ROBBER OFTEN IS READY TO KILL ANYONE WHO STANDS IN HIS WAY. THE FBI SUGGESTS A NUMBER OF WAYS IN WHICH BANK ROBBERIES MIGHT BE PREVENTED AND ALSO SOME MEANS OF ASSISTING POLICE IN APPREHENDING THE OFFENDER.

15202 L1
 AUTHORS: HUGHES, JOHN F.
 TITLE: TITLE I ESEA IN INSTITUTIONS FOR NEGLECTED AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN.
 SOURCEID: U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 1967. 26 P.

INSTITUTIONS FOR NEGLECTED AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR EDUCATING, TRAINING, AND REHABILITATING COMMITTED CHILDREN IN ORDER TO OVERCOME PAST FAILURES OF PARENTS, SCHOOLS, AND SOCIETY. TWO MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF NEW EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN DELINEATED: (1) TO IMPROVE THE YOUTH'S ATTITUDES TOWARD HIMSELF AND SOCIETY SO HE WILL BE MORE RECEPTIVE TO INSTRUCTION AND COUNSEL; AND (2) TO IMPROVE HIS COMPETENCY IN LANGUAGE AND BASIC ACADEMIC SKILLS WHILE PROVIDING MORE MEANINGFUL VOCATIONAL TRAINING. TO ACHIEVE THIS, JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS REQUIRE IMPROVED COUNSELING SERVICES, APPROPRIATE TESTING PROGRAMS, NEW AND VARIED INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS, QUALIFIED TEACHERS, AND STAFF. EVALUATION REPORTS OF STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES REVEAL THAT MANY PROJECTS WERE UNDERTAKEN TO REMODEL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS. MOST PROJECTS SOUGHT TO PROVIDE INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTION. INDIVIDUAL AND SMALL-GROUP TUTORING, TEAM TEACHING, SUPPORTIVE SERVICES, USE OF NEW VISUAL AIDS AND EQUIPMENT CONTRIBUTED TO MORE EFFECTIVE TEACHING. THROUGH CLOSER RELATIONSHIPS AND PERSONAL ATTENTION, INSTITUTION STAFFS FOUND IT EASIER TO STIMULATE ATTITUDE CHANGES IN THE CHILDREN. DEVELOPMENT OF A POSITIVE SELF-IMAGE IN THE CHILD WAS EMPHASIZED. BECAUSE OF THE PROBLEMS OF DOCUMENTING ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT IN PROJECTS FOR INSTITUTIONALIZED YOUTH A DEFINITE STATEMENT ABOUT STUDENT IMPROVEMENTS CANNOT BE MADE. HOWEVER, POSITIVE CHANGES IN MANY CHILDREN WERE OBSERVED AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS HAVE REACHED BEYOND ACADEMIC GAINS.

15203 L1
 AUTHORS: COUNCIL OF EUROPE.
 TITLE: FIFTH EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES. (STRASBOURG, 21ST - 23RD NOVEMBER 1967).
 SOURCEID: STRASBOURG, COUNCIL OF EUROPE, 1968. 155 P. VOL. 1.

THE FIFTH EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES DISCUSSED CRIMINOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND HEARD A REPORT BY F. FERRACUTI WHICH REVIEWED STUDIES ON MIGRATION AND CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. AN EXTENSIVE INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY ON MIGRATION AND CRIME IS APPENDED TO THE REPORT AND IS ARRANGED UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADINGS: (1) GENERAL THEORETICAL WORKS AND RESEARCH PAPERS; (2) ADJUSTMENT OF MIGRANTS; (3) INTERNAL MIGRATION; (4) EUROPEAN MIGRATION STUDIES; (5) EUROPEAN MIGRATION AND CRIME; AND (6) PROBLEMS OF RETURN MIGRANTS.

15204 L1
 AUTHORS: UGREKHELIDZE, N.
 TITLE: /SOUCHASTIE BEZ SGOVORA./
 TRITLE: COMPLICITY WITHOUT AGREEMENT.
 SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA IUSTITSIA (MOSCOW).
 SOURCEID: NO. 14:7-8, 1968.

ACCORDING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW OF THE USSR, COMPLICITY IS GIVEN IF THE ACTIONS OF ALL THE ASSOCIATES IN AN OFFENSE ARE IN CAUSAL CONNECTION WITH THE RESULTING CONSEQUENCES. BOTH SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE PRE-CONDITIONS MUST EXIST, I.E., THERE MUST BE A UNITY OF CRIMINAL INTENT AND PURPOSE. AWARENESS OF COMMON ACTION CONSTITUTES

A DECISIVE QUALIFICATION OF COMPLICITY. SUCH AWARENESS CAN BE, BUT IS NOT NECESSARILY, A RESULT OF A FORMAL AGREEMENT. IT CAN RESULT FROM THE ANTICIPATION OF COMMON ACTION ON THE BASIS OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. IN OTHER CASES, THE ASSOCIATES JOIN AT A LATE STAGE OF THE OFFENSE BECAUSE OF THEIR ANTISOCIAL DISPOSITION, OFTEN WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MAIN OFFENDER.

15205 L1
AUTHORS: U. S. BUREAU OF PRISONS.
TITLE: NATIONAL PRISONER STATISTICS, NO. 42, JUNE, 1968:
EXECUTIONS 1930-1967.
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1968. 32 P.

INFORMATION IS PRESENTED ON THE USE OF THE DEATH PENALTY BY CIVIL AUTHORITIES IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1967. ALSO INCLUDED ARE TREND DATA ON EXECUTIONS BY CIVIL AUTHORITIES DURING THE PERIOD 1930-1967, AND ON MOVEMENT OF PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH ON DECEMBER 31 FOR THE YEARS 1961-1967.

15206 L1
AUTHORS: CANADA. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
TITLE: POLICE ADMINISTRATION STATISTICS 1967.
SOURCEID: OTTAWA, QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1968. 88 P.

THIS GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION IS ONE OF A SERIES OF POLICE STATISTICAL REPORTS BASED ON A CANADIAN SYSTEM OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING IN CANADA IN WHICH STANDARD DEFINITIONS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED FOR THE UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION OF SIMILAR ACTIVITIES. "POLICE ADMINISTRATION STATISTICS" DESCRIBES THE EXTENT AND LOCATION OF PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING THE TOTAL POLICE STRENGTH IN CANADA, PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES, METROPOLITAN AREAS AND MUNICIPAL POLICE.

15207 L1
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: CONTEMPORARY STUDIES PROJECT: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN IOWA.
SOURCE: IOWA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 53(5):1119-1176, 1968.

IN THIS ANALYSIS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETAL SANCTIONS UTILIZED IN IOWA IN THE REHABILITATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS, THREE TREATMENT PROCESSES ARE EXAMINED: THE INFORMAL; THE JUDICIAL OR FORMAL; AND THE POST-JUDICIAL. THE INFORMAL-PROCESS CONCEPT INCLUDES ANY TREATMENT WHICH DOES NOT INVOLVE A FORMAL ADJUDICATION AND DISPOSITION BY THE JUVENILE COURT. IF THE INFORMAL PROCESS CAN REDUCE THE BURDEN OF OVERCROWDED JUVENILE COURT DOCKETS AND STILL OFFER INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT FOR MINOR OFFENDERS, ITS STATUS AS A BONA FIDE TREATMENT PROCESS IS CLEARLY JUSTIFIABLE. ALSO, THE VAST NUMBER OF DIFFERENT AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATING IN THE INFORMAL TREATMENT PROCESS OFFER NEEDED FLEXIBILITY IN JUVENILE REHABILITATION. IN THE FORMAL JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM THE PROCESS AND DISPOSITION OF INDIVIDUAL CASES REQUIRE A BALANCING OF A NUMBER OF INTERESTS: PARENTAL RIGHTS; THE CHILD'S WELFARE AND RIGHTS; THE SECURITY AND GOOD ORDER OF THE COMMUNITY; AND THE SOCIETAL COST OF PROVIDING TREATMENT FOR THE CHILD. THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM MUST BE STAFFED WITH PEOPLE EDUCATED AND EXPERIENCED IN THE FIELDS OF JUVENILE BEHAVIOR AND CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS. REGARDING POST-JUDICIAL TREATMENT FACILITIES, IOWA CHILD TREATMENT FACILITIES HAVE ENGAGED IN PRACTICES WHICH HAVE LITTLE TREATMENT PROPRIETY. THE STATE GOVERNMENT MUST REJECT INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT AS A PANACEA FOR ALL CHILD PROBLEMS AND CAREFULLY RE-EVALUATE PRESENT TREATMENT POLICIES IN LIGHT OF REHABILITATIVE OBJECTIVES. (346 REFERENCES)

15208 L1
AUTHORS: ANDREWS, ARTHUR W.
TITLE: THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL IN CRIMINAL TAX INVESTIGATIONS UNDER

ESCOBEDO AND MIRANDA: THE "CRITICAL STAGE".
SOURCE: IOWA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 53(5):1074-1117, 1968.

THE COURTS HAVE GENERALLY HELD THAT THERE IS NO CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO COUNSEL UNDER EITHER THE ESCOBEDO OR MIRANDA RATIONALES WHICH WOULD REQUIRE A WARNING OF THAT RIGHT AT ANY STAGE OF TAX INVESTIGATIONS, BUT A SMALL MINORITY OF CASES HAVE DISSENTED FROM THIS VIEW. THE MORE SIGNIFICANT DECISIONS IN EACH CATEGORY ARE CONSIDERED IN DETAIL. WHERE THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL HAS BEEN DENIED, IT HAS BEEN DONE CHIEFLY UNDER THE THEORY THAT ESCOBEDO IS APPLICABLE ONLY IN THOSE SITUATIONS WHERE A CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED AND THE INVESTIGATION CENTERS ON DISCOVERING THE CULPRIT; OR THAT MIRANDA IS LIMITED STRICTLY TO "IN-CUSTODY" SITUATIONS. WHERE THE RIGHT HAS BEEN GRANTED, THE COURTS HAVE ARRIVED AT THIS DECISION THROUGH RECOGNITION OF THE NATURE OF TAX INVESTIGATIONS AND OF THE THEORY THAT ESCOBEDO AND MIRANDA EXPOUND A PHILOSOPHY WHICH IS NOT LIMITED TO THEIR FACTS. THE CRITICAL-STAGE CONCEPT OF THE ADVERSARY PROCESS AS IT RELATES TO THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL IS EXAMINED. THIS CONCEPT GIVING RISE TO THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL AND REQUIRING AT THE VERY LEAST A WARNING OF THAT RIGHT UNDER MIRANDA IS APPLICABLE TO THE DIRECT CONFRONTATION OF THE CRIMINAL TAX INVESTIGATION AS OF THE TIME OF THE INITIAL TAXPAYER-IRS CONTACT FOR PURPOSES OF PROTECTING THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. (245 REFERENCES)

15209 L1
AUTHORS: NEW ZEALAND. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.
TITLE: PENAL POLICY IN NEW ZEALAND.
SOURCEID: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, R.E. OWEN, 1968. 15 P.

STATISTICAL DATA IS PRESENTED ON THE NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS, PAROLEES, PRISONERS, AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICE STAFF IN NEW ZEALAND. ALSO DATA IS GIVEN ON THE COMPENSATION OF VICTIMS OF CRIME. THE VARIOUS PROGRAMS AND POLICIES OF THE PENAL SYSTEM ARE DISCUSSED.

15210 L1
AUTHORS: WISCONSIN. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES.
BUREAU OF RESEARCH.
TITLE: CAMP FLAMBEAU PROJECT. (STATISTICAL BULLETIN C64).
SOURCEID: MADISON, WISCONSIN. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, 1968. 20 P.

THE CAMP FLAMBEAU PROJECT IN WISCONSIN WAS DEVELOPED IN 1967 AS A PROGRAM FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE INSTITUTIONALIZED JUVENILE MALE OFFENDER. THE CAMP WILL OPERATE FROM SEPTEMBER 1967 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1970 AND WILL SERVE ABOUT 240 BOYS, 40 FOR EACH OF SIX SCHOOL SEMESTERS. SUPERVISED ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL STUDY ALONG WITH WORK PROGRAMS AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES ARE OFFERED AND COMMUNITY CONTACT THROUGH REGULAR HIGH-SCHOOL PROGRAMS WILL ASSIST THE JUVENILE OFFENDER IN HIS ADJUSTMENT TO AFTERCARE SUPERVISION. THE SELECTION PROCESS, BACKGROUNDS OF THE PARTICIPANTS, THE CAMP AND SCHOOL EXPERIENCES OF THE GROUP, AND DATA RELATING TO RELEASE AND AFTERCARE WERE ANALYZED. FOLLOWING THE FIRST SEMESTER, EXAMINATION OF INDIVIDUAL CASE RECORDS INDICATED THAT THE PROJECT PROVIDES DELINQUENT YOUTHS WITH EXPERIENCES WHICH HAVE POSITIVE EFFECTS ON ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR BOTH IN THE SCHOOL SITUATION AND IN THE COMMUNITY.

15211 L1
AUTHORS: GIL, DAVID G.
TITLE: NATIONWIDE SURVEY OF LEGALLY REPORTED PHYSICAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN.
SOURCEID: WALTHAM, MASS., BRANDEIS UNIV., 1968. 33 P.

A NATIONWIDE STUDY OF CHILD ABUSE WAS CONDUCTED IN 1967 AND 1968 BY BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY TO DETERMINE: (1) THE INCIDENCE OF REPORTED ABUSE; (2) PATTERNS OF DISTRIBUTION AMONG SPECIFIED POPULATION SEGMENTS; (3) SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN AND OFFENDERS; (4) CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING AND PRECIPITATING THE OFFENSE; (5) MEASURES

TAKEN BY AUTHORITIES; AND (6) RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE ABOVE VARIABLES. ABUSE WAS DEFINED AS INJURY INFLICTED ON A CHILD THROUGH AN ACT OF INTENTIONAL COMMISSION OR OMISSION BY A PERSON HAVING CARETAKING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CHILD. ALL STATES SUBMITTED STANDARDIZED INFORMATION ON EVERY INCIDENT OF CHILD ABUSE REPORTED UNDER THEIR LEGISLATION. A MORE COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED IN A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF 38 CITIES AND COUNTIES. THE STUDY SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 6,000 CASES IN THE BASIC SURVEY AND 1,500 CASES IN THE COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY. THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF ABUSED CHILDREN WAS LESS SKEWED TOWARD THE VERY YOUNG AGE GROUPS THAN HAS BEEN SUGGESTED: 66 PERCENT WERE THREE YEARS AND OLDER AND 46 PERCENT WERE SIX YEARS AND OLDER. ABOUT 30 PERCENT LIVED IN FAMILIES WITHOUT FATHERS OR FATHER SUBSTITUTES. THE MOTHER WAS ABSENT IN 12 PERCENT OF THE CASES. THE INCOME OF THE FAMILIES IN THE SAMPLE WAS VERY LOW. BOTH PARENTS EXHIBITED DEVIANC IN PSYCHO-SOCIAL FUNCTIONING DURING THE PRECEDING YEAR. MOST OF THE INCIDENTS OF ABUSE OCCURRED IN THE CHILD'S HOME. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT CHILD ABUSE IS NOT A UNIFORM PHENOMENON WITH ONE SET OF CAUSAL FACTORS BUT A MULTIDIMENSIONAL PROBLEM. FOURTEEN CHARACTERISTIC TYPES OF CHILD ABUSE WERE CLASSIFIED AND DESCRIBED. CHILD ABUSE AS A SERIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEM APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN EXAGGERATED. (9 REFERENCES)

15212 L1
 AUTHORS: STUMPF, HARRY P.
 TITLE: LAW AND POVERTY: A POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE.
 SOURCE: WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 1968(3):694-733, 1968.

THE AIMS AND OPERATIONAL REALITIES OF THE LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM UNDER THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ARE INEXTRICABLY INVOLVED IN, AND ARE A PART OF, THE POLITICAL SYSTEM, AND ITS PROGRAM ACTIVITIES PROVIDE AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR GAINING INSIGHT INTO THE POLITICO-LEGAL SYSTEM, PARTICULARLY AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL. THE PROGRAM SEEKS TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM FOR MILLIONS OF CITIZENS WHO, FOR A VARIETY OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL REASONS, HAVE HERETOFORE BEEN "LEGALLY ALIENATED". THE GOAL IS TO PROVIDE AGGRESSIVE, SUSTAINED, AND READILY AVAILABLE ADVOCACY FOR THE POOR IN ORDER TO REASSERT FORGOTTEN RIGHTS, ESTABLISH NEW RIGHTS AND REMEDIES, AND, IN BRIEF, TO REDISTRIBUTE SOCIETAL ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES VIA THE LEGAL SYSTEM. THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL, LEGAL, AND ECONOMIC CHANGES IMPLIED IN THE STATED AIMS OF THE LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM SUGGEST DYNAMIC RESEARCH FOCI, I.E., LOCAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS, LOCAL COURTS, COMMUNITY AGENCIES, AND PROGRAM CLIENTS, OF SIGNIFICANCE TO BOTH THE SOCIAL THEORIST AND THE POLICYMAKER. (135 REFERENCES)

15213 L1
 AUTHORS: BOEHM, VIRGINIA R.
 TITLE: MR. PREJUDICE, MISS SYMPATHY, AND THE AUTHORITARIAN PERSONALITY: AN APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MEASURING TECHNIQUES TO THE PROBLEM OF JURY BIAS.
 SOURCE: WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 1968(3):734-750, 1968.

THIS STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF JURY BIAS WAS DESIGNED TO DEMONSTRATE THAT CERTAIN MEASURABLE ATTITUDINAL PREDISPOSITIONS THAT HAVE NO OBVIOUS LEGAL RELEVANCY CAN, IN FACT, BE USED TO PREDICT HOW INDIVIDUALS WILL JUDGE AND INTERPRET A CRIMINAL CASE. THE SUBJECTS, 151 PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS AT THE BERKELEY CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, WERE MEASURED BY MEANS OF A LEGAL ATTITUDES QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE THEIR AUTHORITARIAN, ANTI-AUTHORITARIAN OR EQUALITARIAN TENDENCIES AND GIVEN A VERSION (77 SUBJECTS RECEIVED THE NOT GUILTY VERSION AND 74 THE GUILTY VERSION) OF A MANSLAUGHTER CASE TO DECIDE. THE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT A PERSON'S LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ATTITUDES, AS DEFINED BY PSYCHOLOGISTS, DO HAVE A SYSTEMATIC EFFECT ON THE WAY HE BEHAVES AS A MEMBER OF A JURY. (33 REFERENCES)

15214 L1
 AUTHORS: KARLEN, DELMAR.

TITLE: CIVILIAN AND MILITARY JUSTICE AT THE APPELLATE LEVEL.
SOURCE: WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 1968(3):786-805, 1968.

IN THIS STUDY OF CIVILIAN AND MILITARY JUSTICE AT THE APPELLATE LEVEL, THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY BOARDS OF REVIEW, THE UNITED STATES COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS, AND THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT ARE COMPARED IN ORDER TO PROVIDE AN INSIGHT INTO THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN JUSTICE AT THE APPELLATE LEVEL, AND THUS TO LAY THE FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF USEFUL CONCEPTS AND PRACTICES. THE THREE COURTS ARE COMPARED REGARDING: ORGANIZATION; PERSONNEL; TIME AND PLACE OF HOLDING COURT; JURISDICTION AND VOLUME OF WORK; SCOPE OF OF REVIEW; PROCEDURE; DELAY AND ADMINISTRATIONS. (80 REFERENCES)

15215 L1
AUTHORS: LOVE, JEAN C.
TITLE: THE ROLE OF DEFENSE COUNSEL IN SOVIET CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.
SOURCE: WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 1968(3):806-900, 1968.

THE ROLE OF DEFENSE COUNSEL IN THE SOVIET UNION MUST BE EVALUATED WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF SOVIET CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS, WHICH ARE PRIMARILY INQUISITORIAL, RATHER THAN ADVERSARY IN FORM. THE INQUIRY, PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION, BRINGING TO TRIAL, TRIAL, CASSATIONAL APPEAL, AND SUPERVISORY REVIEW ARE ALL CONDUCTED BY A FIGURE WHOM THE LAW REGARDS AS NEUTRAL. THIS FIGURE IS EMPOWERED TO ELICIT EVIDENCE BOTH FOR AND AGAINST THE ACCUSED'S POSITION AS WELL AS TO RENDER A DECREE REGARDING THE DISPOSITION OF THE CASE. HIS NEUTRALITY HAS CAUSED MANY SOVIET JURISTS TO CONCLUDE THAT THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL IS NOT AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF THE ACCUSED'S RIGHT TO DEFENSE. IN FACT, THEY ASSERT THAT COUNSEL'S SERVICES ARE SUPERFLUOUS BECAUSE THE ACCUSED IS EMPOWERED TO PRESENT EVIDENCE, PETITIONS, AND APPEALS AND THE INVESTIGATOR, JUDGE, AND PROCURATOR ARE LEGALLY OBLIGATED TO ASSIST HIM IN CONDUCTING HIS OWN DEFENSE. FURTHERMORE, THEY MAINTAIN THAT COUNSEL'S PRESENCE WOULD UNNECESSARILY OBSTRUCT THE CONDUCT OF PRETRIAL AND APPELLATE PROCEEDINGS. SIGNIFICANTLY, THE TREND TODAY IS AWAY FROM THIS RESTRICTIVE INTERPRETATION OF THE ACCUSED'S RIGHT TO DEFENSE. PRESSURES ARE CURRENTLY MOUNTING TO EXTEND THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL AT THE APPELLATE STAGES OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. (607 REFERENCES)

15216 L1
AUTHORS: WASSON, HOUSTON R.
TITLE: VIRGINIA'S LEGISLATIVE RESPONSE TO RIOTS AND THEIR UNDERLYING CAUSES.
SOURCE: VIRGINIA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 54(5):1031-1063, 1968.

THE RESPONSE OF THE 1968 GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN VIRGINIA TO THE CHALLENGE OF CIVIL DISORDERS AND THEIR UNDERLYING CAUSES ARE REVIEWED HERE. VIRGINIA'S LEGISLATIVE REACTION TO THE CHALLENGE OF MAINTAINING ORDER HAS BEEN TO IMPOSE ELABORATE AND SEVERE CRIMINAL SANCTIONS UPON THE PARTICIPANTS IN RIOTS. THE NEWLY ENACTED STATUTE CONTAINS A NUMBER OF AMBIGUITIES AND DEPARTURES FROM EXISTING LAW WHICH MAY MERIT RECONSIDERATION, PARTICULARLY REGARDING ITS DEFINITION OF RIOT, ITS EFFECT UPON FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS, AND ITS EXTENSION OF COMPLICITY CULPABILITY. ALTHOUGH A FEW POSITIVE STEPS WERE TAKEN REGARDING LEGISLATION DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF RIOTS, E.G., RE-ENACTMENT OF THE COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAW, AND LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR PAYMENTS TO NEEDY PERSONS ENGAGED IN WORK OR TRAINING PROGRAMS, THE LEGISLATURE FELL SHORT OF WHAT IT CAN DO IN THIS AREA. (145 REFERENCES)

15217 L1
AUTHORS: MATTICK, HANS W.
TITLE: THE FORM AND CONTENT OF RECENT RIOTS.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 35(4):660-685, 1968.

THE THREE SAFEST GENERALIZATIONS THAT MAY BE DRAWN FROM THE CIVIL DISORDERS SINCE WORLD WAR II ARE: THAT THERE IS NO SUCH ENTITY AS A TYPICAL CIVIL DISORDER; THAT THEY HAVE NOT BEEN INTERRACIAL; AND THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO SERIOUS, SYSTEMATIC ATTEMPT TO SUBVERT THE DEMOCRATIC AND PLURALISTIC SOCIAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES. IN THIS STUDY OF THE FORM AND CONTENT OF RIOTS, THE MAJOR RIOT IS USED AS A METHODOLOGICAL DEVICE TO GENERALIZE ABOUT RIOT PROCESSES. IN THE TYPOLOGY THE PREDOMINANT CHARACTER OF SOME RIOTS IS PRESENTED, AND ELEMENTS OR STRAINS FROM SEVERAL RIOTS ARE COMBINED IN ORDER TO EXEMPLIFY THE CENTRAL TENDENCIES OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF RIOTS. THE FORM OF THE RIOT IS SYMMETRICAL. IT CONSISTS OF CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES BETWEEN THE OFFICIAL AND THE PRIVATE PARTICIPANTS TO THE RIOT, WITH THE INTERCHANGE ORIGINATING, POTENTIALLY, FROM EITHER SIDE. WITHIN THIS PREDOMINANT PATTERN THERE ARE CONTRIBUTORS AND PARTICIPANTS WHO ARE ONLY INDIRECTLY INVOLVED, BUT WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HELP DETERMINE THE GENERAL COURSE OF EVENTS. AN IDEAL-TYPICAL RIOT PROCESS IS DESCRIBED. IN ANALYZING THE CONTENT OF THE MAJOR RIOT FIVE IDEAL-TYPICAL RIOTS WERE PRESENTED: THE RATIONAL RIOT; THE EXPRESSIVE RIOT; THE REIFIED RIOT; THE IRRATIONAL RIOT; AND THE INTERRACIAL RIOT. (22 REFERENCES)

15218 L1
 AUTHORS: PENNSYLVANIA. BUREAU OF CORRECTION.
 TITLE: PENNSYLVANIA JUDICIAL STATISTICS: SUMMARY DATA 1961-1966.
 (REPORT J-10, DECEMBER 1967).
 SOURCEID: CAMP HILL, PA., BUREAU OF CORRECTION, 1957. 19 P.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF IN PENNSYLVANIA CRIMINAL COURTS HAVE FLUCTUATED DURING THE 1960'S BETWEEN 54,000 TO 61,000, WITH CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS RANGING FROM 39,000 TO 41,000 AND NON-SUPPORT DEFENDANTS GRADUALLY CLIMBING FROM 16,000 TO 21,000. THERE ARE NO APPARENT DISCERNABLE TRENDS OF JUDICIAL CRIMINAL CASES. ESSENTIALLY, THE RATE OF CONVICTIONS OF CRIMINAL CASES HAVE RANGED FROM 70 PERCENT IN 1959 TO 65 PERCENT IN 1966. JURY TRIALS REPRESENTED ONLY 3.9 PERCENT OF ALL CRIMINAL CASES DURING 1966, WITH 1.8 PERCENT OF ALL CASES BEING ACQUITTED BY A JURY AND 2.1 PERCENT BEING FOUND GUILTY BY A JURY: ALMOST A 50 PERCENT CHANCE OF ACQUITTAL IN SUCH PROCEEDINGS. PRESIDING JUDGES WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR 76.1 PERCENT OF ALL PROCEEDINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA CRIMINAL COURTS DURING 1966, 38.6 PERCENT ON GUILTY PLEAS ALONE. WHILE CONVICTED DEFENDANTS WERE PLACED ON PROBATION IN 34.4 PERCENT OF SENTENCES ADMINISTERED BY JUDGES IN 1966, FINES AND/OR COSTS SENTENCING REPRESENTED THE SECOND LARGEST NUMBER OF SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT (33.4 PERCENT). IN ADDITION, 29.8 PERCENT OF CONVICTED DEFENDANTS WERE SENTENCED TO A STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION OR A COUNTY PRISON: 5.3 PERCENT TO THE STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AND 24.5 PERCENT TO THE LOCAL COUNTY JAIL. A REVIEW OF SENTENCING TRENDS BY MAJOR CATEGORIES FROM 1961 THROUGH 1965 INDICATES FLUCTUATIONS OF CASES WITHIN RELATIVELY STATIONARY RANGES. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.) (4 REFERENCES)

15219 L1
 AUTHORS: MISSOURI. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE.
 DIVISION OF WELFARE.
 TITLE: JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS 1966.
 SOURCEID: JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI, 1967. 32 P.

STATE-WIDE STATISTICAL DATA ARE PRESENTED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY AND NEGLECT CASES HANDLED BY THE JUVENILE COURTS OF MISSOURI DURING 1966. INCLUDED ARE THE TYPES OF OFFENSES COMMITTED OR REASON OF REFERRAL, DISPOSITION, SOURCE OF REFERRAL, AND CARE PENDING DISPOSITION.

15220 L1
 AUTHORS: MARONEY, THOMAS J.
 TITLE: ANTITRUST IN "THE EMPIRE STATE": REGULATION OF RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES IN NEW YORK STATE.
 SOURCE: SYRACUSE LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 19(4):819-870, 1968.

THE HISTORY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF NEW YORK STATE IN REGULATING RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES IS OUTLINED, INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF THE DONNELLY ACT OF 1899. AN ANALYSIS AND CRITIQUE OF THE DOCTRINES FORMULATED BY THE COURTS IN CASES INVOLVING RESTRICTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES IN NEW YORK ARE PRESENTED. SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR CHANGES IN THE SUBSTANTIVE LAW AND ITS ENFORCEMENT, DESIGNED TO INSURE THAT NEW YORK STATE WILL REMAIN A LEADER IN THE FIELD OF BUSINESS REGULATION. AMONG THESE SUGGESTIONS ARE: "(1) ADOPTION OF A PER SE RULE OF ILLEGALITY FOR PRICE FIXING, DIVISION OF CUSTOMERS OR MARKETS BY COMPETITORS, CONCERTED REFUSALS TO DEAL, AND GROUP BOYCOTTS; (2) NARROWING THE DEFINITION OF "INDIVIDUAL" REFUSAL TO DEAL; (3) ADOPTION OF A PROHIBITION OF MONOPOLIZATION BY A SINGLE FIRM; AND (4) POSSIBLE ADOPTION OF MORE SPECIFIC STANDARDS FOR JUDGING THE LEGALITY OF MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS." (460 REFERENCES)

15221 L1
AUTHORS: NEW YORK (STATE). CORRECTION DEPARTMENT.
TITLE: ANNUAL REPORT 1967.
SOURCEID: ALBANY, NEW YORK, 1968. 30 P.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION PROVIDES STATISTICAL DATA ON THE INMATE POPULATION OF THE STATE'S INSTITUTIONS; LISTS FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR 1967-68; AND DISCUSSES THE VARIOUS PROGRAMS OF THE DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING: CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, RESEARCH EFFORTS, CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES, PROBATION, PERSONNEL AND STAFF TRAINING, AND INSPECTION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

15222 L1
AUTHORS: DENTLER, ROBERT; MONROE, LAWRENCE J.; ZAMOFF, BARRY; ZAMOFF, RICHARD.
TITLE: FIVE SCALES OF JUVENILE MISCONDUCT.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, 1966. 12 P. TABLES. Mimeo.

TO DETERMINE WHETHER DIFFERENT SCALES OF JUVENILE MISCONDUCT ARE RELATED TO EACH OTHER, A STUDY WAS DESIGNED TO ASSESS THE SCALABILITY, ASSOCIATION BETWEEN, AND CORRELATES OF, FIVE SCALES OF MISCONDUCT BASED ON SELF-REPORTS FROM SEVENTH, EIGHTH, AND NINTH GRADE YOUTHS IN A LARGE MIDWESTERN CITY. IT WAS HYPOTHEZIZED: (1) THAT THE QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS OF SELF-ADMISSION OF IMPERSONAL THEFT, INTERPERSONAL THEFT, VANDALISM, AGGRESSIVE ACTS, AND TRUANCY BY YOUTHS COULD BE SCALED; (2) THAT THE FIVE SCALES WOULD BE POSITIVELY AND SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED, BUT THAT THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATION WOULD BE SO LIMITED AS TO REQUIRE USE OF SEPARATE SCALES IN FUTURE RESEARCH; AND (3) THAT THE MISCONDUCT SCALES WOULD ASSOCIATE SIGNIFICANTLY WITH INDICATORS OF VARIABLES CAUSALLY RELATED OR PREDICTIVE OF UNLAWFUL BEHAVIOR. A 23-PAGE QUESTIONNAIRE WAS ADMINISTERED TO STUDENTS OF TWO SCHOOLS, ONE OF WHICH WAS 98 PERCENT WHITE, THE OTHER 98 PERCENT NEGRO. IT WAS FOUND THAT RELIABLE RESPONSES TO ITEMS ABOUT MISCONDUCT BY ADOLESCENTS COULD BE OBTAINED. A MODERATELY HIGH MEASURE OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SCALES DID NOT ENSURE THAT A SCORE OF HIGH MISCONDUCT ON ONE SCALE COULD PREDICT HIGH MISCONDUCT ON ANOTHER. THE RESULTS INDICATED THAT, ALTHOUGH MODERATE ASSOCIATION EXISTS, MISCONDUCT, AS MEASURED ON SELF-REPORT SCALES, MUST BE TREATED AS A MULTIDIMENSIONAL VARIABLE, NOT AS A UNITARY CONSTRUCT. THE SUGGESTION THAT YOUTHS HIGH ON ANY ONE SCALE HAVE MUCH IN COMMON WITH THOSE HIGH ON OTHERS IS CONTRADICTED BY THE ANALYSIS THROUGH CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY: NONE OF THE SCALES CAN BE USED AS A PREDICTOR. SELF-REPORT RESEARCH IS TOO UNRELIABLE AND THE RESULTS TOO EQUIVOCAL TO WARRANT FURTHER USE OF THIS METHOD. (6 REFERENCES)

15224 L1
AUTHORS: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT. YOUTH DIVISION.
TITLE: ANNUAL REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1968.
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C. METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1968.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT DESCRIBES THE WORK OF THE YOUTH DIVISION FOR FISCAL 1968 AND PRESENTS STATISTICAL DATA ON THE INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. PARTIAL CONTENTS: THE FOURTEEN YEAR RECORD; REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURT; FOUR YEAR GRAPH; REPEATERS REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT; OFFENSES INVOLVING THE USE OF FIREARMS; AGES OF JUVENILES; WAIVERS OF JURISDICTION; OPERATION OF YOUTH DIVISION, WORKLOAD COMPARISONS; ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION OF YOUTH DIVISION.

15225 L1
AUTHORS: BEAN, DAVID H. N.
TITLE: PLAINFIELD: A STUDY IN LAW AND VIOLENCE.
SOURCE: AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 6(4):154-174, 1968.

IN JULY 1967 A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SEARCH FOR STOLEN SEMI-AUTOMATIC RIFLES WAS CONDUCTED IN A PREDOMINATELY NEGRO AREA OF PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY. THE SEARCH WAS CONDUCTED UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE AND WITHOUT THE ISSUANCE OF SEARCH WARRANTS. WHETHER THE SEARCH WAS TRULY CONDUCTED TO RECOVER THE STOLEN WEAPONS OR RATHER AS A SYMBOL OF LAW AND ORDER REMAINS QUESTIONABLE. IN ISSUING THE PROCLAMATION WHICH PURPORTED TO AUTHORIZE THE SEARCH, THE GOVERNOR HAD ACTED UNDER A 1942 LAW THAT GAVE CIVIL AUTHORITIES THE POLICE POWERS NECESSARY TO COPE WITH AN EMERGENCY. IF THIS NEW JERSEY STATUTE WERE INTENDED TO ALLOW THE REQUIREMENT OF A SEARCH WARRANT TO BE BYPASSED, IT WOULD BE VOID AS A VIOLATION OF FOURTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS. THE PLAINFIELD SEARCH COULD ONLY BE JUSTIFIED ON THE BASIS OF NECESSITY OR EMERGENCY AND THE FACTS INDICATE THAT AT THE TIME OF THE GOVERNOR'S DECISION NO SUCH EMERGENCY EXISTED. THE SEARCH WAS AN OVER-REACTION TO THE EXIGENCIES OF THE MOMENT. (107 REFERENCES)

15226 L1
AUTHORS: MASSACHUSETTS. GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.
TITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN MASSACHUSETTS.
SOURCEID: BOSTON, JUNE 24, 1968. 48 P. 66 CENTS.

IT IS THE INTENT OF THIS REPORT TO OUTLINE INITIAL STEPS THAT CAN BE TAKEN AT STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS TO REDUCE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN MASSACHUSETTS. MANY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS DEAL, NOT WITH THE COURTS OR THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR YOUTH, BUT WITH PROGRAMS IN THE COMMUNITY. THE COMMITTEE SUBMITS THAT THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE REPORT, IF IMPLEMENTED, WILL ULTIMATELY RESULT IN AN IMPORTANT SAVING TO THE COMMONWEALTH BOTH IN COST AND INSURING PRODUCTIVE LIVES FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE STATE.

15227 L1
AUTHORS: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. JUVENILE COURT.
TITLE: ANNUAL REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1968.
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., 1968. 48 P.

THE JUVENILE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DELINQUENT, NEEDY, AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN UNDER 18 AS WELL AS FOR ADULTS IN CERTAIN MATTERS INVOLVING CHILDREN. THE PURPOSE OF THE COURT IS TO OBTAIN FOR EACH CHILD THE CARE AND GUIDANCE WHICH WILL SERVE THE CHILD'S WELFARE AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE STATE. THE COURT SERVES A 100 PERCENT URBANIZED AREA AND A POPULATION 60 PERCENT OF WHICH IS NONWHITE. THE COURT HAS JUST COMPLETED ITS FIRST FULL YEAR OF OPERATION UNDER THE SUPREME COURT DECISION REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF GAULT. IN APRIL WASHINGTON, D. C. EXPERIENCED A VIOLENT OUTBREAK OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, THE POOR PEOPLE'S MARCH, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESURRECTION CITY. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CHANGES ALSO AFFECTED THE COURT'S WORK IN ALL AREAS OF JUDICIAL, SOCIAL, CLINICAL, LEGAL, AND VOLUNTEER SERVICES. THE COURT HAS IMPORTANT NEEDS IN TWO BROAD AREAS: COURT FUNCTIONS AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS. JUVENILE CASES REFERRED TO THE COURT (DELINQUENCY, DEPENDENCY, AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES) INCREASED WHILE THE NUMBER OF ADULT CASES (MAINLY PATERNITY AND CRIMINAL NONSUPPORT) DECREASED OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

15228 L1
AUTHORS: PENNSYLVANIA. BUREAU OF CORRECTION.
TITLE: CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA PRISONERS: SUMMARY DATA 1961-1966.
(REPORT C-49).
SOURCEID: CAMP HILL, PENNSYLVANIA, BUREAU OF CORRECTION, 1967. 8 P.,
APP.

THIS REPORT PRESENTS SUMMARY DATA ON PRISONERS PRESENT IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA ON DECEMBER 31 FOR THE YEARS 1960 THROUGH 1966. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON LOCATION OF PRISONERS BY COUNTY THROUGHOUT THE STATE, CONSISTING OF TEN STATE INSTITUTIONS, THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON SYSTEM OF THREE INSTITUTIONS, THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE, AND 66 REMAINING COUNTY PRISONS AND JAILS. DATA ARE PRESENTED AS TO RACE, SEX, AND SENTENCE.

15229 L1
AUTHORS: PENNSYLVANIA. BUREAU OF CORRECTION.
TITLE: PRISONERS IN PENNSYLVANIA: SUMMARY DATA 1961-1966.
(REPORT C-48, DECEMBER 1967).
SOURCEID: CAMP HILL, PA., BUREAU OF CORRECTION, 1967. 17 P.

SUMMARY AVERAGE YEARLY POPULATION DATA ON PRISONERS IN PENNSYLVANIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ARE PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT. INCLUDED IN THE REPORT ARE JUVENILE AND ADULT INSTITUTIONS, JAILS, PRISONS, AND DETENTION HOMES.

15230 L1
AUTHORS: AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION.
TITLE: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 97TH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF CORRECTION.
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOC., 1967.
338 P. \$7.00.

THIS BOOK INCLUDES THE ADDRESSES AND PAPERS OF THE AUGUST 1967 CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION. CONTENTS: GENERAL SESSION ADDRESSES; CAPITAL PUNISHMENT; CHAPLAINCY SERVICES; COMMUNITY SERVICES AND CITIZEN PARTICIPATION; CORRECTIONAL AGRICULTURE; CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES; DRUG ADDICTION; FEDERAL GRANTS IN CORRECTIONS; JAILS AND SHORT-TERM INSTITUTIONS; JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; LEGAL ASPECTS AND TRENDS; LIBRARIES; PREPARATION FOR PAROLE; PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT AND TRAINING; PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES; RESEARCH, STATISTICS AND PLANNING; ABSTRACTS; AND TREATMENT AND BEHAVIORAL CONCEPTS.

15231 L1
AUTHORS: INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES.
TITLE: NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PRE-RELEASE: A SYMPOSIUM ON ADULT OFFENDER PROGRAMS: HALFWAY HOUSE, PRE-RELEASE, WORK RELEASE.
SOURCEID: HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS, 1967. 102 P.

THE PAPERS ON HALFWAY-HOUSE, PRE-RELEASE, AND WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS FOR ADULT OFFENDERS COLLECTED HERE WERE PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PRE-RELEASE SPONSORED BY THE INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES. CONTENTS: WELCOME; HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAMS: A NATIONAL OVERVIEW; THE EVOLVING PROGRAM OF A PRIVATELY OPERATED HALFWAY HOUSE; THE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM OF A HALFWAY HOUSE FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTS; GROUP DISCUSSION-PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS IN OUR PROGRAMS; CORRECTIONAL ASSUMPTIONS AND THEIR PROGRAM IMPLICATION; THE CHANGING PROGRAM OF PRE-RELEASE AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL; A WARDEN LOOKS AT PRE-RELEASE; GROUP DISCUSSION-PROBLEMS OF RESEARCH IN CORRECTIONS; THE STEP PROGRAM AND WORK RELEASE; MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION OF A WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM; THE NEWS MEDIA AND WORK RELEASE; GROUP DISCUSSION; THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PRE-RELEASE.

15232 L1
AUTHORS: CLEVELAND. POLICE DEPARTMENT. BUREAU OF SERVICES.
TITLE: ANNUAL REPORT, 1967.
SOURCEID: CLEVELAND, 1968. 51 P.

THIS REPORT OF THE CLEVELAND, OHIO, POLICE DEPARTMENT PRESENTS A NARRATIVE ACCOUNT OF ACTIVITIES DURING 1967; STATISTICAL DATA ON POLICE PERSONNEL; AND REPORTED OFFENSES BY CITY ZONES, CENSUS TRACTS, THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH OFFENSES, THEIR DISPOSITION, AND THE AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF JUVENILE AND ADULT OFFENDERS.

15233 L1
AUTHORS: MISSISSIPPI. STATE DEPT. OF PUBLIC WELFARE.
TITLE: MISSISSIPPI YOUTH COURT STATISTICS, 1967.
SOURCEID: MISSISSIPPI, DEPT. OF PUBLIC WELFARE, 1968. 21 P.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT IS BASED ON THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S CASES REPORTED BY YOUTH COUNSELLORS AND COURT CLERKS DURING 1967 TO THE MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE. THE 5,523 CASES DISPOSED OF WERE REPORTED BY 72 COURTS. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT: (1) 70 PERCENT OF THE CASES WERE DELINQUENT; (2) 63 PERCENT OF ALL CASES WERE HANDLED AS OFFICIAL CASES; (3) WHITE CHILDREN WERE INVOLVED IN 49 PERCENT OF ALL CASES. IN NEGLECT CASES, 59 PERCENT WERE WHITE CHILDREN; IN DELINQUENT CASES, 45 PERCENT WERE WHITE; (4) BOYS WERE INVOLVED IN 75 PERCENT OF ALL CASES. IN NEGLECT CASES 53 PERCENT WERE BOYS; IN DELINQUENT CASES, 84 PERCENT WERE BOYS; (5) THE AVERAGE AGE OF ALL CHILDREN WAS 13 YEARS AND 1 MONTH. SEVEN YEARS AND 7 MONTHS WAS THE AVERAGE FOR NEGLECT CASES; 15 YEARS AND 4 MONTHS, FOR DELINQUENT CASES; (6) IN 48 PERCENT OF THE 3,858 DELINQUENT CASES, THE REASON FOR REFERRAL WAS STEALING; (7) 46 PERCENT OF THE CHILDREN INVOLVED IN THE 1,665 NEGLECT CASES LACKED SUPPORT; 23 PERCENT WERE WITHOUT CARE AND SUPERVISION; (8) BETWEEN THE TIME OF REFERRAL OF THE CASE AND THE TIME OF HEARING, OVERNIGHT CARE WAS NOT NEEDED FOR 78 PERCENT OF THE CHILDREN. THE CHILD WAS KEPT IN JAIL OVERNIGHT OR LONGER PENDING THE HEARING FOR 29 PERCENT OF THE DELINQUENT CASES AND FOR LESS THAN ONE PERCENT OF THE NEGLECT CASES; AND (9) IN 28 PERCENT OF THE CASES THE CHILD WAS PLACED UNDER SUPERVISION IN HIS OWN HOME OR IN THE HOME OF RELATIVES. TWENTY-EIGHT PERCENT OF ALL CASES WERE ALSO DISMISSED, ADJUSTED, OR HELD OPEN.

15234 L1
AUTHORS: U.S. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.
GOVERNMENTS DIVISION.
TITLE: REPORT ON NATIONAL NEEDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS.
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, 1968. 77 P.

THIS REPORT ON THE INFORMATIONAL NEEDS IN THE FIELD OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS INTENDED TO SERVE AS A COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT OF DATA CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL TO CLARIFICATION OF THE CRIME PROBLEM. SOME OF THE AREAS COVERED ARE: USES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT DATA; TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL DATA COLLECTION PROGRAM; USES OF JUDICIAL DATA; USES OF CORRECTIONS DATA; DATA NEEDS; DATA FOR RESEARCH AND EVALUATION; AND MEANS OF DEVELOPING STATISTICS ON CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

15235 L1
AUTHORS: MISSOURI GOVERNOR'S CITIZEN COMMITTEE ON DELINQUENCY AND CRIME.
TITLE: THE JAILS OF MISSOURI.
SOURCEID: JEFFERSON CITY, MO., 1968. 44 P.

AN EVALUATION WAS MADE OF 39 JAILS IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI WHICH WERE SELECTED TO PROVIDE A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF THE ENTIRE STATE. THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY WERE AS FOLLOWS: (1) JAILS IN MISSOURI ARE OLD, INADEQUATE, INEFFECTIVE AND DANGEROUS. (2) MOST INDIVIDUAL COUNTIES CANNOT AFFORD TO OPERATE A SAFE, DECENT AND MODERN JAIL. (3) JAIL INMATES SIT IN IDLENESS, DESPAIR AND ISOLATION FROM THE COMMUNITY. (4) CHILDREN ARE CONFINED IN MOST JAILS IN MISSOURI. (5) LIMITED USE OF RELEASE ON PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE KEEPS

MANY INMATES IN JAIL, WHO COULD SAFELY BE RELEASED. (6) RECORDS ARE POORLY KEPT AND NOT REPORTED NOR ANALYZED FOR USE IN PLANNING ON COUNTY, REGION OR STATE LEVEL. (7) LEADERSHIP ON THE LOCAL, COUNTY OR STATE LEVEL TO DEVELOP A GOOD JAIL SYSTEM HAS BEEN VIRTUALLY ABSENT. COUNTY OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS DO NOT CONCERN THEMSELVES WITH THE OPERATION OF THEIR COUNTY JAIL NOR ITS INMATES. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT: (1) LEGISLATION BE ENACTED TO ESTABLISH MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ALL JAILS AND LOCKUPS CONSISTENT WITH THOSE OF THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION. (2) THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS BE AUTHORIZED AND BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF A JAIL INSPECTION SERVICE. (3) THE JAIL INSPECTION SERVICE, IN ADDITION TO OTHER DUTIES, SHOULD DEVELOP A SYSTEM OF RECRUITMENT, ORIENTATION AND TRAINING FOR JAIL EMPLOYEES. (4) THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS BE EMPOWERED AND HAVE THE DUTY TO DEVELOP A SYSTEM OF REGIONAL JAILS THROUGHOUT THE STATE FOR DETENTION OF ACCUSED AND CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT OF SENTENCED OFFENDERS. (5) APPROXIMATELY 50 JAILS BE CLOSED AS SOON AS ADEQUATE CONSOLIDATED FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE; (6) WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAMS BE DEVELOPED FOR ALL PRISONERS. (7) CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEES BE APPOINTED FOR EACH REGIONAL JAIL. (8) LEGISLATION OR A SUPREME COURT RULE IS NEEDED TO AUTHORIZE RELEASE OF DEFENDANTS ON THEIR OWN RECOGNIZANCE.

15236 L1
 AUTHORS: U. S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. CRIMINAL DIVISION.
 TITLE: FIREARMS FACTS.
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, 1968. 23 P.

THIS COMPILATION OF FACTS ON FIREARMS CONTAINS DATA ON: FIREARMS IN THE UNITED STATES; PUBLIC FIGURES OF THE UNITED STATES ASSASSINATED, WOUNDED OR ASSAULTED BY MEANS OF FIREARMS; FIREARMS CRIMES IN THE UNITED STATES; RIFLES AND SHOTGUNS; FIREARMS DEATHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES COMPARED WITH THE UNITED STATES; DEATH FROM FIREARMS; STATE GUN LAWS COMPARED; AND PUBLIC OPINION POLLS ON FIREARMS.

15237 L1
 AUTHORS: GRIFFIN, BURT W.
 TITLE: LEGAL HELP WANTED.
 SOURCE: TRIAL.
 SOURCEID: 4151:43, 48, 1968.

IT IS THE TASK OF THE LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY TO REACH DEEPLY INTO THE NATION'S TROUBLE SPOTS, THE BLIGHTED GHETTOS AND THE DEPRESSED RURAL AREAS, TO BEAR WITNESS THAT THE LAW CAN AND DOES WORK FOR THE POOR AND THAT CHANGE OF INTOLERABLE SOCIAL CONDITIONS CAN BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY ORDERLY ACCESS TO THE COURTS. DURING THE COMING MONTHS, O.E.O. EXPECTS TO PLAY A GREATLY EXPANDED ROLE IN PROMOTING SELF-HELP PROJECTS IN HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE POOR.

15238 L1
 AUTHORS: COOK, TIMOTHY; MORGAN, H. G.; POLLAK, R.
 TITLE: THE RATHCOOLE EXPERIMENT: FIRST YEAR AT A HOSTEL FOR VAGRANT ALCOHOLICS.
 SOURCE: PROBATION.
 SOURCEID: 14121:40-44, 1968.

THE FIRST YEAR AT A SKID ROW HOSTEL IS DESCRIBED, AND PROBLEMS OF HOSTEL ROUTINE ARE DISCUSSED. EXPERIENCE AT THE HOSTEL SUGGESTS THAT ONLY LIMITED SUCCESS WILL BE ACHIEVED BY A REHABILITATION PROGRAM WHICH CONSISTS SOLELY OF SIMPLE SUPPORTIVE MEASURES. THE SKID ROW ALCOHOLIC NEEDS A VIGOROUS DIRECTIVE APPROACH DESIGNED TO FOSTER THE ATTITUDE OF SELF-HELP RATHER THAN PASSIVE DEPENDENCY. IT IS PROPOSED TO INVOLVE ALL RESIDENTS IN POLICY DECISIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES TO ACHIEVE THIS END. IT IS HOPED THAT THE FINDINGS OF THIS PROJECT WILL STIMULATE THE FORMATION OF OTHER SUCH HOSTELS IN AN ATTEMPT TO PROVIDE AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF REPEATED IMPRISONMENT OF THE SKID ROW ALCOHOLIC. (2 REFERENCES)

15239 L1
 AUTHORS: PARRIS, K. G.
 TITLE: CASEWORK IN A PRISON SETTING: PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES.
 SOURCE: PROBATION.
 SOURCEID: 14(2):36-39, 1968.

THERE IS AN INCREASING USE OF PROBATION OFFICERS AS PRISON WELFARE OFFICERS IN THE BRITISH PENAL SYSTEM. THIS HAS LED TO SOME CONFLICTS IN THE PRISON SETTING SINCE ALL STAFF MUST SHARE TREATMENT FUNCTIONS, AND THE INMATES ARE OFTEN LESS OPEN THAN PROBATIONERS IN THE FREE COMMUNITY. MOST IMPORTANT IS THAT THE PROBATION OFFICER IN HIS NEW CAPACITY ADAPT TO THE DIFFERENT SITUATION.

15240 L1
 AUTHORS: GOEDEMANS, A.
 TITLE: THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS IN PROBATION IN HOLLAND.
 SOURCE: PROBATION.
 SOURCEID: 14(2):47-49, 1968.

PROBATION SERVICES HAVE BEEN A VOLUNTARY EFFORT IN HOLLAND SINCE 1823. IT HAS ONLY BEEN SINCE WORLD WAR II THAT THE PROBATION SERVICE HAS BEEN PROVIDED WITH FULL-TIME TRAINED PROBATION OFFICERS IN ADDITION TO THE 6,000 TO 7,000 VOLUNTEERS WHO CONTINUE TO PROVIDE MOST OF THE PROBATION SERVICE PERSONNEL. THE PROFESSIONAL OFFICERS NOT ONLY HANDLE THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBATION CASES BUT ALSO PROVIDE SUPERVISION AND TRAINING FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

15241 L1
 AUTHORS: FLANAGAN, JOHN J.; LEWIS, GEORGE R.
 TITLE: PERCEPTION OF PERSONAL AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT BY MINOR OFFENDERS.
 SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
 SOURCEID: 14(2):96-102, 1968.

THE CALIFORNIA TEST OF PERSONALITY (CTP) IS USED TO DETERMINE HOW THE MINOR OFFENDER PERCEIVES HIS OWN PERSONAL AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT. THE SUBJECTS WERE 213 RANDOMLY SELECTED MEN SENTENCED TO THE COOK COUNTY JAIL IN CHICAGO FOR MINOR OFFENSES. THE POPULATION SAMPLE INCLUDED 104 NEGROES AND 109 WHITES. RESULTS SHOW THAT MINOR-OFFENDER SCORES ON SEVERAL OF THE CTP SCALES DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY (.05 LEVEL) FROM THE POPULATION NORMS. IN THE AREA OF PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT THE MINOR OFFENDER TYPICALLY SEES HIMSELF AS MORE SELF-RELIANT THAN THE AVERAGE PERSON IN THE GENERAL POPULATION; HE DENIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS ACTS AND VIEWS HIMSELF AS THE VICTIM OF FORCES BEYOND HIS CONTROL. HE FEELS UNACCEPTED BY FAMILY AND FRIENDS AND HOLDS FEELINGS OF ALIENATION. THE OVER-ALL PROFILES OF THE MINOR AND THE LOWER-CLASS NEGRO YOUTH WERE SIMILAR TO ONE ANOTHER AND DIFFERENT FROM THE AVERAGE PERSON. THIS SUGGESTS THAT THE PROCESS OF MATURATION IS DIFFERENT FOR LOWER-CLASS PERSONS: THE ADOLESCENT ADMITS TO ANTISOCIAL FEELINGS AND STRIVES FOR SOCIAL STANDARDS, BUT THE INMATE, ON THE OTHER HAND, DENIES HAVING ANTISOCIAL FEELINGS AND DOES NOT STRIVE FOR SOCIAL STANDARDS. (4 REFERENCES)

15242 L1
 AUTHORS: LENTCHNER, LAWRENCE H.
 TITLE: GROUP BEHAVIOR THERAPY IN A WORKSHOP SETTING.
 SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
 SOURCEID: 14(2):84-95, 1968.

THE PURPOSE OF GROUP BEHAVIOR THERAPY IN A WORKSHOP SETTING IS TO ELICIT, OBSERVE AND EVALUATE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS. MEANINGFUL BEHAVIOR EXPERIENCES ACCRUED IN THE WORKSHOP, WHEN INTEGRATED WITH LEARNING EXPERIENCES ACCRUED IN GROUP THERAPY, WILL GIVE GREATER SELF-INSIGHT INTO THE PROBLEMS OF CHARACTER AND BEHAVIOR DISORDERS. IN ATTEMPTING TO TREAT BEHAVIOR DISORDERS AND DISTURBANCES IT IS ESSENTIAL TO STRUCTURE SITUATIONS IN WHICH A WIDE SPECTRUM OF BEHAVIOR CAN BE ELICITED AND EXAMINED, AND THEN INCORPORATED INTO A WHOLE THERAPEUTIC CONTEXT. (4 REFERENCES)

15243 L1
AUTHORS: YONG, JUNESIK.
TITLE: THE GREAT BOOKS CLASS: ITS EDUCATIONAL AND POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC VALUES.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 14(2):68-75, 1968.

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF A GREAT BOOKS CLASS AS CONDUCTED IN PATUXENT INSTITUTION, MARYLAND, ARE DESCRIBED AND ITS POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC AND EDUCATIONAL VALUES ELABORATED. IT IS ARGUED THAT THE POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC VALUE SHOULD NOT BE OVERESTIMATED; HOWEVER, IT HAS CONSIDERABLE THERAPEUTIC VALUE WHEN COMBINED WITH GROUP THERAPY. EACH SHOULD COMPLEMENT THE OTHER IN HELPING A PATIENT. (8 REFERENCES)

15244 L1
AUTHORS: PERDUE, WILLIAM C.
TITLE: CRIMINOSIS EXHUMED.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 14(2):76-83, 1968.

CRIMINOSIS IS DEFINED AS A STATE OF BEING IN WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL FINDS RELEASE FROM INNER CONFLICTS BY ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. CRIMINOSIS EXISTS WITHIN THE INDIVIDUAL WHEN DELIBERATE ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR RELEASES HIS TENSION, HIS ANXIETIES, AND THE PRESSURE WITHIN HIM. MATERIAL GAIN IS NOT HIS MOTIVATION, AND HE DOES NOT HAVE A DISTORTED SENSE OF RIGHT AND WRONG; RATHER, HE CHOOSES WRONG SINCE ITS ADVANTAGES APPEAR TO OUTWEIGH THE RIGHT. THE CRIMINOTIC TRANSGRESSES NOT ONLY FOR THE IMMEDIATE GAINS OF THE ACT, BUT FOR ULTIMATE RESULTS AS WELL. HIS CONSCIOUS SELF IS SATISFIED BY THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS, WHEREAS THE SUBCONSCIOUS IS APPEASED BY THE ULTIMATE RESULTS. (6 REFERENCES)

15245 L1
AUTHORS: AGUS, BERTRAND; ALLEN, THOMAS F.
TITLE: THE EFFECT OF PAROLE NOTIFICATION ON SOMATIC SYMPTOMS IN FEDERAL PRISONERS.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 14(2):61-67, 1968.

SIXTY-SIX PATIENTS FROM A RELATIVELY HOMOGENEOUS PRISON POPULATION, RANGING IN AGE FROM 15 TO 22, WERE STUDIED TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF PAROLE NOTIFICATION ON ANXIETY, AS MEASURED BY THE OUTPATIENT-CLINIC VISIT RATE. AT THE TIME OF PAROLE NOTIFICATION, AN ENTRY WAS MADE ON THE SICK CALL CARD OF ALL INMATES IN THE STUDY. UPON RELEASE FROM THE INSTITUTION, THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS WERE DETERMINED: THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WEEKS IN THE INSTITUTION UNTIL RELEASE; THE INITIAL CLINIC VISIT RATE; AND THE TERMINAL CLINIC VISIT RATE MEASURED IN VISITS PER WEEK. RESULTS REVEALED THREE IMPORTANT FACTORS WHICH CAUSE PRE-RELEASE ANXIETY: INITIAL ANXIETY, DURATION OF STAY PRIOR TO PAROLE NOTIFICATION, AND LENGTH OF STAY PRIOR TO RELEASE. FIFTY PERCENT OF PATIENTS WITH PRE-RELEASE ANXIETY REPRESENT INITIALLY A MORE ANXIOUS GROUP WHICH INCLUDE 27.6 PERCENT OF THE GROUP IN THE "SHORT-TIMER'S SYNDROME". PRIOR TO NOTIFICATION THE 18 PATIENTS WITH "SHORT-TIMER'S SYNDROME" PRESENTED 22 COMPLAINTS, SOME ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION. AFTER NOTIFICATION, THE TOTAL COMPLAINTS ROSE TO 36, ESPECIALLY DIZZINESS, HEADACHE, SKIN AND ABDOMINAL COMPLAINTS. (3 REFERENCES)

15246 L1
AUTHORS: BELLE, OSLEN S.
TITLE: MASCULINITY AND WAR.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 14(2):106-109, 1968.

THE TENDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES, ESPECIALLY THE SOUTHERN STATES, TO RESIST THE CULTURE OF ITS NEGRO'S AND THE REFORMATION OF ITS OFFENDERS SUGGESTS THAT IT MAY ACTUALLY HAVE COME TO RELY ON THE NEGRO'S AND OFFENDERS TO ABSORB THE BLAME FOR SOCIAL CRISES. THE PERPETUATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IS INSURING FURTHER EXPOSURE OF THE AMERICAN EGO AND MAY HAVE ALREADY LED TO A NATIONAL NEUROSIS. THE UNITED STATES CAN EITHER FURTHER AVOID SELF-EXAMINATION, BY FINDING NEW EXTERNAL THREATS TO ITS SURVIVAL AND CONTINUE EXCESSIVE PROJECTION, AND DESTRUCTION, OR IT CAN MOVE PAINFULLY TOWARD ITS OWN INTEGRATION. SOME FACTIONS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, THE MILITIA, AND THE LAW MAY HAVE BECOME FACADES FOR THE LEGITIMATE MANIFESTATION OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THOSE THREE AGENCIES MAY SECRETLY BE UNWILLING TO SEE THE END OF OPEN HOSTILITY.

15247 L1
 AUTHORS: BUTLER, JOEL R.; TRICE, JOHN; CALHOUN, KAREN.
 TITLE: DIAGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TATTOO IN PSYCHOTIC HOMICIDE.
 SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
 SOURCEID: 14(2):110-113, 1968.

THE HYPOTHESIS WAS TESTED THAT PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS WHO HAD DEMONSTRATED A HISTORY OF VIOLENCE WOULD SHOW A SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER INCIDENCE OF TATTOOS THAN THE PSYCHIATRIC PATIENT IN GENERAL-TREATMENT WARDS. IT WAS FURTHER HYPOTHESIZED THAT THE VIOLENT AND TATTOOED PSYCHIATRIC PATIENT WOULD SHOW A HIGHER CORRELATION ON A TEST OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR THAN NONVIOLENT PATIENTS. THE PSYCHIATRIC-VIOLENT GROUP CONSISTED OF 99 SUBJECTS CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE; THE GENERAL-PSYCHIATRIC PATIENT GROUP CONSISTED OF 200 SUBJECTS. ALL PATIENTS WERE EXAMINED FOR TATTOOS AND WERE ADMINISTERED THE PERCEPTUAL-REACTION TEST. BOTH HYPOTHESES WERE STRONGLY SUPPORTED. (5 REFERENCES)

15248 L1
 AUTHORS: HAMMER, MAX.
 TITLE: DIFFERENTIATING "GOOD" AND "BAD" OFFICERS IN A PROGRESSIVE REHABILITATIVE WOMEN'S REFORMATORY.
 SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
 SOURCEID: 14(2):114-117, 1968.

VARIOUS PENCIL AND PAPER TESTS WERE ADMINISTERED TO OFFICERS IN A WOMEN'S REFORMATORY WHO WERE RATED AS "GOOD" AND "BAD" IN ORDER TO SEE IF ANY OF THESE TESTS COULD SERVE AS AN EFFECTIVE DIFFERENTIATOR BETWEEN THESE TWO GROUPS AND MIGHT THEREBY SERVE AS A SELECTION DEVICE IN HIRING OFFICERS WHOSE PERSONALITIES WOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH AN INSTITUTIONAL PHILOSOPHY OF REHABILITATION. ONLY THE 16 PERSONALITY FACTORS TEST EFFECTIVELY DIFFERENTIATED THE TWO GROUPS. FROM THE 16 PF TEST "GOOD" OFFICERS CAN ESSENTIALLY BE DESCRIBED AS HAVING MORE EGO STRENGTH, FEEL MORE ADEQUATE, TEND TO BE MORE AUTONOMOUS, SPONTANEOUS, AND FLEXIBLE IN THEIR THINKING, AND LESS BURDENED BY GUILT THAN THE "BAD" OFFICERS. ON THE EDWARDS PERSONAL PREFERENCE SCHEDULE THE ONLY NEEDS THAT DIFFERENTIATED THE TWO GROUPS WERE THE NEED FOR ABASEMENT IN WHICH THE "GOOD" GROUP WAS SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER AND THE NEED FOR EXHIBITIONISM IN WHICH THE "BAD" GROUP WAS SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER. IN GENERAL IT WAS FOUND THAT THOSE WHO GO INTO CORRECTIONAL WORK TEND TO BE, FOR THE MOST PART, HIGHLY CONTROLLED AND REPRESSED EMOTIONALLY, COMPULSIVE, WITHDRAWN AND INTROVERTED WITH STRONG STATUS NEEDS AND ONE WHO IS BASICALLY IN CONFLICT IN REGARD TO RELATING TO PEOPLE. IT APPEARS THAT ON THE ONE HAND THEY ARE FEARFUL AND TEND TO SEEK ESCAPE BUT ALSO YEARN FOR SOME GRATIFICATION THAT COMES FROM CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS.

15249 L1
 AUTHORS: RADZINOWICZ, LEON.
 TITLE: THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER.
 SOURCE: THE POLICE JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 41(9):411-447, 1968.

THIS OVERVIEW DEALS WITH GROUPS POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS TO THE

SOCIETY; OFFENDERS WHO THREATEN DIRECT VIOLENCE TO THE INDIVIDUAL; AND THE DEGREE OF DANGER EXERTED BY BOTH. THE AUTHOR DISTINGUISHES BETWEEN DISSIDENT GROUPS, E.G., THE AMERICAN NEGRO, WHOSE ACTION IS A MANIFESTATION OF SOCIAL OR POLITICAL DISCONTENT, AND PARASITIC SOCIETIES, E.G., LA COSA NOSTRA, WHOSE VALUES ARE FOREIGN TO THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE. ORGANIZED CRIME, WITH ITS POWER ATTACHING TO THE ENORMOUS ACCUMULATION OF REVENUE FROM GAMBLING OR DRUG TRAFFIC, REPRESENTS A GROWING THREAT, NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY. STEPS HAVE BEEN MADE TO UPGRADE TECHNICAL RESOURCES OF THE POLICE TO MATCH THOSE OF THE PROFESSIONAL CRIMINAL. AT THE SAME TIME, THERE ARE DEMANDS THAT THE USE OF WIRETAPPING AND BUGGING BE STRICTLY LIMITED AND REGULATED BY STATUTE. NEW DANGERS PRESENT IN MODERN SOCIETY INCLUDE THE DANGERS OF DRUNKEN DRIVING, DRUG ADDICTION, PERSISTENT BURGLARIES, AND LARGE-SCALE MAIL FRAUD. USING THE CONCEPT OF DANGEROUSNESS AS THE CRITERIA FOR DECIDING HOW OFFENDERS SHOULD BE DEALT WITH, IT IS HARD TO ASSIGN PUNISHMENT OR TREATMENT FOR THE TYPICAL SEXUAL OFFENDER OR TO GUARD AGAINST THE UNPREDICTABLE VIOLENCE OF THE MENTALLY ILL. PREVENTIVE DETENTION HAS BEEN A CONSPICUOUS AND NOTORIOUS FAILURE. HISTORICAL PRECEDENCE INDICATES THAT UNDUE CONCERN ABOUT CRIMINALS BY ZEALOUS NEW POLICE FORCES MAY ONLY ENCOURAGE CRIME.

15250 L1
 AUTHORS: GILBERT, BEN W.; LEWIS, JESSE W., JR.
 TITLE: "ALL YOU NEED IS A MATCH, MAN." (CHAPTER 10 - TEN BLOCKS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE: ANATOMY OF THE WASHINGTON RIOTS OF 1968.
 SOURCE: WASHINGTON POST POTOMAC.
 SOURCEID: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1968. 39 P.

CHAPTER 10 OF THE FORTHCOMING BOOK, TEN BLOCKS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE: ANATOMY OF THE WASHINGTON RIOTS OF 1968 SUMMARIZES A TAPE-RECORDED INTERVIEW WITH THREE ADMITTED ARSONISTS WHO TOOK PART IN THE APRIL 1968 RIOTS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. THE ARSONISTS DESCRIBE THEMSELVES AS REVOLUTIONARIES AND CONTEND THAT MUCH OF THE DESTRUCTION WHICH OCCURRED WAS ORGANIZED AND ENCOURAGED BY CLANDESTINE GROUPS OF WHICH THEY ARE MEMBERS. SHORT PASSAGES FROM THE OTHER CHAPTERS IN THE BOOK ARE INCLUDED.

15251 L1
 AUTHORS: McDONOUGH, T. JAMES.
 TITLE: THE JUVENILE COURT AND JUDICIAL REFORM IN ARKANSAS.
 SOURCE: ARKANSAS LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 22(1):17-42, 1968.

THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM IN ARKANSAS IS A COMMENDABLE EXPERIMENT IN HUMANITARIANISM. THE EXPERIMENT, HOWEVER, PROBABLY MISSED ITS MARK. THE STATE HAS FAILED TO FULFILL ITS PROMISES. IT HAS, ALL TOO OFTEN, MERELY DISPATCHED THE YOUTHFUL OFFENDER TO REFORM SCHOOL AND HAS FORGOTTEN OR OTHERWISE FAILED TO PROVIDE HIM WITH SUFFICIENT TREATMENT AFTER DISPOSITION. THE LEGITIMATE ISSUE FOR LAWYERS IN JUVENILE COURT REFORM IS WHAT CAN BE DONE TO MAKE THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUDICIAL PROCESSES AS FAIR AS POSSIBLE. FAIR IS MEANT IN THE SENSE THAT EVERYONE GETS EVEN-HANDED TREATMENT AND THAT INNOCENT PERSONS ARE NOT WRONGFULLY SUBJECTED TO STATE CRIMINAL PROCESS, AND IF SO SUBJECTED, ARE GIVEN FULL AND FAIR OPPORTUNITY FOR AN EFFECTIVE DEFENSE. AS A RESULT OF THE GAULT DECISION BY THE U.S. SUPREME COURT, THE AMERICAN JUVENILE PROCESS MUST NOW BE SUBJECTED TO NEW STUDY AND PERHAPS BE RECAST. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JUVENILE COURT REFORM IN ARKANSAS ARE SUGGESTED. (89 REFERENCES)

15252 L1
 AUTHORS: FISCHER, JOSEPH M.; BEARINGER, JAMES I.; WYLLIE, DANIEL G.; JOZWIAK, DAVID D.; MATEVIA, THOMAS C.; MORAN, J. TERRY.
 TITLE: SYMPOSIUM ON THE PROPOSED MICHIGAN REVISED CRIMINAL CODE.
 SOURCE: WAYNE LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 14(3):832-1029, 1968.

THOSE SECTIONS OF THE PROPOSED MICHIGAN REVISED CRIMINAL CODE FELT TO BE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT, CHALLENGING, AND CONTROVERSIAL ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS SYMPOSIUM. CONTENTS: SELF-DEFENSE UNDER THE MICHIGAN REVISED CRIMINAL CODE, BY JOSEPH M. FISCHER; JUSTIFIABLE FORCE IN PROPERTY DEFENSE AND ARREST UNDER THE MICHIGAN REVISED CRIMINAL CODE, BY JAMES I. BEARINGER; THE INSANITY DEFENSE UNDER THE MICHIGAN REVISED CRIMINAL CODE, BY ROGER HAERENS; THE MICHIGAN REVISED CRIMINAL CODE AND INTOXICATION AS A DEFENSE, BY STANLEY REDDING; SENTENCING REFORM AND THE MICHIGAN REVISED CRIMINAL CODE, BY RICHARD P. RANAS; HOMICIDE UNDER THE MICHIGAN REVISED CRIMINAL CODE, BY EDWIN W. HECKER, JR.; SEX OFFENSES AND PENAL CODE REVISION IN MICHIGAN, BY J. TERRY MORAN; THE MICHIGAN REVISED CRIMINAL CODE AND OFFENSES INVOLVING THEFT, BY THOMAS G. MATERIA; THE MICHIGAN REVISED CRIMINAL CODE AND OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, BY DAVID D. JOZWIAK; ABORTION REFORM IN MICHIGAN--AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED CODE'S PROVISIONS, BY DANIEL G. WYLLIE. (161 REFERENCES)

15253 LI
AUTHORS: ISRAEL, JEROLD H.
TITLE: THE PROCESS OF PENAL LAW REFORM - A LOOK AT THE PROPOSED
 MICHIGAN REVISED CRIMINAL CODE.
SOURCE: WAYNE LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 14(3):772-830, 1968.

ALTHOUGH THE BASIC SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE MICHIGAN REVISED CRIMINAL CODE ARE IMPORTANT, THE HEART OF THE PROPOSED CODE IS THE COLLECTIVE IMPACT OF THE MINOR CHANGES, FOR EXAMPLE, THE CONSOLIDATION OF SCATTERED PROVISIONS, THE MODERNIZATION OF LANGUAGE, AND THE CLOSING OF LOOPHOLES. ALTHOUGH THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE STATE BAR BELIEVES THAT THESE CHANGES ARE SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS, IT DOES NOT SUGGEST THAT THE PROPOSED CODE IS PERFECT. THE PRIMARY SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPOSED CODE LIES IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CLARITY, ORGANIZATION, AND CORRELATION OF PENAL LAW THAT STEMS FROM VIEWING THE LAW AS A WHOLE. THE PROPOSED CODE SHOULD FACILITATE A MORE EFFICIENT AND JUST ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW. (316 REFERENCES)

15254 LI
AUTHORS: FRANCIS, JOHN J.; GUTTMACHER, ALAN F.; MARCHETTI, ANDREW
 A.; O'DONNELL, THOMAS J.; ROSEN, HAROLD.
TITLE: LAW, MORALITY AND ABORTION.
SOURCE: RUTGERS LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 22(3):415-445, 1968.

THE PREPARED STATEMENTS AND SUBSEQUENT EXCHANGE OF IDEAS OF A PANEL OF DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARS ON THE SUBJECT OF LAW, MORALITY, AND ABORTION ARE PRESENTED HERE. THE PANELISTS INCLUDED: JOHN J. FRANCIS; ALAN F. GUTTMACHER; ANDREW A. MARCHETTI; THOMAS J. O'DONNELL; HAROLD ROSEN; AND ROBERT E. KNOWLTON. (33 REFERENCES)

15255 LI
AUTHORS: PLATT, ANTHONY; FRIEDMAN, RUTH.
TITLE: THE LIMITS OF ADVOCACY: OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS IN JUVENILE
 COURT.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 116(7):1156-1184, 1968.

FIFTY-ONE PRIVATE ATTORNEYS WHO HAD REPRESENTED JUVENILE CLIENTS IN CHICAGO'S JUVENILE COURT WERE INTERVIEWED IN THIS STUDY OF DEFENSE WORK IN THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM. IN ADDITION TO THE INTERVIEWS WITH ATTORNEYS, HUNDREDS OF HOURS WERE SPENT IN OBSERVING JUVENILE COURT PRACTICES. THE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT PRIVATE LAWYERS IN JUVENILE COURT ARE TYPICALLY SMALL-FEE PRACTITIONERS WHO MAKE THEIR LIVING FROM MINOR CRIMINAL AND CIVIL MATTERS, AND THAT THE JUVENILE COURT HAS GENERATED ITS OWN SYSTEM OF COMPLICITY WHICH DOES NOT ENCOURAGE THE KINDS OF INFORMAL BARGAINING ARRANGEMENTS THAT ARE FOUND IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS. AMONG THE OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS FOUND TO EXIST IN THE JUVENILE COURT ARE: MODEST AND UNDEPENDABLE FEES; THE LACK OF SIGNIFICANCE OF INFORMAL BARGAINING AND NEGOTIATED PLEAS;

LACK OF FRINGE BENEFITS; AND A POSSIBLE CONFLICT OF INTEREST BETWEEN A CLIENT AND HIS PARENTS. THE RESEARCH SUPPORTS THE PROPOSITION THAT LAWYERS IN JUVENILE COURTS WILL BE CO-OPTED INTO A POWERFULLY ENTRENCHED WELFARE SYSTEM AND PRESSURED INTO ABDICATING THEIR ADVERSARY FUNCTIONS IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE CONFLICT, BUT IT ALSO SUGGESTS THAT SMALL-FEE LAWYERS READILY SUBSCRIBE TO A POLICY OF BENEIGN PATERNALISM. THE FINDINGS SUPPORT THE CONCLUSION THAT PRIVATE LAWYERS WILL NOT ENHANCE THE BARGAINING POWER OR RIGHTS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS, BUT WILL RATHER HELP TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR DEPENDENT STATUS. (198 REFERENCES)

15256 L1
 AUTHORS: MARGOLIN, EPHRAIM.
 TITLE: TOWARD EFFECTIVE CRIMINAL DISCOVERY IN CALIFORNIA - A PRACTITIONER'S VIEW.
 SOURCE: CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 56(4):1040-1059, 1968.

CRIMINAL DISCOVERY BEFORE TRIAL IN CALIFORNIA IS A MORASS OF UNREPORTED TRIAL COURT RULINGS, SHROUDED IN INTERMITTENT APPELLATE FOG. THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FACES DIFFICULT PROBLEMS IN HIS DEALINGS WITH THE POLICE, THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, AND THE COURTS. HE MUST COPE WITH PROBLEMS OF DRAFTING AND TIMING HIS REQUEST FOR A DISCOVERY ORDER; HE MUST OBTAIN ASSURANCES OF THE RELIABILITY OF INFORMATION DISCLOSED TO HIM; AND OCCASIONALLY HE MUST SEEK APPROPRIATE SANCTIONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE. WHILE MUCH HAS BEEN DONE TO EXPAND CRIMINAL DISCOVERY IN CALIFORNIA, MUCH MORE REMAINS TO BE DONE. (68 REFERENCES)

15257 L1
 AUTHORS: HOSKINS, JOHN.
 TITLE: TINKERING WITH THE CALIFORNIA BAIL SYSTEM.
 SOURCE: CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 56(4):1134-1177, 1968.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE HAS TINKERED WITH CALIFORNIA'S BAIL SYSTEM AT EVERY SESSION IN THE PAST DECADE IN AN EFFORT TO CORRECT ITS PROBLEMS. SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE OPERATION OF THE PRESENT PRETRIAL RELEASE SYSTEM IN CALIFORNIA ARE BOTH NECESSARY AND POSSIBLE. THE AVAILABLE ALTERNATIVES TO RELEASE ON BAIL NEED IMPROVEMENT AND MORE FREQUENT USE. STATION HOUSE RELEASE PROCEDURES SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED AND GUIDELINES FOR USING THE CITATION IN LIEU OF ARREST PROCEDURE SHOULD BE DEVELOPED. IMPROVED MACHINERY TO PROCESS APPLICATIONS FOR RELEASE MORE RAPIDLY ON THE DEFENDANT'S OWN RECOGNIZANCE IS NEEDED. ALSO THE BAIL SETTING PROCESS NEEDS AN OVERHAUL AND MACHINERY IS NEEDED TO PROVIDE QUICKLY VERIFIED INFORMATION ON EACH DEFENDANT APPEARING BEFORE A MAGISTRATE TO HAVE BAIL SET. FURTHER, THE COURTS SHOULD LAUNCH A TWO-PRONGED ATTACK ON THE PROBLEM OF ARRESTEES REMAINING IN JAIL, BECAUSE THEY ARE INELIGIBLE FOR RAPID RELEASE ON BAIL. THEY SHOULD CONSIDER AND TEST A BAIL SCHEDULE FOR NONVIOLENT FELONIES, AND SHOULD CAREFULLY REVIEW EACH REQUEST FOR A NO-BAIL WARRANT OR A NO-BAIL HOLD FOR ANOTHER JURISDICTION. SEVERAL OTHER SUGGESTIONS ARE OFFERED TO IMPROVE CALIFORNIA'S BAIL SYSTEM. (198 REFERENCES)

15258 L1
 AUTHORS: SUSINI, JEAN.
 TITLE: /LA NOUVELLE ORGANISATION DE LA POLICE FRANCAISE: LA POLICE NATIONALE./
 TRITITLE: THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH POLICE: THE NATIONAL POLICE.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 23(2):406-413, 1968.

THE LAW OF JULY 9, 1966, CREATED A NATIONAL POLICE FORCE IN FRANCE. THE REFORM WAS NECESSITATED BY THE GROWING INDUSTRIALIZATION, URBANIZATION, AND CENTRALIZATION OF THE COUNTRY, AND THE NEED FOR TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. IT WAS

PRECEDED BY A REORGANIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE PARIS REGION. IN THE NEW SYSTEM, THE SURETE NATIONALE AND THE PREFECTURE DE POLICE MERGED AND ARE SUBORDINATED TO THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE POLICE. THE WHOLE ORGANIZATION IS A HOMOGENEOUS BODY UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR. (4 REFERENCES)

15259 L1
 AUTHORS: COLAS, RAYMOND.
 TITLE: /LES EXTENSIONS DE COMPETENCE DES TRIBUNAUX PERMANENTS DES FORCES ARMEES EN TEMPS DE PAIX./
 TRITITLE: THE EXPANSION OF THE JURISDICTION OF PERMANENT ARMED FORCES TRIBUNALS IN TIMES OF PEACE.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 23(2):373-384, 1968.

THE MILITARY CODE OF FRANCE APPLIES TO NON-MILITARY PERSONNEL AND NON-MILITARY OFFENSES IN EXCEPTIONAL CASES IN TIMES OF PEACE. SUBJECT TO MILITARY JUDICIAL AUTHORITY ARE THE FIREMEN OF PARIS AND MARSEILLES, PASSENGERS ON BOARD NAVAL VESSELS AND MILITARY AIRCRAFT, DRAFTEES, SERVICEMEN IN NON-MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, PIRATES, AND PRISONERS OF WAR. CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT FALLS UNDER THE MILITARY CODE, AS DOES DISOBEDIENCE BY CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT. PILOTS WHO DAMAGE NAVAL VESSELS AND CAPTAINS OF ANY SHIP WHO FAIL TO ASSIST THE FRENCH NAVY IN CASE OF EMERGENCY ARE LIABLE ACCORDING TO MILITARY LAW. THE SAME APPLIES TO OFFENSES COMMITTED AGAINST WOUNDED, SICK, OR OTHERWISE STRANDED PERSONS IN ZONES OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

15260 L1
 AUTHORS: AKMAN, DOGAN D.; NORMANDEAU, ANDRE.
 TITLE: /STATISTIQUES CRIMINELLES INTERNATIONALES ET LE CAS D'UN INDEX PONDERE EXTRA LEGAL./
 TRITITLE: INTERNATIONAL CRIME STATISTICS AND THE WEIGHED EXTRA-LEGAL INDEX.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 23(2):309-319, 1968.

THE EFFORT TO ESTABLISH INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED STANDARDS FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF CRIME HAS SO FAR BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL. THE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR THIS FAILURE HAVE BEEN THE DIVERSITY OF THE DEFINITIONS OF CRIME AND PARTICULAR OFFENSES, DIVERSITY OF PENAL SANCTIONS AND CULTURAL ATTITUDES, UNEQUAL LEVEL OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, UNEQUAL RELIABILITY OF STATISTICAL DATA, AND VARYING CRITERIA FOR KNOWN AND UNKNOWN OFFENSES. IN THE PROPOSED SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL MEASUREMENT, WHICH IS BASED UPON THE METHODOLOGY OF SELLIN AND WOLFGANG, THE QUALITATIVE FACTOR (CULTURAL DIFFERENCES) IS TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION, AN EXTRALEGAL CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES IS INTRODUCED, AND OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE ARE TAKEN AS THE BASIS OF A CRIME INDEX. (12 REFERENCES)

15261 L1
 AUTHORS: FASSI-FIHRI, MOHAMED.
 TITLE: /LA LEGISLATION PENALE DU MAROC./
 TRITITLE: CRIMINAL LEGISLATION IN MOROCCO.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 23(2):301-308, 1968.

PRIOR TO INDEPENDENCE, THERE WERE THREE DIFFERENT LEGAL SYSTEMS IN MOROCCO: THAT OF THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE, SPANISH PROTECTORATE, AND THE INTERNATIONAL ZONE OF TANGIERS. THE SUBSEQUENT PROCESS OF THE LEGAL UNIFICATION REACHED ITS CLIMAX IN THE ENACTMENT OF THE NEW CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN 1959 AND THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE IN 1962. AMONG THE SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE FORMER, THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE REGISTRY OF SENTENCES OF CORPORATIONS ARE OUTSTANDING. THE CRIMINAL CODE CONTAINS A VARIETY OF SECURITY MEASURES, IN ADDITION TO

THE TRADITIONAL CORRECTION MEASURES. HOSPITALIZATION OF INSANE OR OTHERWISE MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS TAKES PLACE IN PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS, THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITIES OR CORRECTIONAL FARMS. THERE ARE NOVEL PROVISIONS CONCERNING FRAUD IN GENERAL, FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY, AND A VARIETY OF OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY. (1 REFERENCE)

15262 L1
 AUTHORS: FRANCOIS, NORBERT-PIERRE.
 TITLE: /LE NOUVEAU CODE PENAL MONEGASQUE./
 TRTITLE: THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE OF MONACO.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 23(2):275-300, 1968.

THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE OF MONACO, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1968, AIMS AT RATIONALIZATION, MODERNIZATION, AND INNOVATION. RATIONALIZATION CONSISTS IN THE ELIMINATION OF INCONGRUITIES, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF PRISON SANCTIONS AND FINES, AND THE FUSION OF OFFENSES. THE MODERNIZATION EFFORT RESULTS IN THE ELIMINATION OF SEVERAL ANTIQUATED INSTITUTIONS, SUCH AS THE "CIVIL DEATH", DUELING AND POACHING, AND UPDATED PROVISIONS CONCERNING ESCAPE, FORGERY, POSSESSION OF ARMS, ABORTION, ADULTERY, AND FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY. THE INNOVATIONS CONCERN THE SCOPE OF IMPUNITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, OFFENSES AGAINST CHILDREN, AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES OF MANSLAUGHTER, ACTIVITIES OF PIMPS, OFFENSES OF OMISSION AND NEGLIGENCE, WIRETAPPING, AND DAMAGE TO VEHICLES. THE PROVISIONS ON PROBATION AND PAROLE HAVE BEEN IMPROVED.

15263 L1
 AUTHORS: CORNIL, PAUL.
 TITLE: /UNE REFORME DE LA LOI BELGE DU 9 AVRIL DE DEFENSE SOCIALE A L'EGARD DES ANORMAUX (LOI DU 1ER JUILLET 1964)./
 TRTITLE: THE REFORM OF THE BELGIAN SOCIAL OFFENSE LAW OF APRIL 9, 1930, IN REGARD TO INSANE OFFENDERS.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 23(2):263-273, 1968.

THE LAW OF 1930 PROVIDED FOR THE HOSPITALIZATION OF INSANE OFFENDERS IN BELGIUM. IT ESTABLISHED THE SENTENCING PROCEDURE AND ENTRUSTED THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SANCTION TO SPECIAL PSYCHIATRIC COMMISSIONS. THE LAW WAS SUBSEQUENTLY CRITICIZED ON THE ONE HAND BECAUSE OF ITS EXCESSIVELY LONG TERMS OF HOSPITALIZATION FOR RELATIVELY MINOR OFFENSES, AND BECAUSE OF THE RELATIVELY EASY LIBERATION OF OFFENDERS ON THE OTHER. THE REFORM OF 1964, THOUGH PRESERVING THE ESSENCE OF THE LAW, NEVERTHELESS INTRODUCED SEVERAL IMPORTANT INNOVATIONS. THE PARTICIPATION OF THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY IS NOW COMPULSORY. THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF AN OPTIONAL ASSIGNMENT TO A PRIVATE INSTITUTION. MORE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR RELEASE HAVE BEEN SET. THE AMENDMENT INTRODUCED THE ALTERNATIVES OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND SEMI-FREEDOM. DIAGNOSTIC CENTERS HAVE BEEN CREATED. OTHER INNOVATIONS CONCERN THE OPERATION OF THE PSYCHIATRIC COMMISSIONS. FINALLY, THE LAW OPENS THE WAY FOR A POSTCONVICTION REVIEW BY THE SUPERIOR COMMISSION ON SOCIAL DEFENSE. (7 REFERENCES)

15264 L1
 AUTHORS: MATTHIJS, JACQUES; FONTIGNY, ARTHUR; LEGRAND, J. P.; DUPREEL, JEAN.
 TITLE: /LE PROBLEME DES DELINQUANTS ANORMAUX ET DES RECIDIVISTES EN BELGIQUE ET EN FRANCE./
 TRTITLE: THE PROBLEM OF ABNORMAL OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 23(2):425-463, 1968.

THE SOCIAL DEFENSE ACT OF 1964 REPLACES THE PREVIOUS BELGIAN LAW OF 1930. IN REGARD TO INSANE OFFENDERS, THE LAW INTRODUCES A NUMBER

OF INNOVATIONS, SUCH AS INDETERMINATE SENTENCE, COMPULSORY AID OF DEFENSE ATTORNEYS AND PHYSICIANS, OBSERVATION AND DIAGNOSIS PROCEDURES. SOCIAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES DECIDE ABOUT PROCEDURAL MATTERS, INCLUDING RELEASE. OF THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE HOSPITALIZATION OF ABNORMAL INMATES, THAT OF TOURNAI IS MOST ADVANCED. IT IS DIVIDED INTO A MENTAL SECTION AND A SOCIAL DEFENSE SECTION. REGARDING RECIDIVISTS AND HABITUAL OFFENDERS, THE NEW LAW PROVIDES FOR THEIR "PLACEMENT AT GOVERNMENTAL DISPOSAL", A TERM USED FOR THE IMPOSITION OF SECURITY MEASURES IN A SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENT. (9 REFERENCES)

15265 L1
 AUTHORS: CLERC, FRANCOIS.
 TITLE: /LA DETENTION PREVENTIVE./
 TRITITLE: SECURITY DETENTION.
 SOURCE: SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFRECHT (BERN).
 SOURCEID: 84(2):149-173, 1968.

IN SWITZERLAND, THE PROBLEM OF SECURITY DETENTION IS LESS A LEGISLATIVE THAN AN ADMINISTRATIVE ONE. VARIOUS CANTONAL LEGISLATIONS CONSIDER THE INSTITUTION TO BE SUI GENERIS, AND THEREFORE APPLY SPECIAL REGULATIONS. SOME OF THEM FOLLOW THE FRENCH SYSTEM, WHERE THE JUDGE ENJOYS EXTENSIVE DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY IN IMPOSING SECURITY DETENTION; OTHERS ARE INSPIRED BY THE GERMAN SYSTEM WHICH TENDS TO CIRCUMSCRIBE HIS POWERS, LIMITING THE DETENTION TO CERTAIN ENUMERATED CASES. THE MORE RECENT CODES PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SAFEGUARDS FOR THE PERSONAL FREEDOM OF THE DETAINED SUSPECT. THE IMPOSITION OF SECURITY DETENTION DEPENDS UPON THE GRAVITY OF THE OFFENSE, SERIOUS INDICATIONS OF LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT, NEED OF INVESTIGATION, POSSIBILITY OF ESCAPE AND IMMINENT SOCIAL DANGEROUSNESS. THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE DETAINEE IS GOVERNED BY BOTH CRIMINAL LAW AND PRISON REGULATIONS. HE ENJOYS THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL BUT NOT NECESSARILY THAT OF FREE COMMUNICATION WITH THE ATTORNEY. SEVERAL CANTONS PROVIDE FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF APPEAL OR FOR INDEMNITY IN CASE OF UNJUSTIFIED SECURITY DETENTION. (89 REFERENCES)

15266 L1
 AUTHORS: TRECHSEL, STEFAN.
 TITLE: /DIE BEDEUTUNG DER AMTLICHEN ANORDNUNG DER BLUTPROBE FUR DIE STRAFBARKEIT GEMASS SVG ART. 91. ABS. 3./
 TRITITLE: THE IMPORTANCE OF THE OFFICIAL ORDER OF A BLOOD TEST FOR CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY ACCORDING TO ART. 91, LINE 3, OF THE VEHICULAR TRAFFIC CODE.
 SOURCE: SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFRECHT (BERN).
 SOURCEID: 84(2):174-197, 1968.

IN SWITZERLAND, THE INTERPRETATION OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAILURE TO SUBMIT TO AN OFFICIALLY ORDERED BLOOD TEST FOR ALCOHOL PRESENTS CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY. IN PARTICULAR, THE LAW STATES IN AMBIGUOUS TERMS WHEN THE OFFICIAL ORDER IS A PRE-CONDITION OF THE BLOOD TEST. FAILURE TO SUBMIT TO THE TEST CAN BE CONSTRUED AS INTERFERENCE WITH AN ADMINISTRATIVE ACT, CONTEMPT OF AUTHORITY, UNFAIR ADVANTAGE, TAMPERING WITH EVIDENCE, AND A SUBSIDIARY OFFENSE TO DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED. THE CLARIFICATION OF THE LEGAL PROCEDURE IS ESPECIALLY IMPERATIVE IN RELATION TO TWO CASES MOST COMMONLY ENCOUNTERED IN PRACTICE: THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL BETWEEN THE TRAFFIC ACCIDENT AND THE ARRIVAL OF THE POLICE (THE SO-CALLED "COGNAC ALIBI"), AND HIT AND RUN ACCIDENTS. (73 REFERENCES)

15267 L1
 AUTHORS: LOPEZ, MANUEL-LUIS.
 TITLE: /JALONS POUR LE TRAITEMENT PSYCHO-SOCIAL DES ASOCIAUX./
 TRITITLE: BLUEPRINT FOR THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL TREATMENT OF THE ASOCIAL.
 SOURCE: BULLETIN DE L'ADMINISTRATION PENITENTIAIRE (BRUSSELS).
 SOURCEID: 22(2):53-93, 1968.

A PSYCHO-SOCIAL APPROACH TO THE PROBLEMS OF ASOCIAL PERSONS, SUCH AS VAGRANTS, ALCOHOLICS, NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PROSTITUTES, MUST START FROM THE ANALYSIS OF THEIR BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS. UNFAVORABLE

FAMILY AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HANDICAPS, AND LACK OF EDUCATION ARE USUALLY THE FORMATIVE CAUSES OF ASOCIAL BEHAVIOR. SOCIAL ISOLATION AND A SEARCH FOR FREEDOM FOR ITS OWN SAKE ARE CHARACTERISTIC ASPECTS OF THE ASOCIAL CONDITION. THE TREATMENT MUST AIM AT ENCOURAGING THE SUBJECT TO ADOPT AN ACTIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS SOCIETY, PASS FROM INSTINCTIVE TO CONSIDERED ACTION, FROM ANIMAL TO HUMAN ACTIVITY. THE SOCIAL WORKER DEALING WITH THE ASOCIAL SHOULD INDUCE IN HIM A STATE OF TENSION WHICH STIMULATES THE APPEARANCE OF NEEDS ON A HIGHER LEVEL AND OF NEW FORMS OF THE EXISTING NEEDS. (23 REFERENCES)

15268 L1
 AUTHORS: HOUGHON, G.
 TITLE: /LES MECHANISMES CRIMINOGENES DANS UNE SOCIETE URBAINE AFRICAINE./
 TRITITLE: CRIMINOGENOUS MECHANISMS IN AN AFRICAN URBAN SOCIETY.
 SOURCE: REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE TECHNIQUE (GENEVA).
 SOURCEID: 21(4):271-292, 1967.

RELIABLE STATISTICAL DATA ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN TROPICAL AFRICA ARE STILL EXTREMELY RARE. THERE ARE SETS AVAILABLE FROM SOUTHERN RHODESIA, ZAMBIA, MADAGASCAR AND DAKAR. A SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY OCCURRING IN 1954-1966 AT KINSHASA (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO), A TYPICAL URBAN ENVIRONMENT OF BLACK AFRICA, REVEALED A LINK BETWEEN POVERTY AND URBANIZATION ON THE ONE HAND AND THE INCREASE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ON THE OTHER. THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE TRIBE ENCOURAGES THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE FAMILY. THE MALFUNCTIONING OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM PRODUCES UPROOTED PERSONS WITH LIMITED EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES. THE LACK OF ORGANIZED ENTERTAINMENT GENERATES THE FORMATION OF GANGS. AS A WORKING HYPOTHESIS, THREE TYPES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS CAN BE DISTINGUISHED: (1) UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS, 17 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, TYPICALLY COMMITTING OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY, LESS BECAUSE OF MATERIAL NEED THAN BECAUSE OF AN URGE FOR PRESTIGE, ATTACHED TO THE STOLEN OBJECTS; (2) CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE WHOSE ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR MAY RESULT FROM EITHER SCHOLASTIC OR PSYCHOLOGICAL MALADJUSTMENT; AND (3) YOUNG SERVANTS LIVING AMIDST RELATIVE OPULENCE, PRONE TO PETTY LARCENY AND CHILD ABUSE. (58 REFERENCES)

15269 L1
 AUTHORS: VERSELE, SEVERIN-CARLOS.
 TITLE: /L'INCRIMINATION DE LA MISE EN DANGER./
 TRITITLE: THE DETERMINATION OF SOCIAL DANGEROUSNESS.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE (BRUSSELS).
 SOURCEID: 48(4):429-455, 1968.

THE SEMINAR OF THE BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG UNION OF PENAL LAW DISCUSSED THE QUALIFICATIONS OF CRIME PRONENESS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL DEFENSE THEORY. DANGER TO THE SOCIETY WAS ANALYZED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF CRIMINAL LAW IN REGARD TO THE PERSONALITY OF THE SUBJECT, THE OBJECT EXPOSED TO DANGER, THE INSTRUMENT OF DANGER OR WEAPON, AND THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL FACTORS, LAW OF DISCIPLINE, BOTH VOCATIONAL AND MILITARY, JUVENILE LAW, TRAFFIC LAW, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LAW, AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW. THERE IS AN URGENT NEED FOR A MORE EFFECTIVE IDENTIFICATION OF SOCIALLY DANGEROUS ACTS AND FOR A BETTER DEFINITION OF THE CRITERIA TO BE APPLIED TO THEM. SUCH AN EFFORT IS NECESSARY BEFORE PRE-OFFENSE BEHAVIOR CAN BECOME A SUBJECT OF SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL DEFENSE PREVENTION ACTION.

15270 L1
 AUTHORS: NORMANDEAU, ANDRE; SCHWARTZ, BARRY.
 TITLE: /EVALUATION DE L'EFFET INTIMIDANT DE LA PEINE./
 TRITITLE: EVALUATION OF THE DETERRENT EFFECT OF PUNISHMENT.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE (BRUSSELS).
 SOURCEID: 48(4):456-464, 1968.

THERE ARE THREE WAYS OF ENHANCING THE DETERRENT EFFECT OF LEGAL PUNISHMENT: BY INCREASING THE PENAL SANCTION APPLICABLE TO THE GIVEN

TYPE OF OFFENSE, BY INTENSIFYING LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND BY DOING BOTH. A CASE STUDY OF THE INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF RAPE IN PHILADELPHIA WAS UNDERTAKEN IN ORDER TO ANALYZE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INCREASED SANCTIONS FOR RAPE, FOLLOWING A WIDELY PUBLICIZED CASE OF MULTIPLE RAPE IN 1966. STATISTICAL DATA FROM THE PERIOD BEFORE AND AFTER THE ENACTMENT OF THE NEW LAW INDICATE NO DECREASE IN THE COMMISSION OF THIS TYPE OF OFFENSE BY ADULTS OR JUVENILES, AND NO DIMINUTION OF VIOLENCE ACCOMPANYING THE OFFENSES COMMITTED. SINCE INTENSIFIED POLICE CONTROL WOULD HARDLY AFFECT THE INCIDENCE OF RAPE, WHICH IS TYPICALLY COMMITTED ON PRIVATE PREMISES, SOCIAL PREVENTION APPEARS TO BE THE ONLY EFFECTIVE MEANS OF COMBATTING THE CRIME. (5 REFERENCES)

15271 L1
 AUTHORS: CANTINI, CLAUDE.
 TITLE: /LES DELITS SEXUELS DANS LEUR RAPPORT AVEC L'IMMIGRATION./
 TRITITLE: SEX OFFENSES IN RELATION TO IMMIGRATION.
 SOURCE: REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE
 TECHNIQUE (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 22(2):129-152, 1968.

SWITZERLAND HAS THE THIRD HIGHEST IMMIGRATION RATE IN EUROPE, AND 70 PERCENT OF THE IMMIGRANTS ARE ITALIANS. THE TENDENCY OF SWISS LAW TO OBSTRUCT THE IMMIGRATION OF ENTIRE FAMILIES ENCOURAGES THE INCREASE OF SEX OFFENSES, COMMITTED BY THE ITALIANS IN THE COUNTRY. AMONG FURTHER CAUSES ARE DIFFICULTIES IN ESTABLISHING CONTACT WITH LOCAL WOMEN, IGNORANCE OF LAW AND OF LOCAL CUSTOMS, AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES. THE SITUATION IS AGGRAVATED BY THE EXISTENCE OF FOUR TIMES AS MANY ITALIAN MEN IN SWITZERLAND THAN ITALIAN WOMEN, WHILE THE LATTER TEND TO LOOK FOR SWISS PARTNERS. THERE IS URGENT NEED FOR THE LIBERALIZATION OF PROVISIONS ABOUT THE ENTRY OF FAMILIES AND FOR IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF PROSPECTIVE IMMIGRANTS PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE FROM ITALY. (65 REFERENCES)

15272 L1
 AUTHORS: CASTIGLIONE, THEODOLINDO.
 TITLE: /LA CRIMINALITE DES "FAVELAS"./
 TRITITLE: CRIME IN THE "FAVELAS".
 SOURCE: REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE
 TECHNIQUE (GENEVA).
 SOURCEID: 22(2):117-128, 1968.

BROKEN HOMES, ALCOHOLISM, AND POVERTY AS FACTORS PRODUCING CRIME IN THE FAVELAS, THE SUBURBAN SLUMS OF BRAZIL, SHOULD NOT BE OVEREMPHASIZED. DESPITE THEIR OVERWHELMING PRESENCE, THESE FACTORS AFFECT ONLY A VERY SMALL PORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE FAVELAS. RATHER THAN BY ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, CRIME PRONENESS IN THE FAVELAS IS TO BE EXPLAINED BY BIOLOGICAL ONES, MANIFESTED IN THE PREDISPOSITION OF SOME INDIVIDUALS TO ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. THE COMMUNITY OF THE SLUMS SPONTANEOUSLY ESTABLISHES AN ORDER OF ITS OWN WHICH HELPS TO KEEP CRIME WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS. (11 REFERENCES)

15273 L1
 AUTHORS: TARNIQUET, HENRY.
 TITLE: /NOTE SUR LA CRIMINALITE EN MILIEU URBAIN A INDUSTRIALISATION RAPIDE./
 TRITITLE: CRIME IN THE RAPIDLY INDUSTRIALIZING URBAN ENVIRONMENT.
 SOURCE: REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE
 TECHNIQUE (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 22(1):49-58, 1968.

THERE IS A POSITIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN UNCONTROLLED URBANIZATION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION ON THE ONE HAND, AND CRIME, ESPECIALLY JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, ON THE OTHER. CONSPICUOUS IS THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY. URBANIZATION AND INDUSTRIALIZATION PROMOTE DISINTEGRATION OF TRADITIONAL SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, ESPECIALLY THE FAMILY. SOCIAL DEFENSE ACTION MUST CONCENTRATE UPON FACILITATING THE RE-ADAPTATION OF THE FAMILY AND EXPANDING EDUCATION. FOR THE UPROOTED INDIVIDUALS, NEW URBAN ENVIRONMENTS MUST BE CREATED WHICH WOULD COMPENSATE FOR THE LOSS OF PREVIOUS SOCIAL CERTAINTIES.

15274 L1
 AUTHORS: HEINEN, VICTOR.
 TITLE: /PSYCHOLOGIE ET CRIMINALITE DE LA FOULE./
 TRITITLE: PSYCHOLOGY AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OF THE CROWD.
 SOURCE: REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE
 TECHNIQUE (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 22(1):41-48, 1968.

COLLECTIVE CRIME RESPONSIBILITY IS A RESPONSIBILITY SUI GENERIS. THE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OF THE CROWD IS AN EXPRESSION OF DEEP-SEATED TENDENCIES OF INDIVIDUALS WHICH, NORMALLY CONTAINED BY VARIOUS SOCIAL PRESSURES, ARE SUDDENLY RELEASED BECAUSE OF THE EXISTENCE OF FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES. ALTHOUGH THE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF AN INDIVIDUAL IS IN INVERSE RATIO TO THAT OF THE CROWD, PARTICIPATION IN COLLECTIVE ACTION DOES NOT ABSOLVE HIM FROM RESPONSIBILITY. SINCE THE CREDULITY OF THE CROWD IS CONDUCTIVE TO CRIME, SOCIAL DEFENSE SHOULD BE DIRECTED PRIMARILY AGAINST THOSE WHO EXCITE COLLECTIVE PASSIONS. AT THE SAME TIME, INDIVIDUALS WHO, BECAUSE OF LACKING INHIBITIONS, ARE PRONE TO COLLECTIVE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, SHOULD BE PROTECTED. (15 REFERENCES)

15275 L1
 AUTHORS: MAUREL, EDOUARD.
 TITLE: /PLAIDOYER POUR LA VENGEANCE./
 TRITITLE: INDEFENSE OF REVENGE.
 SOURCE: REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE
 TECHNIQUE (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 22(1):7-10, 1968.

THROUGHOUT HISTORY, PRIVATE REVENGE ON BEHALF OF THE VICTIM OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE WAS DEFENDED AS A MEANS OF RESTORING THE SOCIAL EQUILIBRIUM UPSET BY THE ACTION OF THE OFFENDER. REMNANTS OF THE DESIRE FOR REVENGE HAVE BEEN PRESERVED IN THE RITUALISM OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, ESPECIALLY IN FRANCE, WHICH TENDS TO HANDICAP THE ACCUSED. CIVIL ACTION, AIMED AT RESTITUTION IN FAVOR OF THE VICTIM, IS SOMETIMES CRITICIZED AS PREJUDICIAL TO THE SUBSEQUENT TRIAL. YET IT HELPS TO SATISFY THE LEGITIMATE DESIRE FOR REVENGE. THE SAME DESIRE PROVIDES JUSTIFICATION FOR THE IMPOSITION OF SECURITY DETENTION UPON THE OFFENDER, WHICH, MOREOVER, SOMETIMES HAS THE ADVANTAGE OF PROTECTING HIM AGAINST MORE DRASTIC FORMS OF REVENGE.

15276 L1
 AUTHORS: BIZE, P. R.; GILLET, R.
 TITLE: /LE COMPLEXE PRECISION-RAPIDITE: ETUDE COMPAREE DES
 MINEURS D'UN CENTRE D'OBSERVATION ET DE DIVERSES
 POPULATIONS DE NON-DELINQUANTS./
 TRITITLE: THE PRECISION-SPEED COMPLEX: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF
 MINORS IN AN OBSERVATION CENTER AND DIVERSE POPULATIONS OF
 NON-OFFENDERS.
 SOURCE: ANNALES DE VAUCRESSON (VAUCRESSON).
 SOURCEID: NO. 4:23-41, 1966.

TESTING EXPERIENCES SUGGEST THAT JUVENILE DELINQUENTS TEND TO SACRIFICE PRECISION TO SPEED IN THEIR PERFORMANCES. THE PRECISION-SPEED COMPLEX WAS MEASURED BY MEANS OF TWO GENERAL TESTS, APPLIED TO A POPULATION OF INMATES OF A DIAGNOSTIC CENTER IN FRANCE, AND ANOTHER OF NON-OFFENDERS OF COMPARABLE AGE. NO LARGE SCOPE OF DISTRIBUTION REGARDING VARIOUS TYPES OF THE COMPLEX HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED IN THE TWO POPULATIONS. THE DELINQUENTS SHOW A HIGH INCIDENCE OF THE PRECISE-SLOW AND UNPRECISE-QUICK, AND THEY TEND TO FALL OVERWHELMINGLY IN THE UNPRECISE-SLOW CATEGORY IN COMPARISON WITH THE NON-OFFENDERS. THE TWO TESTS APPLIED GIVE SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT RESULTS, THE PRECISION-SPEED COMPLEX BEING MORE CONSPICUOUS IN THE TEST WHICH EMPHASIZES INTELLECTUAL PERFORMANCE. (1 REFERENCE)

15277 L1
 AUTHORS: BIZE, P. R.; PECHADRE, I.; MISSOUT, J.
 TITLE: /ETUDE COMPAREE DES SENSIBILITES TACTILES, GRAVIMETRIQUES
 ET ALGIQUES CHEZ LES MINORS DE CENTRE D'OBSERVATION ET
 DIVERSES POPULATIONS DE NORMAUX./
 TRTITLE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TOUCH, PRESSURE AND PAIN
 SENSITIVITY OF MINORS IN AN OBSERVATION CENTER AND DIVERSE
 POPULATIONS OF NORMAL SUBJECTS.
 SOURCE: ANNALES DE VAUCRESSON (VAUCRESSON).
 SOURCEID: NO. 4:3-22, 1966.

A VARIETY OF TOUCH, PRESSURE AND PAIN SENSITIVITY TESTS WERE
 APPLIED TO A SAMPLE POPULATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE
 DIAGNOSTIC CENTER OF VAUCRESSON, FRANCE. THE SAME GENERAL TESTS WERE
 USED FOR TWO CONTROL POPULATIONS OF NON-OFFENDERS, OF COMPARABLE
 AVERAGE AGE: AN UNSELECTED GROUP OF 61 AND A GROUP OF 24 ELECTRONIC
 STUDENTS FROM PARIS. THE DELINQUENT POPULATION WAS FOUND TO POSSESS
 LESS DIFFERENTIATED TOUCH SENSITIVITY AND MORE BLUNTED PAIN
 SENSITIVITY. IN GENERAL, UNSTABLE SENSITIVITY WITH CONSIDERABLE
 VARIATIONS IN THE SAME INDIVIDUAL IS CHARACTERISTIC FOR THE
 DELINQUENTS. THE RESULTS CONFIRM THE HYPOTHESIS ABOUT THE SUBJECTS'
 PARTIALLY EXHAUSTED PSYCHO-MOTORIAL, AS WELL AS PSYCHO-SENSORY
 ABILITIES.

15278 L1
 AUTHORS: MALE, P.
 TITLE: /PSYCHOTHERAPIE DE LA DELINQUANCE./
 TRTITLE: PSYCHOTHERAPY OF DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCE: ANNALES DE VAUCRESSON (VAUCRESSON).
 SOURCEID: NO. 4:45-53, 1966.

A DIAGNOSIS OF THE PERSONALITY OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT SHOULD
 BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE PHYSICIAN AND THE PSYCHOLOGIST OF A DIAGNOSTIC
 CENTER SOON AFTER THE SUBJECT'S ARRIVAL IN THE INSTITUTION. THE
 TREATMENT IS TO BE OUTLINED IN REGARD TO THE INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, AND
 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS WHICH HAVE MOLDED THE DELINQUENT'S PERSONALITY.
 HE SHOULD MEET THE THERAPISTS EVERY ONE OR TWO WEEKS, EXCEPT FOR
 CASES OF MENTAL ILLNESS (10 TO 15 PERCENT) FOR WHICH MORE INTENSIVE
 TREATMENT IS DESIRABLE. EMPHASIS IS TO BE PLACED UPON CONTINUITY
 RATHER THAN UPON RAPID CURE. THE TREATMENT SHOULD AIM AT REPAIRING
 FRUSTRATIONS, ENCOURAGING MATURATION, PROMOTING THE SUBJECT'S
 ACCEPTANCE OF AND BY THE ENVIRONMENT, AND FACILITATING HIS TRANSITION
 FROM ANTISOCIAL OPPOSITION TO HARMONIOUS AUTONOMY.

15279 L1
 AUTHORS: MAZEROL, M. TH.
 TITLE: /CONTRIBUTION A L'ETUDE DES PERSONNALITES DELINQUANTES:
 APPORTS DU TEST DU VILLAGE./
 TRTITLE: THE STUDY OF DELINQUENT PERSONALITY: RESULTS OF THE
 VILLAGE TEST.
 SOURCE: ANNALES DE VAUCRESSON (VAUCRESSON).
 SOURCEID: NO. 4:55-162, 1966.

THE APPLICATION OF THE VILLAGE TEST TO THE INMATES OF THE
 VAUCRESSON DIAGNOSTIC CENTER IN FRANCE INDICATED THAT THIS TEST CAN
 BE SUCCESSFULLY USED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO CASE HISTORY AND CLINICAL
 EXAMINATION. THE TEST WAS APPLIED INDIVIDUALLY, SOMETIMES IN
 CONJUNCTION WITH THE RORSCHACH TEST. FROM RESULTING DATA, BOTH
 SOCIAL AND PERSONAL MALADJUSTMENT OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT CAN
 EASILY BE TRACED. THEY ARE NECESSARILY LESS COMPLETE THAN THE DATA
 OBTAINED IN A CLINICAL EXAMINATION. YET A COMPILATION OF STATISTICAL
 DATA FROM A LARGE SAMPLE BASED ON THE VILLAGE TEST GIVES A REMARKABLY
 COMPREHENSIVE PICTURE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.

15280 L1
 AUTHORS: ZIMRING, FRANK.
 TITLE: IS GUN CONTROL LIKELY TO REDUCE VIOLENT KILLINGS?
 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 35(4):721-737, 1968.

THIS STUDY IS AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE ELIMINATION OF FIREARMS WOULD REDUCE THE NUMBER OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDES. DATA FROM THE CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT ON REPORTED CRIMINAL HOMICIDES AND SERIOUS, BUT NOT FATAL, CRIMINAL ASSAULTS DURING 1965, 1966, AND 1967 WERE ANALYZED. AMONG THE FACTORS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE STUDY WERE: THE INTENTION OF THE ATTACKER; THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VICTIM AND ATTACKER; THE DIFFERENCE IN THE DANGEROUSNESS OF VARIOUS WEAPONS; AND THE AVAILABILITY OF WEAPONS. THE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA INDICATED THAT THE EFFECT OF FIREARMS ELIMINATION ON THE GROSS EXPECTABLE HOMICIDE RATE WOULD BE QUITE SUBSTANTIAL. (9 REFERENCES)

15282 L1
 AUTHORS: SAUNDERS, GEORGE L., JR.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: TASK FORCE ON LAW AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE.
 SOURCE: NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN JULY 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION DECEMBER 1969.

THIS PROJECT STUDIES THE LEGAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AS THEY RELATE TO THE PROBLEM OF VIOLENCE, INCLUDING THE EXTENT TO WHICH LAW CAN BETTER PREVENT AND CONTROL VIOLENCE AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH FAILURES IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM CONTRIBUTE TO ATTITUDES TOWARD THE LAW WHICH TEND TO ENCOURAGE VIOLENCE. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: LEROY CLARK, CHRISTINE CLARK, DAVID STANG, EDWIN LEMERT, IRVING PILIAVIN.

15283 L1
 AUTHORS: SPIEGEL, JOHN P.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE ORIGIN AND CONTROL OF COMMUNITY VIOLENCE.
 SOURCE: BRANDEIS UNIV.; DEPT. OF PSYCHOLOGY, SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE.
 SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD, AUGUST 1968.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY IS TO: (1) STUDY THE FLUCTUATION OF TENSION AS RELATED TO THE OCCURRENCE OF COLLECTIVE AND INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTIES IN FIVE GHETTO COMMUNITIES IN THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA; (2) DEVELOP A METHODOLOGY IN COMMUNITY FIELD RESEARCH USING INDIGENOUS RESEARCHERS, WITH A VIEW TO MAKING IT APPLICABLE TO THE STUDY OF THE GHETTO OF OTHER CITIES IN THE NATION. AMONG THE GHETTO RESIDENTS THERE ARE THOSE WHO ARE CAPABLE OF TRANSLATING THE GHETTO WAY OF PERCEIVING, REASONING AND INTERPRETING INTO THE EPISTEMOLOGY OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS. RESEARCH HYPOTHESES AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY DEVELOPED FOR MIDDLE-CLASS POPULATION MAY BE INADEQUATE OR IRRELEVANT FOR THE GHETTO POPULATION. THERE IS A NEED FOR DEVELOPING HYPOTHESES AND METHODOLOGY COMPATIBLE WITH AND RELEVANT TO THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE GHETTO RESIDENTS. THESE CAN BEST BE DEVELOPED BY INDIGENOUS RESEARCHERS. SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND STUDENTS ARE OFTEN MISTRUSTED OR RESENTED BY GHETTO RESIDENTS, AND ARE NOT LIKELY TO OBTAIN FULL COOPERATION AND FRANK RESPONSES FROM THEM. GHETTO RESIDENTS CAN READILY RELATE TO INDIGENOUS RESEARCHERS. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: RALPH W. CONANT; MAGORAH MARUYAMA.

15284 L1
 AUTHORS: RADEK, GORDON E.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: COGNITIVE FACTORS IN IMPULSIVE VIOLENCE.
 SOURCE: N.I.M.H., UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, MEDICAL CENTER.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN MAY, 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION AUGUST 1969.

WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF VIOLENCE TO CHARACTERISTIC STYLES OF SELF-PERCEPTION AND CONCEPTS OF ONESELF OR OTHER PEOPLE? THE SAMPLE IN THIS STUDY IS COMPOSED OF A GROUP OF STATE PRISON INMATES WITH A HISTORY OF IMPULSIVE VIOLENCE, AND IS COMPARED TO A CONTROL GROUP OF INMATES WITH RELATIVELY NON-IMPULSIVE, NON-VIOLENT HISTORIES.

RESEARCH TESTED THE HYPOTHESES THAT THE IMPULSIVELY VIOLENT GROUP TENDS TO: (1) PERCEIVE OTHER PEOPLE AND THEMSELVES IN A MORE COGNITIVELY SIMPLE AND UNDIFFERENTIATED MANNER; (2) CONCERN THEMSELVES PRIMARILY WITH THE EXTERNAL BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OTHER PEOPLE RATHER THAN WITH THEIR INTERNAL NEEDS, FEELINGS, ASPIRATIONS, ATTITUDES, OR VALUES; (3) VIEW OTHERS IN A GLOBALLY EVALUATIVE WAY RATHER THAN BY MORE DISCRETE, OBJECTIVE CHARACTERISTICS; AND (4) AVOID OR BE UNABLE TO EXAMINE THEIR OWN INTERNAL MOTIVES AND FEELINGS. DATA IS CURRENTLY BEING GATHERED AT THE STATE PENITENTIARY AT CANON CITY, COLORADO. NO PRELIMINARY RESULTS ARE AS YET AVAILABLE. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT ARE: ROBERT J. KELLEY; LEIGHTON C. WHITAKER.

15285 L1
AUTHORS: HOLY, NORMAN.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: EVALUATION OF THE NEWLY CREATED POSITION OF THE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM SUPERVISOR.
SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT NCCD OCTOBER, 1968.

THE PROJECT AIMS TO DEVELOP A MODEL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT WHICH WOULD HAVE BUILT-IN EVALUATION METHODS. WORKING PAPERS DEALING WITH DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATION INCLUDE: "HOW EFFECTIVE ARE PRE-RELEASE PROGRAMS", (ACCEPTED BY FEDERAL PROBATION) AND "EVALUATING CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS: SOME REQUISITES". THE LATTER ESSAY IS DIRECTED TOWARD CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS. IT EXAMINES THREE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS IN CALIFORNIA AND CONCLUDES THAT NONE OF THESE PROGRAMS ARE RESEARCHABLE IN ANY WAY THAT MAKES SENSE. THE PROGRAM OBJECTIVES ARE USUALLY TOO VAGUE, AMBIGUOUS, ABSTRACT, OR CONFUSE LEVELS OF GENERALIZATION. SEVERAL CRITERIA FOR FORMULATING GOALS ARE SUGGESTED: (1) THE PROGRAM GOALS SHOULD BE NO MORE GENERAL THAN THE LEVEL OF THE ORGANIZATION. THE GOAL MUST BE WITHIN THE AUTHORITY OF THE PROGRAM TO ACCOMPLISH. (2) THE GOAL MUST BE SOMETHING THE PROGRAM CAN DIRECTLY WORK TOWARD. IT CANNOT BE A STATE OF AFFAIRS WHICH IS A RESULT OF SOMETHING ELSE; E.G., "INCREASED PUBLIC CONFIDENCE" RESULTS FROM OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS AS DOES "HAPPINESS". (3) ON THE PROGRAM LEVEL GOALS SHOULD BE END-STATES RATHER THAN ACTIVITY. (4) WHEN THE PROGRAM IS PART OF A LARGER ORGANIZATION THE GOALS SHOULD BE LOGICALLY DERIVED FROM AND PART OF A HIERARCHY OF GOALS. (5) THE CRUCIAL TEST OF THE ADEQUACY OF THE WAY PROGRAM GOALS ARE FORMULATED IS WHETHER THEY CAN BE USED IN THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS AS A BASIS OF ACTION. THE PROGRAM EVALUATION SHOULD MEASURE THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE STATED GOALS ARE ATTAINED. THE QUESTION SHOULD NOT BE "WHAT DOES IT DO?" BUT "TO WHAT EXTENT ARE THE GOALS ACHIEVED". AT THIS STAGE THE PROJECT IS CONCERNED WITH THE BASIC PROBLEMS OF PROGRAM EVALUATION.

15286 L1
AUTHORS: JESSUP, CARL F.
DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: YOUTH CENTER RESEARCH PROJECT.
SOURCE: INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY; N.I.M.H.
SOURCEID: BEGAN APRIL 1, 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION MARCH 31, 1972.

THE FOUR-YEAR PROJECT AIMS: (1) TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT TREATMENT STRATEGIES FOR EACH OF THE NINE MAJOR SUBTYPES OF DELINQUENTS AS DEFINED BY THE INTERPERSONAL MATURITY LEVEL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM, USING PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHODYNAMICS AS A FRAME OF REFERENCE; (2) TO DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES FOR THE TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS, BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY CONCERNING BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION; AND (3) TO COMPARE THE EFFECTS OF THESE STRATEGIES DEMONSTRATED BY PROGRAMS AT THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA YOUTH CENTER AT STOCKTON. AFTER BEING CLASSIFIED AS TO I-LEVEL SUBTYPE, BOYS DESIGNATED BY THE YOUTH AUTHORITY BOARD FOR TRANSFER TO THE KARL HOLTON OR O.H. CLOSE INSTITUTIONS WILL BE PUT INTO A COMMON POOL OF ELIGIBLE SUBJECTS. ALL EIGHT 50-BOY LIVING UNITS AT THE O.H. CLOSE SCHOOL AND ALL EIGHT UNITS AT THE KARL HOLTON SCHOOL WILL BE INVOLVED. THE INITIAL PHASE OF THE PROJECT WILL BE CONCERNED WITH THE TRAINING OF STAFF, CONSIDERED THE KEY TO THE SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT. EVALUATION OF SUBJECTS ASSIGNED TO EXPERIMENTAL UNITS WILL

COMMENCE AFTER THE TREATMENT PROGRAMS ARE CONSIDERED OPERATIONAL. STAFF AT THE J.H. CLOSE FACILITY WILL RECEIVE INTENSIVE TRAINING IN THE PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES OF TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS, THE PSYCHODYNAMIC APPROACH DEVELOPED BY DR. ERIC BERNE; STAFF AT KARL HOLTEN WILL LEARN THE PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATION OF BEHAVIOR TECHNOLOGY. THE PROJECT WILL BE EVALUATED AS TO: (1) THE COMPARATIVE EASE WITH WHICH THE TWO FRAMES OF REFERENCE CAN BE COMMUNICATED TO AND COMPREHENDED BY STAFF, AND THE RELATIVE EXTENT TO WHICH THE PROGRAMS CAN BE IMPLEMENTED IN AN INSTITUTIONAL SETTING; (2) THE DESCRIPTIONS OF THE DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT MODELS AS DEVELOPED BY TREATMENT TEAMS IN THE TWO INSTITUTIONS; (3) THE IMPACT OF THE TREATMENT MODELS ON THE IMMEDIATE BEHAVIOR OF THE BOYS IN THE INSTITUTION; AND (4) THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS TOWARD THE GOAL OF CHANGING DELINQUENTS TO NONDELINQUENTS.

15287 L1
 AUTHORS: WELFARE COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO. PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: PROGRESS REPORT: UTILIZATION OF COST AND TIME DATA IN A LOCAL COMMUNITY, BY AGENCIES, FEDERATIONS, FINANCING BODIES, AND GOVERNMENT.
 SOURCE: WELFARE C. OF MET. CHICAGO; CH. COMM. TRUST; WOODS CHARITABLE FUND, INC.
 SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT NCCD SEPTEMBER, 1968.

COST AND TIME DATA WERE COLLECTED FROM 21 CHILDREN'S AGENCIES IN THE METROPOLITAN CHICAGO AREA TO PROVIDE MATERIAL FOR THIS PROJECT: (1) TO DEVELOP METHODS OF UTILIZING THE TIME AND COST DATA GATHERED; (2) TO DEMONSTRATE THE POTENTIAL USES OF THE DATA; (3) TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE DATA; (4) TO DEMONSTRATE THE VALUE TO THE PARTICIPATING AGENCY AND TO THE COMMUNITY OF COMPARING TWO YEARS' DATA IN THE SAME AGENCY; (5) TO EVALUATE THE DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES OF STAFFING SERVICES REQUIRED BETWEEN THE INITIAL INSTALLATION OF A COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM AND ITS REPETITION IN A SECOND YEAR; AND (6) TO RELATE THE FINDINGS OF THE COST ANALYSIS PROJECT WITH OTHER LOCAL COMMUNITY ENDEAVORS. THE PROGRESS OF THE PROGRAM OBJECTIVES IS OUTLINED. ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT IS ROSE CUMMINGS.

15289 L1
 AUTHORS: ILLING, HANS A.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: PREDICTION OF DELINQUENCY RATES IN CHILDREN OF PARENTS ON PAROLE FROM CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
 SOURCE: HACKER CLINIC.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN JANUARY 1966. SCHEDULED COMPLETION JANUARY 1970.

THIS PROJECT DEALS WITH SIX CHILDREN OF ABNORMAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY WHO WERE REFERRED TO THE INVESTIGATOR BY THEIR PARENTS ON PAROLE FROM CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THEY WERE EVALUATED CLINICALLY, AS WELL AS BY MEANS OF PROJECTIVE TESTS AND CASE HISTORIES.

15290 L1
 AUTHORS: MUELLER, GERHARD O.W.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCE: NEW YORK UNIV., COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL LAW PROJECT; H.E.W.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION 1968.

THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL LAW PROJECT ON COMMISSION FROM THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE. ITS AIM IS TO DEFINE A SET OF CONCEPTS AND CATEGORIES IN TERMS OF WHICH THE ACTUAL EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY IN DIFFERENT CULTURES CAN BE COMPARED. SINCE DEFINITIONS OF CRIME DIFFER FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY, UNIFORM CATEGORIES ARE AN ESSENTIAL CONDITION OF COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH. THE PRESENT STUDY IS A PILOT AFFAIR,

INVOLVING FIVE CULTURES: POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA, ISRAEL, PUERTO RICO, AND THE UNITED STATES. THE PROJECT HAS BEEN COOPERATING WITH GOVERNMENT AND UNIVERSITY INSTITUTES IN THESE COUNTRIES. LAST YEAR IT COMPLETED A PRELIMINARY MEMORANDUM COVERING THE SUBSTANTIVE LAW OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED. OTHER PHASES OF THIS STUDY DEAL WITH THE COMPARABILITY OF PROCEDURE AND SANCTIONS. THE FINAL REPORT OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE READY LATER IN THE YEAR AS PART OF THE CLEAR MONOGRAPH SERIES. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT ARE MICHAEL GAGE AND LENORE KUPPERSTEIN.

15291 L1
 AUTHORS: MUELLER, GERHARD D.W.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: IMPACT OF RULES REGARDING POLICE POWER.
 SOURCE: FORD FOUNDATION; COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL LAW PROJECT, N.Y.U. LAW SCHOOL.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION UNKNOWN.

THIS PROJECT INVOLVES AN EXTENSIVE COMPARISON OF HOW KINDRED PROBLEMS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ARE SOLVED IN THE MAJOR CITIES OF THE WESTERN WORLD. FOR THE TIME BEING, EFFORTS HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATED ON A SURVEY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN BERLIN. THE PRIMARY AIM OF THE TASK FORCE IS TO DETERMINE THE PRECISE IMPACT OF GERMAN RULES REGARDING POLICE POWER, PARTICULARLY THOSE WHICH RESEMBLE RULES PROPOSED FOR ADOPTION IN THE UNITED STATES. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THIS SORT OF STUDY WILL PROVIDE A FIRMER EMPIRICAL BASIS THAN IS PRESENTLY AVAILABLE FOR PREDICTIONS ABOUT THE PRACTICAL EFFECT OF SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: PROFESSOR HERMAN BLEI; JEFFREY PECK; JURIS CEDERBAUMS; MICHAEL GAGE; JUDITH CHAZEN.

15292 L1
 AUTHORS: LEVY, ADRIAN.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: DEMONSTRATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM IN A STATE PRISON SYSTEM.
 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, ALBANY.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN OCTOBER, 1967. CONTINUING.

A FOUR-YEAR DEMONSTRATION PROJECT INCLUDING THE DEPARTMENTS OF CORRECTIONS, PAROLE, AND EDUCATION WILL ATTEMPT TO DEMONSTRATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VOCATIONAL AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION SERVICES. BEGINNING OCTOBER, 1967, SERVICES WILL BE PROVIDED IN A COLLABORATIVE INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM AT ATTICA PRISON SERVING PHYSICALLY DISABLED MALE INMATES FROM THROUGHOUT NEW YORK STATE. THE GOAL IS TO PREPARE INMATES FOR A PRODUCTIVE WORK ROLE WITHIN THE PRISON AS WELL AS IN THE COMMUNITY. A COMPREHENSIVE RANGE OF MEDICAL AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL-VOCATIONAL DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES INCLUDE: PHYSICAL RESTORATION; WORKSHOP EVALUATION USING INSTITUTIONAL WORK SAMPLES; REHABILITATION COUNSELING; INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY; PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT TRAINING; REMEDIAL EDUCATION; JOB AND SKILL TRAINING IN THE REHABILITATION WORKSHOP; IN-PRISON INDUSTRIES AND MAINTENANCE; AND IN THE PRISON SCHOOL VOCATIONAL COURSES; SELECTIVE JOB PLACEMENT WITHIN THE PRISON; AND PREPARATION OF PAROLE CANDIDATES FOR EMPLOYMENT IN THEIR DESTINATION COMMUNITIES. INNOVATING INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP TREATMENT APPROACHES WILL INCLUDE THOSE SUGGESTED BY RECENT CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH, INCLUDING APPLICATION OF BEHAVIOR THERAPY, PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION, AND PROJECT-ORIENTED EFFORTS TO LOWER BARRIERS BETWEEN INMATES, THE INSTITUTION, AND THE COMMUNITY THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT WILL BE EVALUATED BY A COMPARISON OF THE VOCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF PAROLEES, AND OF LONG TERMERS REMAINING IN THE PRISON WHO RECEIVED PROJECT SERVICES WITH THAT OF PRE-PROJECT AND CONCURRENT COMPARISON GROUPS WHO WERE EXPOSED ONLY TO CUSTOMARY CORRECTIONAL SERVICES.

15293 L1
 AUTHORS: LUNDEN, WALTER.

DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: STAFF TURNOVER IN THE BRITISH PRISON SERVICE.
 SOURCE: IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 10, 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION OCTOBER 1968.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DETERMINE THE TENURE, TURNOVER, SELECTION, AND EDUCATION OF STAFF IN THE BRITISH PRISON SYSTEM. THE STUDY IS BASED ON STATISTICAL DATA AND INTERVIEWS OF THE PRISON STAFF, CARRIED OUT IN ENGLAND. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT LOW TURNOVER OF THE STAFF IS MATCHED BY LONG TENURE IN OFFICE. THESE FACTORS VARY IN TIME AND PLACE WITH SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS WITHIN THE COUNTRY.

15294 L1
 AUTHORS: JARRELL, A. P.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: A COOPERATIVE PLAN FOR THE REHABILITATION OF YOUNG OFFENDERS AT GEORGIA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.
 SOURCE: GA. DIV. OF VOCATIONAL REHAB; GA. ST. BD. OF CORR.; U.S. VOC. REHAB. ADMIN.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN OCTOBER 1, 1963. CONTINUING.

PRELIMINARY STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS INDICATED THAT THE GEORGIA DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION COULD RENDER IMPORTANT SERVICES IN THE EFFORT TO RECLAIM YOUNG OFFENDERS AT THE GEORGIA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE: (1) DIAGNOSIS THROUGH THE USE OF INTERVIEW TECHNIQUES, VOCATIONAL TESTING, PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING, PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTATION, MEDICAL CONSULTATION AND OTHER CLINICAL PROCEDURES TO ESTABLISH VOCATIONAL HANDICAPS, THE PROGNOSIS, AND WAYS AND MEANS TO OVERCOME HANDICAPS; (2) GUIDANCE COUNSELING IN WHICH EFFORTS ARE DIRECTED TOWARD RESOCIALIZATION BY IMPROVING THE INDIVIDUAL'S PROBLEM-SOLVING ABILITIES AND ESTABLISHING A FEASIBLE PLAN OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION; (3) PRE-VOCATIONAL EVALUATION, A SYSTEMATIC PROCESS OF JOB SAMPLING AND VOCATIONAL TESTING TO DETERMINE THE INDIVIDUAL'S INTEREST AND PERFORMANCE LEVEL IN SKILLED, SEMI-SKILLED AND NON-SKILLED AREAS; AND (4) JOB REFERRAL SERVICES. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: RIVES CHALMERS; W.A. CRUMP; R.H. BURSON; G. NORTON JAMESON; TOM W. LELAND; J.H. SCARBOROUGH; WALTER MATTHEWS; HENRY HARSCH; WILLIAM O. RUSTIN; HARRY TURNER; JAMES R. DREW; W.S. MCCLESKY; CLAY E. MCELROY.
 PUBLICATIONS: TURNER, HARRY. A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF TATTOOS AT GEORGIA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, ALTO, GEORGIA. (1965 APPLIED PROJECT, UNPUBLISHED, 7 P.) LELAND, TOM W. PART-TIME PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTATION IN A PRISON. CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY, 11(4), 8 P., 1965. BARRY, JOHN R. PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF PROJECT PROPOSAL, 26 P. OSBORNE, R. TRAVIS. A SUMMARY OF THE PRELIMINARY REPORT: DIFFERENTIAL ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC PATTERNS OF ADOLESCENT MALE PRISONERS. MARCH 31, 1966. 25 P. MARTIN, PAUL L.; BARRY, JOHN R. THE PREDICTION OF RECIDIVISM: A REVIEW. (UNPUBLISHED) 20 P.

15295 L1
 AUTHORS: ROBINS, LEE N.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: CHILDHOOD PREDICTORS OF MORBILITY AND CRIMINALITY.
 SOURCE: WASHINGTON UNIV.; N.I.M.H.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1963. SCHEDULED COMPLETION 1970.

THIS IS A FOLLOW-UP OF NEGRO BOYS WHO ATTENDED ST. LOUIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BETWEEN 1930 AND 1934. THE NEGRO MALE POPULATION OFFERS A SAMPLE IN WHICH IS CONCENTRATED A HIGH PROPORTION OF THE URBAN PROBLEMS OF POVERTY, CRIME, DELINQUENCY, AND DISRUPTED HOMES, WHICH PROVIDES CASES TO TEST HYPOTHESES CONCERNING THE VARIABLES OF DEVIANCE AND CLASS. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT: DRUG USE AND HEAVY DRINKING HAD SERIOUS EFFECTS ON ADULT ADJUSTMENT AS MEASURED BY EMPLOYMENT, MARITAL STABILITY, AND ARRESTS FOR NON-DRUG AND NON-ALCOHOL OFFENSES; THE EFFECTS OF DRUG USE AND HEAVY DRINKING WERE INDEPENDENT OF THE EFFECTS OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION AND THE HOME

ENVIRONMENT; AND THAT POTENTIALLY SERIOUS SCHOOL PROBLEMS CAN BE IDENTIFIED IN FIRST AND SECOND GRADE. CONSEQUENCES OF THESE FINDINGS INCLUDE: CHANGES IN THE CHILD-GUIDANCE CLINIC PROGRAM BY THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS AND A REPRINT OF THE DRUG PAPER, BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT INCLUDE: GEORGE E. MURPHY; HARRIET DARVISH. PUBLICATIONS: ROBINS, L.; JONES, R.S.; MURPHY, G.E. SCHOOL MILIEU AND SCHOOL PROBLEMS OF NEGRO BOYS. SOCIAL PROBLEMS, 13:428-436, 1966. ROBINS, L.; HILL, S. Y. ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF FAMILY STRUCTURE, CLASS AND PEER GROUPS TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 57:325-334, 1966. ROBINS, L.; MURPHY, G.E. DRUG USE IN A NORMAL POPULATION OF YOUNG NEGRO MEN. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, 57:1580-1596, 1967. ROBINS, L.; O'NEAL, P. THE STRATEGY OF FOLLOW-UP STUDIES, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHILDREN. JOHN G. HOWELLS (ED.), MODERN PERSPECTIVES IN INTERNATIONAL CHILD PSYCHIATRY, (EDINBURGH: OLIVER AND BOYD, 1968). ROBINS, L. NEGRO HOMICIDE VICTIMS--WHO WILL THEY BE? TRANS-ACTION, 5:15-19, 1968. ROBINS, L.; MURPHY, G.E.; BRECKENRIDGE, M.B. DRINKING BEHAVIOR IN YOUNG URBAN NEGRO MEN. QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL, (IN PRESS). ROBINS, L. FOLLOW-UP STUDIES OF CHILDREN. BEHAVIOR DISORDERS OF CHILDREN, JOHN S. WERRY; HERBERT QUAY, (EDS.), JOHN WILEY & SONS (IN PRESS). ROBINS, L. IN PRAISE OF SCHOOL RECORDS. (UNTITLED), MERRILL ROFF; DAVID RICKS, (EDS.), UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PRESS (TO BE PUBLISHED). KING, L.J.; MURPHY, G.E.; ROBINS, L.N.; DARVISH, H. ALCOHOL ABUSE: A CRUCIAL FACTOR IN THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF NEGRO MEN. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY (IN PRESS). ROBINS, L. SOCIAL CORRELATES OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS: CAN WE TELL CAUSES FROM CONSEQUENCES? SUBMITTED FOR PUBLICATION.

15296 L1
 AUTHORS: MARTIN, J.P.
 DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): STUDY OF THE COST OF CRIME.
 SOURCE: BR. HOME OFF.; DEPT. OF SOCIOL. AND SOC. ADMIN., UNIV. OF SOUTHAMPTON.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN 1960. COMPLETED APRIL 1968.

THE ORIGINAL PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT WAS TO MAKE A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPTUAL, STRATEGIC, AND TACTICAL PROBLEMS OF RESEARCH ON THE COST OF CRIME. AFTER EXAMINATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND FURTHER ANALYSIS OF CONCEPTUAL PROBLEMS, IT WAS DECIDED TO CONCENTRATE ON FINANCE AND THE USE OF POLICE MANPOWER IN ENGLAND AND WALES. A SURVEY SAMPLE OF 7,000 POLICE OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS IN 12 PROVINCIAL FORCES RECORDED DETAILS OF THEIR WORK OVER A TWO-WEEK PERIOD TO ASCERTAIN HOW MUCH POLICE EFFORT IS DEVOTED TO CRIME WORK. A FURTHER SAMPLE WAS TAKEN IN THE LONDON AREA WHICH COVERED TWO LAND DIVISIONS AND THE CENTRAL TRAFFIC DIVISION OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE. A SURVEY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICE EXPENDITURES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MANPOWER, COVERING THE PERIOD FROM THE MID-19TH CENTURY TO 1966, HAS ALSO BEEN UNDERTAKEN. THE RESULTS OF BOTH PARTS OF THE STUDY WILL BE PRESENTED IN A FORTHCOMING BOOK. ALSO INVOLVED IN PROJECT IS GAIL WILSON. PUBLICATIONS: BRADLEY, J.; MARTIN, J.P. DESIGN OF A STUDY OF THE COST OF CRIME. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 4(6), 1964. MARTIN, J.P. THE COST OF CRIME: SOME RESEARCH PROBLEMS. INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF CRIMINAL POLICY, VOL. 23, 1965. MARTIN, J.P.; WILSON, GAIL. ASPECTS OF THE COST OF THE POLICE. INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF CRIMINAL POLICY, VOL. 25, (IN THE PRESS). MARTIN,

15297 L1
 AUTHORS: HEINBERG, JEROME L.
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): A STUDY OF SOCIAL ATTITUDES TOWARD CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.
 SOURCE: FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, DEPT. OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN APRIL 19, 1965. COMPLETED APRIL 1966.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO SURVEY THE ATTITUDES OF LEGISLATORS, CUSTODIAL OFFICERS, AND PRISON INMATES TOWARD CAPITAL

PUNISHMENT. THREE HYPOTHESES WERE TESTED IN THIS STUDY: (1) NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES EXIST BETWEEN LEGISLATORS AND CUSTODIAL OFFICERS IN THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD CAPITAL PUNISHMENT; (2) SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES EXIST BETWEEN CUSTODIAL OFFICERS AND PRISON INMATES IN THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD CAPITAL PUNISHMENT; (3) SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES EXIST BETWEEN LEGISLATORS AND PRISON INMATES IN THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. AN ATTITUDE SCALE WAS USED IN THIS STUDY AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSES WERE MADE TO TEST FOR SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES TOWARD CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AMONG GROUPS AS WELL AS THE DIRECTION OF THESE ATTITUDES. SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND TO EXIST BETWEEN CUSTODIAL OFFICERS AND PRISON INMATES. IN ADDITION, SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND TO EXIST BETWEEN LEGISLATORS AND PRISON INMATES. HOWEVER, NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND TO EXIST BETWEEN LEGISLATORS AND CUSTODIAL OFFICERS. LEGISLATORS AND CUSTODIAL OFFICERS WERE AMONG THOSE IN FAVOR OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT WHILE PRISON INMATES WERE OPPOSED TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. PUBLICATIONS: HEINBERG, JEROME L. A STUDY OF ATTITUDES TOWARD CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AMONG LEGISLATORS, CUSTODIAL OFFICERS, AND PRISON INMATES. RESEARCH STUDY 66-9, FLORIDA DIVISION OF CORRECTION, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS SECTION, NO. DECEMBER:1-14, 1966.

15299 L1
 AUTHORS: BRAITHWAITE, WILLIAM.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: STUDY ON JUDICIAL REMOVAL, DISCIPLINE AND COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN APRIL 1966. SCHEDULED COMPLETION AUGUST 1969.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF THE PRACTICAL OPERATIONS OF DIFFERENT REMOVAL-RETIREMENT PROCEDURES; THAT IS, TO DESCRIBE WHAT REALLY HAPPENS WHEN A JUDGE IS REMOVED FOR MISCONDUCT OR INCOMPETENCE, OR RETIRED FOR DISABILITY; WHAT PROCEDURE IS USED; AND HOW IT WORKS IN PRACTICE. A DEFINITION HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED WHICH STATES THAT A DISABLED JUDGE IS ONE WHO IS SUFFERING UNDER A PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY WHICH IS SEVERE ENOUGH TO AFFECT THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS NORMAL JUDICIAL DUTIES. THE STUDY SEEKS TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ABOUT MINIMUM REQUISITES OF EFFECTIVE PROCEDURE. HOWEVER, NO ORIENTING HYPOTHESES WERE NEEDED, SINCE THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT IS THE DESCRIPTION OF A PROCESS, NOT TESTING OF A PROPOSITION. THIS IS AN EMPIRICAL, RATHER THAN A DOCTRINAL STUDY, BASED ON A COLLECTION OF "CASE HISTORIES", I.E., ACCOUNTS OF INCIDENTS IN WHICH JUDGES WERE REMOVED OR RETIRED FOR MISCONDUCT, DISABILITY, OR INCOMPETENCE. SOURCES INCLUDED PUBLIC RECORDS (COURT RECORDS, REPORTED CASES, NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS, ETC.), CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, AND INTERVIEWS WITH THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE SITUATION. THE "SOFT" DATA GATHERED ON THE QUANTITATIVE DIMENSIONS OF THE PROBLEM OF DISABLED JUDGES MAY AID THE FORMULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES IF CHANGES ARE THOUGHT NECESSARY. FIELD STUDIES HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN OR PLANNED IN FIVE STATES: MISSOURI, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, ILLINOIS, AND CALIFORNIA. SO FAR ONLY THE STUDY FOR MISSOURI IS COMPLETED. PUBLICATIONS: BRAITHWAITE, WILLIAM. REMOVAL AND RETIREMENT OF JUDGES IN MISSOURI: A FIELD STUDY. ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY LAW QUARTERLY, NO. NOVEMBER, 1968.

15300 L1
 AUTHORS: WARD, FREDERICK.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: SURVEY OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES.
 SOURCE: OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE, DEPT. OF JUSTICE.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1966. COMPLETED SEPTEMBER 1966.

THIS COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS IN ALL FIFTY STATES OF THE UNITED STATES AND PUERTO RICO PROVIDES BASIC DATA ON: (1) THE VOLUME AND RATE OF CASES MOVING THROUGH THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS; (2) TYPES OF DISPOSITIONS; (3) HOW CORRECTIONAL SERVICES ARE ORGANIZED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE

COUNTRY; (4) CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS AND THE PEOPLE WHO OPERATE THE PROGRAMS; (5) COSTS. THE ANALYSIS ALSO INCLUDES THE VIEWS OF STATE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS AND RELATED GROUPS ABOUT NEEDS AND THE MEANS OF MEETING THESE IN THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS. SPECIFIC SUBJECT AREAS STUDIED INCLUDE DETENTION, PROBATION, TRAINING SCHOOLS, AND AFTERCARE; CORRECTIONAL SERVICES FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS; PROBATION SERVICES FOR ADULT MISDEMEANANTS AND FELONS; ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS; ADULT PAROLE SERVICES. THE SURVEY WILL BE BASED ON THREE SOURCES OF INFORMATION: (1) A SURVEY OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS IN EACH OF THE STATES; (2) GROUP MEETINGS WITH KEY CORRECTIONAL LEADERS IN EACH STATE; (3) INFORMATION FROM PUBLISHED REPORTS AND SPECIAL STUDIES. PUBLICATIONS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. CORRECTION IN THE UNITED STATES: A SURVEY FOR THE U.S. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(1):1-281, 1967. (ABSTRACT 6913)

15301 L1
 AUTHORS: MEEKS, TOM.
 DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: FAMILY TREATMENT PROGRAM IN JUVENILE HALLS.
 SOURCE: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY; LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN 1964. CONTINUING.

FAMILY TREATMENT UNITS WERE ESTABLISHED AS SPECIAL LIVING UNITS WITHIN THE JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY. THE PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM IS TO PROVIDE SHORT-TERM FAMILY TREATMENT FOR CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY THE JUVENILE COURT AND ARE AWAITING PLACEMENT. IT IS HOPED THAT SUFFICIENT IMPROVEMENT MAY BE EFFECTED IN FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS TO JUSTIFY A CHANGE OF THE COURT ORDER FROM PLACEMENT AWAY FROM HOME TO RELEASE ON PROBATION TO THEIR OWN HOMES. BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT IMPROVED FAMILY ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNICATION WOULD SERVE TO ARREST THE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR OF THE YOUNGSTER, THE PROGRAM WAS INITIATED FOR 20 GIRLS, AGES 12 TO 17, IN JULY 1964, AND 20 BOYS, AGES 14 TO 17, IN AUGUST 1965. DEPENDING ON INDIVIDUAL PROGRESS, THE PROGRAM VARIES IN LENGTH FROM FOUR TO EIGHT WEEKS, AFTER WHICH THE CHILDREN RETURN TO THEIR HOMES UNDER PROBATIONARY SUPERVISION. DURING WEEKLY FAMILY GROUP CONFERENCES CONDUCTED BY A PROGRAM STAFF MEMBER, WHICH ARE ATTENDED BY THE CHILD, THE PARENTS, AND THE PROBATION OFFICER, PRIMARY ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE PARENT-CHILD COMMUNICATION SYSTEM.

15302 L1
 AUTHORS: KLEIN, MALCOLM W.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): A STRUCTURAL APPROACH TO GANG INTERVENTION: LINCOLN HEIGHTS PROJECT.
 SOURCE: O.J.D.Y.D.; FORD FOUND.; U. OF S. CALIF., YOUTH STUDIES CENTER.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN MAY 1, 1966. COMPLETED APRIL 30, 1968.

THIS PROJECT EMPLOYED DATA FROM PREVIOUS WORK WITH DELINQUENT GANGS TO DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, AND EVALUATE A NEW APPROACH TO DETACHED WORKER INTERVENTION WITH A TRADITIONAL JUVENILE GANG-CLUSTER. THE ACTION MODEL UTILIZED KNOWLEDGE OF GANG STRUCTURE, A GANG MEMBERSHIP TYPOLOGY, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES TO EFFECT A DECREASE IN GANG COHESIVENESS. REDUCTION OF COHESIVENESS WAS HYPOTHEZIZED TO RESULT IN A DECREASE IN GANG RECRUITMENT AND MEMBER OFFENSE BEHAVIOR. THE PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN IN A MEXICAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY OF LOS ANGELES DURING A ONE-AND-A-HALF-YEAR PERIOD AND WAS FOLLOWED BY SIX MONTHS OF ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION. DELINQUENCY DATA FROM OFFICIAL FILES AND GANG COHESIVENESS DATA FROM PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION REVEALED SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN GANG COHESIVENESS, TOTAL CESSATION OF GANG RECRUITMENT, AND CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN THE ABSOLUTE AMOUNT OF DELINQUENCY ALTHOUGH NONE IN PER-MEMBER DELINQUENCY RATES. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT WERE: LOIS Y. CRAWFORD, JAMES SCHWAB, RICARDO MUNOZ, AND RAUL FELIX. A PUBLICATION RESULTING FROM THE PROJECT WAS: KLEIN, MALCOLM W. THE LADINO HILLS PROJECT. (LOS

ANGELES, YOUTH STUDIES CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,
1968. 133 P.)

15303 L1
AUTHORS: PORTUNE, ROBERT.
DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): CINCINNATI
POLICE-JUVENILE ATTITUDE PROJECT.
SOURCE: O.L.E.A., U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE; UNIV. OF CINCINNATI.
SOURCEID: BEGAN 1965. CONTINUING.

THIS PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN IN ORDER TO: (1) DEVELOP A RELIABLE SCALE FOR MEASURING ATTITUDES OF JUVENILES TOWARD POLICE OFFICERS; (2) USE THIS SCALE TO MEASURE A SAMPLE OF CINCINNATI JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS; (3) CONDUCT A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDE SCALE SCORES; (4) OBTAIN EVIDENCE OF MAJOR INFLUENCES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE; AND (5) RECOMMEND FURTHER AREAS OF STUDY IN POLICE-JUVENILE RELATIONS. AN ATTITUDE SCALE WAS CONSTRUCTED BY STANDARD THURSTONE METHODS WITH ABOUT 200 STUDENTS. THEN 971 STUDENTS WERE MEASURED BY THE SCALE. EACH SUBJECT ALSO SUPPLIED DATA ON AGE, SEX, GRADE LEVEL, ETC. IN ADDITION TO THE SCALE SCORE. IT WAS FOUND THAT: 12 YEAR OLDS HAVE MORE FAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE THAN DO 14, 15, OR 16 YEAR OLDS; NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDE OCCUR WITHIN A ONE-YEAR SPAN OR FROM THE AGES OF 14 THROUGH 16; GIRLS HAVE A MORE FAVORABLE ATTITUDE THAN DO BOYS OF THE SAME RACE; WHITES HAVE MORE FAVORABLE ATTITUDES THAN DO NEGROES OF THE SAME SEX; STUDENTS IN A HIGH ABILITY GROUP AND THOSE WHO ATTEND CHURCH REGULARLY HAVE MORE FAVORABLE ATTITUDES. THE GENERAL ATTITUDE OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CINCINNATI TOWARD POLICE APPEARS TO BE FAVORABLE, BUT THIS IS A RESULT OF A LACK OF POLICE CONTACTS. A POSITIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM CONDUCTED COOPERATIVELY BY THE SCHOOL AND THE POLICE DEPARTMENT WOULD HELP TO MAINTAIN FAVORABLE ATTITUDES AS CONTACTS INCREASE. SINCE THE LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE FUNCTIONS AND OPERATIONS OF THE POLICE IS A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR IN ADVERSE ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE, DEVELOPMENT OF A CURRICULUM FOR STUDENTS WAS BEGUN IN 1966. TWELVE SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND 12 POLICE OFFICERS MET FOR 23 WEEKS IN 1966-1967 TO DEVELOP CURRICULUM UNITS FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AND POLICE TRAINING. IN APRIL 1967 THE UNITS WERE INSTITUTED EXPERIMENTALLY. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS INDICATED SIGNIFICANT FAVORABLE CHANGES IN SUBJECTS' ATTITUDES. ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT IS DR. JACK E. CORLE. PUBLICATIONS: U.S. OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE, THE CINCINNATI POLICE-JUVENILE ATTITUDE PROJECT: A DEMONSTRATION IN POLICE-TEACHER CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, 1968. 270 P.

15304 L1
AUTHORS: WEBER, J. ROBERT.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY (FINAL): DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVES TO
JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOLS.
SOURCE: U.S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT;
NCCD.
SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT NCCD AUGUST 1966. COMPLETED 1968.

IN JANUARY 1964, A NATIONWIDE STUDY OF SIGNIFICANT INNOVATIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF THE ADJUDGED DELINQUENT WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. THIS JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS PROJECT, WHICH CONTINUED TO SEPTEMBER 1966, FOUND THAT TRAINING SCHOOLS WERE INEFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING RECIDIVISM OF DELINQUENT YOUTHS. SINCE MANY OF THE MOST PROMISING ALTERNATIVES TO TRAINING SCHOOLS OBSERVED BY THE PROJECT WERE PILOT PROGRAMS WHICH WERE NOT CONTINUED, INSTITUTES FOR ACTION WERE ESTABLISHED TO DISSEMINATE THE FINDINGS OF THE PROJECT AND TO ENCOURAGE STATES TO DEVELOP SUCH COMMUNITY-FOCUSED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS. TEN TARGET STATES WERE SELECTED, FIVE OF WHICH WERE PROVIDED WITH SPECIALLY DESIGNED TRAINING INSTITUTES FOR KEY DECISION-MAKERS. THE OTHER FIVE RECEIVED THE REPORT OF THE JUVENILE INSTITUTION PROJECT WITHOUT ANY SPECIFIC TRAINING EFFORT. SIX MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL MODELS FOR ALTERNATIVES TO TRAINING SCHOOLS WERE CONSIDERED: (1) RESIDENTIAL GROUP TREATMENT CENTERS; (2) CORRECTIONAL DAY-CARE PROGRAMS; (3)

AGENCY-OPERATED GROUP HOMES; (4) BOARDING HOMES; (5) SPECIALIZED COMMUNITY SERVICES IN PROBATION AND PAROLE; AND (6) SHORT-TERM RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS. THE INSTITUTES IN EACH STATE WERE EVALUATED IN TERMS OF EFFECTIVENESS IN PRODUCING COGNITIVE, ATTITUDINAL, AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGE, AS WELL AS SOCIAL ACTION. THOSE WHO ATTENDED THE INSTITUTES WERE ASKED TO RESPOND TO THREE QUESTIONNAIRES, ONE BEFORE THE INSTITUTES, ONE AT THE CLOSE, AND ONE SIX MONTHS LATER. THE INSTITUTES PROVED TO BE THE MORE EFFECTIVE MEANS OF DISSEMINATING INFORMATION AND EFFECTING CHANGES OF ATTITUDE AND COGNITION BUT NO BETTER THAN THE WRITTEN MATERIALS IN PRODUCING ACTION. ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: MARY MAYER; CAROL WEISS; VINCENT O'LEARY; SHERWOOD NORMAN. PUBLICATIONS: WEBER, J. ROBERT; MAYER, MARY. A STRATEGY FOR ACTION IN ESTABLISHING ALTERNATIVES TO TRAINING SCHOOLS. (NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968)

15305 L1
 AUTHORS: SHERMAN, EDWARD F.
 TITLE: THE RIGHT TO COMPETENT COUNSEL IN SPECIAL COURTS MARTIAL.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 54(9):866-871, 1968.

THE SPECIAL COURT MARTIAL IS THE INTERMEDIATE COURT OF THE ARMED FORCES, WITH JURISDICTION OVER ANY NONCAPITAL OFFENSE UNDER THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE. COUNSEL IN SPECIAL COURT MARTIAL CASES NEED NOT BE LAWYERS, AND IN FACT FEW OF THEM ARE IN SPECIAL COURTS MARTIAL OF THE ARMY AND THE NAVY. THE TIME HAS COME TO CHANGE THIS PRACTICE AND ENSURE THAT SERVICEMEN ARE ALWAYS REPRESENTED BY COMPETENT LAWYERS AT SUCH TRIALS. (47 REFERENCES)

15306 L1
 AUTHORS: NAKATA, OSAMU.
 TITLE: SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON THE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF ALCOHOL-INTOXICATED CRIMINALS.
 SOURCE: ACTA CRIMINOLOGIAE ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS JAPONICA (TOKYO).
 SOURCEID: 34(3):93-98, 1968.

NO SPECIFIC REGULATION EXISTS IN THE JAPANESE PENAL CODE ON THE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF ALCOHOL-INTOXICATED CRIMINALS. THIS STUDY EXAMINES THE JUDICIAL PRECEDENTS IN 31 CASES. THE PRACTICE OF REFERRAL TO POLICE PROTOCOLS BY THE JUDGE IS CHALLENGED, BECAUSE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS DURING CRIMINAL INTERROGATION ARE SUMMARIZED AND COMPOSED BY THE INQUIRER. ACCORDING TO JAPANESE JUDICIAL PRECEDENTS, THE JUDGE IS ABLE TO DECIDE ON DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY OR IRRESPONSIBILITY WITHOUT ANY PROCEDURE OF PSYCHIATRIC EXPERT TESTIMONY. A COMPARISON OF THE MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION OF 20 ALCOHOL-INTOXICATED OFFENDER CASES SUGGEST THAT IRRESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REASON OF PATHOLOGICAL DRUNKENNESS WERE SELDOM ACCEPTED BY THE COURTS. CHARTS INDICATE THE AGE, OFFENSE, PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS, EXPERT OPINION, AND JUDICIAL DECISION IN THE THREE CATEGORIES OF DRUNKENNESS: SIMPLE DRUNKENNESS, COMPLICATED DRUNKENNESS, AND PATHOLOGICAL DRUNKENNESS. IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PATHOLOGICAL DRUNKENNESS, THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA ARE CONSIDERED MOST USEFUL: (1) MORE OR LESS SERIOUS AMNESIA; (2) EITHER SUDDEN ONSET OF THIS STATE OR LACK OF BODILY PARALYSIS; (3) DISORIENTATION; (4) A PATHOLOGICALLY ANXIOUS MOOD; AND (5) HALLUCINATORY-DELUSIONAL STATE. IT IS FELT THAT DETERMINATION OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALCOHOL-INTOXICATED CRIMINALS DEPENDS TOO LARGELY ON CRIMINO-POLITICAL OR SOCIO-DEFENSIVE PURPOSES. (5 REFERENCES)

15307 L1
 AUTHORS: TAKEMURA, SHINGI.
 TITLE: ON THE AREAL DIFFERENCES OF THE FREQUENCY OF THE PARRICIDE IN JAPAN.
 SOURCE: ACTA CRIMINOLOGIAE ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS JAPONICA (TOKYO).
 SOURCEID: 34(3):105-112, 1968.

A COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF HOMICIDE AND PARRICIDE CASES AS A RATIO OF THE POPULATION INDICATE THAT THE HOMICIDE RATE IS HIGHER IN WEST JAPAN, AND LOWER IN EAST JAPAN THAN THEIR AVERAGE. THE

STATISTICS INDICATE THAT THE DIFFERING FREQUENCIES OF PARRICIDE MAY BE BASED ON THE DEGREE OF CIVILIZATION IN THE AREA. THE HOMICIDE RATE IS LOW IN THREE PREFECTURES (ADMORI, IWATE, AND AKITA) IN THE NORTH-TOHOKU DISTRICT AND IN TOTTORI AND SHIMANE IN THE SAN-IN DISTRICT; AREAS WHICH LIE FAR AWAY FROM URBAN CENTERS AND ARE GENERALLY INACCESSIBLE; SUCH THAT THE TRADITIONAL CUSTOMS AND MORALS AND THE NATURE OF HUMAN RELATIONS REMAIN LITTLE CHANGED. (18 REFERENCES)

15308 L1
 AUTHORS: TRIFFTERER, OTTO.
 TITLE: /DOGMATISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUR ENTWICKLUNG DES
 MATERIELLEN VOLKERSTRAFRECHTS SEIT NURNBERG./
 TRITITLE: THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF
 INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW SINCE NUREMBERG.
 SOURCEID: FREIBURG I. B., EBERHART ALBERT, 1962. XII + 244 P.

THE POST-WORLD WAR II NUREMBERG TRIALS LAID THE FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW. THE TERM IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD AS THE ENTIRETY OF INTERNATIONAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING CRIMINAL LAW, WHICH RELATE TO A GIVEN OFFENSE, DEFINITE LEGAL CONSEQUENCES, SPECIFIC TO CRIMINAL LAW AND IMMEDIATELY APPLICABLE. THE SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW ARE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS, INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS, AND GENERALLY ACCEPTED LEGAL PRINCIPLES. THE OBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PROVISIONS CAN BE BOTH PHYSICAL AND LEGAL PERSONS, SUCH AS STATES. THERE HAS BEEN A TENDENCY TO DEFINE INTERNATIONAL LAW, TO SPECIFY NORMS TO WHICH ALL NATIONS WOULD ADHERE. ATTENTION SHOULD ALSO BE PAID TO NORMS, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN DEFINED. IT IS NOT DESIRABLE THAT INTERNATIONAL LAW SHOULD EXCLUDE THE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF CORPORATE PERSONS, MEANING STATES. THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW SINCE THE NUREMBERG TRIALS HAS NOT BEEN SATISFACTORY. THE UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS, ESPECIALLY THE DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, DRAFT CODE OF OFFENSES AGAINST THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF MANKIND, AND DRAFT STATUTE OF AN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT, AND THE 1949 GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF THE RED CROSS, REPRESENT THE MOST IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS.

15309 L1
 AUTHORS: LUNDEN, WALTER A.; SATTERLEE, J. L.; CONNELL, L. D.
 TITLE: SHOPLIFTING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS.
 SOURCE: COLLEGE STORE JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 34(2):69-78, 1967.

THIS SURVEY OF THE PROBLEM OF SHOPLIFTING BY COLLEGE STUDENTS COVERS THREE AREAS: THE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF THE PROBLEM AS REVEALED IN DATA OBTAINED FROM 1,000 STUDENTS IN THREE MIDWESTERN COLLEGES; INTERVIEWS WITH 26 MERCHANTS IN ONE COLLEGE CITY ON THEIR PROBLEMS WITH SHOPLIFTING; AND A SUMMARY OF INTERVIEWS WITH SEVEN ADMITTED COLLEGIATE SHOPLIFTERS WHICH EXPRESS THEIR MOTIVATIONS. THE STUDENTS INTERVIEWED FELT THAT ONE OUT OF EVERY FOUR STUDENTS HAD SHOPLIFTED AT SOMETIME; THE ADMITTED SHOPLIFTERS DID NOT STEAL THROUGH NECESSITY, BUT FOR "KICKS"; AND THEY FELT THAT BEING CAUGHT MIGHT SERVE AS A TEMPORARY BUT NOT PERMANENT DETERRENT. THE MERCHANTS TENDED TO LOOK UPON SHOPLIFTING LOSSES AS AN EXPECTED BUSINESS EXPENSE. WITH LARGER SHOPPING CENTERS, THE USE OF SELF-SERVICE OPEN SHELVES AND CHECKOUT COUNTERS, AND THE RAPID TURNOVER OF STORE EMPLOYEES, LACKING IDENTIFICATION WITH THE FIRM OR COMMUNITY, SHOPLIFTING AND EMPLOYEE THEFTS HAVE CAUSED A RISE IN THE PRICE OF GOODS AND THE COST OF FIRM OPERATIONS.

15310 L1
 AUTHORS: FOOTLICK, JERROLD K.
 TITLE: CAMPUS STEALING RISES RAPIDLY.
 SOURCE: COLLEGE STORE JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 34(2):78-80, 1967.

NO STUDIES HAVE BEEN MADE TO DETERMINE THE SPECIFIC AMOUNT OF THEFT BY COLLEGE STUDENTS, BUT IT IS ESTIMATED TO BE IN THE TENS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY. A CAMPUS OFFERS AN EASY MARK FOR MANY

NONSTUDENTS WHO ARE ALWAYS AROUND; E.G., DELIVERY MEN, CUSTODIANS, MAIDS, AND ANYONE WHO MIGHT WANDER BY AN UNLOCKED DORMITORY ROOM, A SCIENCE LABORATORY, OR LIBRARY SHELF; WHICH MAKES AN EXACT DETERMINATION OF STUDENT LARCENY DIFFICULT. "PRANKS" ACCOUNT FOR ONLY A SMALL NUMBER OF THE SHOPLIFTING AND PETTY THEFT CASES. BECAUSE SOME STUDENTS THINK THEY ARE BEING TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF BY OVER-PRICED TEXTBOOKS, THEY FEEL NO QUALMS ABOUT STEALING THEM FROM THE COLLEGE BOOKSTORE. A MAJOR CAUSE OF THE INCREASING INCIDENCE OF STEALING AND SHOPLIFTING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IS THE "IMPERSONAL" NATURE OF THE EXPANDING ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS.

15311 L1
 AUTHORS: DICKEY, ANTHONY.
 TITLE: PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE RACE RELATIONS ACT 1965, S.6 (INCITEMENT TO RACIAL HATRED).
 SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: NO. SEPTEMBER:489-496, 1968.

THE CONTROVERSY OVER SECTION 6 OF THE RACE RELATIONS ACT 1965, WHICH HAS BEEN INCORPORATED IN THE RACE RELATIONS ACT 1968, INVOLVES CHARGES THAT THE OFFENSE OF INCITEMENT TO RACIAL HATRED IS AN UNWARRANTED RESTRAINT ON FREE SPEECH, AND THAT PROSECUTIONS UNDER SECTION 6 REPRESENT A POLITICAL WEAPON WHICH IS EASILY USED AGAINST ONE SECTION OF THE POPULATION. A REVIEW OF THE 15 CASES UNDER SECTION 6 INDICATES THE FOLLOWING: (1) ACTIONS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT AGAINST NINE WHITE AND SIX COLORED PEOPLE OVER ISSUES OF ANTI-COLORED IMMIGRATION, ANTI-SEMITISM, AND BLACK POWER, THUS DISCREDITING THE ACCUSATION THAT SANCTIONS DO NOT APPLY TO BOTH THE WHITE AND COLORED COMMUNITIES; (2) THE CONVERSATION OF THE ORDINARY MAN-IN-THE-STREET HAS NOT BEEN IMPERILED BY THE SECTION; AND (3) THE PRECEDENTS APPEAR TO LIMIT APPLICATION OF THE LAW TO EXTREME RACIALISTS, ORGANIZERS OF PROPAGANDA WHICH MIGHT BE SHOWN TO ENGENDER RACIAL HATRED WHICH BEGETS VIOLENCE. (21 REFERENCES)

15312 L1
 AUTHORS: WOOTTON, BARBARA.
 TITLE: THE WHITE PAPER ON CHILDREN IN TROUBLE.
 SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: NO. SEPTEMBER:465-473, 1968.

UNDER THE PROPOSALS OF THE WHITE PAPER ON CHILDREN IN TROUBLE, CHILDREN AGED 10 TO 14 WILL NO LONGER BE LIABLE TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION IN GREAT BRITAIN. THEY MAY, HOWEVER, BE SUBJECT TO CIVIL PROCEEDINGS BEFORE A JUVENILE COURT IF THEY HAVE COMMITTED AN OFFENSE AND ARE NOT FOUND TO BE RECEIVING "SUCH CARE, PROTECTION AND GUIDANCE AS A GOOD PARENT MAY REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO GIVE". THE COMMISSION OF AN OFFENSE WILL NOT, BY ITSELF, BE GROUNDS FOR BRINGING THE CHILD TO COURT: HE MUST EITHER LACK A "GOOD PARENT" OR BE BEYOND PARENTAL CONTROL. UNDER THE NEW PROPOSALS LIMITATION OF THE RIGHT TO PROSECUTE IN THE JUVENILE COURTS IS TO BE CONFINED TO THE POLICE OR THE LOCAL AUTHORITY. THE MOST RADICAL CHANGE PROPOSED REGARDING TREATMENT IS THE ABOLITION OF THE APPROVED SCHOOL ORDER, AND THE INTEGRATION WITHOUT LEGAL DISTINCTIONS OF ALL LOCAL AUTHORITY HOMES, HOSTELS, RECEPTION PLACES, REMAND CENTERS, AND APPROVED SCHOOLS INTO A SINGLE CATEGORY OF COMMUNITY HOMES.

15313 L1
 AUTHORS: MILLERSON, GEOFFREY.
 TITLE: CRIMINAL STATISTICS AND THE PERKS COMMITTEE.
 SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: NO. SEPTEMBER:478-489, 1968.

THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TWO BRITISH DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES (1892-1895 AND 1963-1967) ON CRIMINAL STATISTICS ARE GIVEN IN DETAIL. BY THE TIME OF THE PERKS COMMITTEES (1963-1967) APPOINTMENT, THE ANNUAL REPORTING OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES HAD PROVED INADEQUATE AND UNRELIABLE. TO A LARGE EXTENT, THE PERKS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS WILL REDUCE ERROR AND IMPROVE THE USEFULNESS OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS IN THE FUTURE. THE REPORT HELD

THAT THE POLICE SHOULD CONTINUE TO COLLECT DATA; AND DECIDED AGAINST ANY SYSTEM OF "WEIGHTING", USING THE SELLIN AND WOLFGANG "INDEX OF DELINQUENCY" SUGGESTING INSTEAD SEVERAL INDICATORS, BASED ON HOMOGENEOUS CLASSES OF OFFENSES. THE FIRST RECOMMENDATION IS WEAK IN THAT PREVIOUS INACCURACIES DERIVED FROM THE COLLECTION STAGE BY THE POLICE AND THE SECOND POINT IS WEAK IN THAT THE CATEGORIES ARE AMBIGUOUS AND DO NOT DIFFERENTIATE THE DEGREE OF SERIOUSNESS ATTACHED TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF OFFENSES.

15314 L1
 AUTHORS: EDWARDS, F. E.
 TITLE: PRISON WELFARE: AN OPPORTUNITY.
 SOURCE: PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 8(29):17-20, 1968.

THE TASK OF PRISON WELFARE INCLUDES: (1) THE RESOLUTION OF PROBLEMS OF THE PERSON COMMITTED TO PRISON; (2) PREPARATION FOR AFTERCARE; AND (3) ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIMARY TREATMENT SITUATIONS WITHIN THE PRISON. OTHER SOCIAL WORK MODELS MAY BE USEFULLY ADOPTED BY PRISON WELFARE WORKERS. GROUP WORK IS PARTICULARLY RELEVANT FOR USE IN PRISONS AND HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY UTILIZED IN PROBATION IN RECENT YEARS. THE MAJOR AIM OF GROUP WORK IN PRISONS MIGHT BE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRISONERS' INSIGHT INTO THEIR OWN PERSONAL PROBLEMS AND THE REALIZATION THAT THESE PROBLEMS MIGHT BE SHARED BY OTHER PRISONERS. ANOTHER AREA WHICH MIGHT BE EXPLORED FOR ITS RELEVANCE TO PRISON WELFARE IS THE DEVELOPING KNOWLEDGE OF WORKING WITH CLIENTS IN CRISIS. A GROUP OF PROBATION OFFICERS WORKING WITHIN THE PRISON MIGHT SIGNIFICANTLY ALTER THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE INSTITUTION, PARTICULARLY IF THEY ARE ALERT TO THE PROBLEMS AND INTERESTS OF THE PRISON STAFF. PROBATION SERVICE SHOULD DISCARD TRADITIONAL PRACTICES WHERE APPROPRIATE AND DEVELOP NEW SKILLS FOR ITS ROLE IN INSTITUTIONS.

15315 L1
 AUTHORS: SAMORE, WILLIAM.
 TITLE: LEGAL SERVICES FOR THE POOR.
 SOURCE: ALBANY LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 32(3):509-522, 1968.

TODAY THE MOST COMMON OF THE ORGANIZATIONS OFFERING LEGAL SERVICES FOR THE POOR IS THE NON-PROFIT CORPORATION AT A FIXED LOCATION, WITH A FULL-TIME STAFF AND A GOVERNING BOARD. REGARDLESS OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANIZATION FURNISHING LEGAL SERVICES TO THE POOR, MUCH MONEY IS NEEDED EVEN IF THE LAWYERS DONATE THEIR SERVICES, HENCE FUNDING IS A CONSTANT PROBLEM. THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF FUNDS IS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, ACTING THROUGH THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY. ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS FOR FREE LEGAL SERVICES SHOULD BE NEITHER NATIONWIDE NOR STATEWIDE. THE PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY SHOULD PRESERVE THE APPLICANT'S DIGNITY AND PROVIDE FOR SOME KIND OF INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF REJECTIONS. THE BULK OF THE CASES IN GEO-FINANCED PROGRAMS INVOLVE FAMILY PROBLEMS, COMMERCIAL PROBLEMS AND WELFARE AGENCY PROBLEMS. IDEAS FOR FUTURE LEGISLATION CONCERNING LEGAL SERVICES FOR THE POOR ARE SUGGESTED. (124 REFERENCES)

15316 L1
 AUTHORS: BYERS, ROBERT D.
 TITLE: THE COURT-MARTIAL AS A SENTENCING AGENCY: MILESTONE OR MILLSTONE. (DA PAMPHLET 27-100-41).
 SOURCE: MILITARY LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: NO. JULY:81-108, 1968.

IN THE CURRENT UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE THE MILITARY LEGAL SYSTEM HAS ELECTED TO RETAIN A SYSTEM OF JURY SENTENCING. THE ADVISABILITY OF THE RETENTION OF JURY SENTENCING IS OPEN TO QUESTION. SENTENCING BY COURT MEMBERS WAS A NECESSITY IN THE INFANCY OF THE ARMY COURTS-MARTIAL SYSTEM DUE TO THE LACK OF LEGALLY TRAINED PERSONNEL. HOWEVER, AS THIS LACK NO LONGER EXISTS, THE PROCEDURE SHOULD BE ELIMINATED. FOREMOST AMONG THE DEFICIENCIES IN THE PRESENT

MILITARY SENTENCING SYSTEM IS THE FACT THAT LAYMEN ARE CALLED UPON TO PERFORM A FUNCTION WHICH VETERAN JURISTS ADMIT THEY FIND TO BE ONE OF THE MOST VEXING PROBLEMS IN THE CRIMINAL LAW TODAY. FURTHER, PRESENTENCE PROCEDURES IN THE MILITARY COURTS ARE INADEQUATE, THUS COURT MEMBERS ARE INSUFFICIENTLY INFORMED ABOUT THE DEFENDANT TO PASS SENTENCE. (93 REFERENCES)

15317 L1
 AUTHORS: GOLDMAN, SHELDON.
 TITLE: VIEWS OF A POLITICAL SCIENTIST: POLITICAL SELECTION OF FEDERAL JUDGES AND THE PROPOSAL FOR A JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION.
 SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
 SOURCEID: 52(3):94-98, 1968.

IN SEVERAL INSTANCES THE NOMINATION OF A JUDICIAL CANDIDATE, FOR EXAMPLE, FRANCIS X. MORRISSEY TO THE DISTRICT COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS, OR ABE FORTAS AND HOMER THORNBERRY TO THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, HAS CAUSED UNEASINESS AND CONTROVERSY OVER THE PROCEDURE FOR JUDICIAL SELECTION. THE BILL TO ESTABLISH A JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION, INTRODUCED BY SENATOR HUGH SCOTT, WOULD IN CONSEQUENCE, REMOVE THE SEVATE FROM THE SELECTION PROCESS, AND THEREBY ELIMINATE THE PREROGATIVES OF SENATORIAL COURTESY; ALTER THE HISTORICAL PRESIDENTIAL PRACTICE OF PERSONALLY CHOOSING JUSTICES FOR THE SUPREME COURT; AND APPEAR TO COUNTERACT THE NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF POLITICAL JUDICIAL SELECTION. THE FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMISSION, HOWEVER, MIGHT SUBSTITUTE BAR ASSOCIATION POLITICS FOR NATIONAL POLITICS. IF THE PROPOSAL WERE MODIFIED TO INCLUDE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION, THE OFFICE WOULD LINK NATIONAL POLITICS, PARTY RESPONSIBILITY, AND THE REPRESENTATION OF SOCIAL INTERESTS. THE COMMISSION FACES FORMIDABLE OPPOSITION FROM ENTRENCHED GROUPS, AS WELL AS THE BURDEN OF DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR EVALUATING THOSE UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR JUDICIAL POSITION.

15318 L1
 AUTHORS: MOORE, EUGENE ARTHUR.
 TITLE: YOUTH SERVICES BUREAUS - LOCAL COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM PREVENTS DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
 SOURCEID: 52(3):117-119, 1968.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY CANNOT BE REDUCED THROUGH FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES ALONE, REAL PREVENTION RESTS IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY. MICHIGAN'S OAKLAND COUNTY PROTECTIVE SERVICES PROGRAM, A YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU TYPE PROGRAM, RECOGNIZES THAT TO BE SUCCESSFUL, A PREVENTION PROGRAM MUST WORK AT A LOCAL LEVEL WITH LOCAL COOPERATIVE AGENCIES AND VOLUNTEERS SEEKING TO CREATE THE PROPER ENVIRONMENT WITHIN THE FAMILY, HOME, AND CHURCH. THE PROGRAM DEALS WITH YOUTH PROBLEMS ON A GENERAL LEVEL THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY, E.G., ADULT EDUCATION, YOUTH CODES, FAMILY IMPROVEMENT, AND WITH INDIVIDUAL CASES ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS.

15319 L1
 AUTHORS: KERKHOFFS, P.; GILSON, J.
 TITLE: /LE GROUP COUNSELLING EN MILIEU PENITENTIAIRE./
 TRTITLE: GROUP COUNSELING IN THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT.
 SOURCE: BULLETIN DE L'ADMINISTRATION PENITENTIAIRE.
 SOURCEID: 22(3):123-144, 1968.

EXPERIMENTS IN GROUP THERAPY, CONDUCTED IN TWO PRISONS IN BELGIUM, WERE DISCUSSED AT A CONFERENCE HELD ON JUNE 12-14, 1968. THE GROUPS CONSISTED OF 8-10 PERSONS. ITS MEMBERS MET UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LEADER, A MEMBER OF THE PRISON PERSONNEL, EVERY WEEK FOR ONE TO ONE-AND-A-HALF HOURS. DURING THE MEETINGS, THE PARTICIPANTS WERE ENCOURAGED TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS FREELY AND SPONTANEOUSLY. THE AGE AND THE TYPE OF SENTENCE OF THE PARTICIPANTS WERE FOUND AS HAVING LITTLE BEARING UPON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE GROUP. THE UNDECIDED PROBLEMS CONCERN THE CLOSED OR OPEN, HOMOGENEOUS OR HETEROGENEOUS CHARACTER OF THE GROUP, THE MANNER OF

THE LEADER'S INTERVENTION AND THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE INFORMATION GATHERED AT THE MEETINGS. ALTHOUGH THE PERFORMANCE OF THE GROUPS HAS SO FAR BEEN SMOOTH, NO DEFINITE CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GROUP THERAPY COULD BE REACHED.

15320 L1
AUTHORS: ATKINSON, J. M.
TITLE: POLICE REORGANIZATION AND PENAL REFORM.
SOURCE: PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 7(28):45-47, 1968.

THE SIMULTANEOUS INTRODUCTION OF PENAL AND POLICE REFORMS IN THE 1967 CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF GREAT BRITAIN IS A MEASURE OF QUESTIONABLE EFFECTIVENESS. THE REORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE, INCREASED SALARIES, IMPROVED RECRUITMENT, AND RESEARCH INTO POLICE METHODS ARE DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE WHICH PRESUMABLY WILL IMPROVE THEIR RECORD OF CASE-SOLVING. IF THIS INCREASED EFFICIENCY DOES NOT ALSO DETER CRIME, THE RESULTING INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PRISON SENTENCES MIGHT COUNTERACT ANY REDUCTION IN PRISON OVERCROWDING BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT AND PLACE AN ADDITIONAL STRAIN ON THE PROBATION SERVICE. IF THE REFORMS DO WORK AGAINST EACH OTHER IN THIS WAY, THEY COULD RAISE NEW PROBLEMS AS SERIOUS AS THE ONES THEY HAVE BEEN DESIGNED TO SOLVE.

15321 L1
AUTHORS: THOMPSON, D. J.
TITLE: SECURITY AND TREATMENT: THE CONSTANT DILEMMA.
SOURCE: PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 7(29):25-31, 1968.

THE TRADITIONAL VIEW OF PRISON AS A PLACE OF PUNISHMENT AND SAFE CUSTODY HAS BEEN COMPLICATED BY THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CONCEPT OF TREATMENT. TREATMENT IS OF EQUAL, IF NOT OF MORE IMPORTANCE THAN SECURITY, BUT TREATMENT MUST BE PROVIDED WITHIN CONDITIONS OF SECURITY. ESCAPES FROM A NUMBER OF PRISONS IN GREAT BRITAIN LED TO INCREASING PRESSURES FOR A TIGHTENING OF SECURITY. THE MOUNT BATTEN ENQUIRY INTO THE PROBLEMS OF SECURITY AND OF ESCAPES BY INMATES RESULTED IN THE RE-EMPHASIS OF SECURITY. BOTH INMATES AND STAFF WERE AFFECTED BY THE IMPOSITION OF TIGHTER CONTROLS. THE GOAL SHOULD BE TO TREAT OR TRAIN INMATES IN CONDITIONS OF SECURITY WITHIN EVERY TYPE OF INSTITUTION. THE EFFICACY OF SECURITY DEPENDS ON ACCURATE DIAGNOSIS AND APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION. SENTENCING POLICIES NEED TO BE ALTERED, AND TREATMENT AND TRAINING FACILITIES SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE VARIOUS STAGES OF THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS.

15322 L1
AUTHORS: WINNICOTT, D. W.
TITLE: DELINQUENCY AS A SIGN OF HOPE.
SOURCE: PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 7(21):2-9, 1968.

THE ANTISOCIAL TENDENCY IN JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IS LINKED INHERENTLY TO DEPRIVATION. THE ORIGIN OF DELINQUENCY CAN BE TRACED TO A CHANGE WHICH OCCURS WHEN THE CHILD IS OLD ENOUGH TO BE AWARE OF HIS NEEDS AND WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY ALTERS HIS ENTIRE LIFE SITUATION. THE FIRST RESPONSE TO DEPRIVATION IS SEVERE ANXIETY, FOLLOWED BY GRADUAL REORGANIZATION INTO A FAIRLY NEUTRAL STATE. LATER, CONDITIONS MAY CHANGE ENOUGH TO GIVE THE CHILD SOME HOPE, AND HIS DESIRE TO RETURN TO THE PERIOD BEFORE DEPRIVATION IS EXPRESSED IN ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. DESTRUCTIVE AGGRESSIVENESS MAY RESULT WHEN A CHILD'S PREVIOUSLY SECURE HOME LIFE BREAKS UP. HIS ONCE APPARENTLY INDESTRUCTIBLE ENVIRONMENT WEAKENS AND HIS AGGRESSIVE IDEAS AND IMPULSES BECOME UNSAFE. THERE IS TOO MUCH ANXIETY FOR EXPERIMENTATION, WHICH COULD RESULT IN HIS COMING TO TERMS WITH HIS OWN AGGRESSIVENESS, AND HIS DRIVES ARE SUPPRESSED. WHEN THE HOPE OF RETURN TO SECURITY APPEARS, THE CHILD BEGINS TO REDISCOVER HIS OWN AGGRESSIVENESS, A DEVELOPMENT WHICH IS MANIFESTED IN ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. SOCIETY'S RESPONSE TO ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IS PUNISHMENT

AND THE DEMAND FOR A LOGICAL EXPLANATION WHICH IS, IN FACT, IRRELEVANT. THROUGH A SECURE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE THERAPIST THE CHILD MAY BE ABLE TO REACH BACK TO THE POINT BEFORE DEPRIVATION TO ACHIEVE A CREATIVE RELATIONSHIP TO EXTERNAL REALITY.

15323 L1
AUTHORS: GOTER, LEROY P.; HAMM, ROBERT R.; OSTERBERG, MARY N.
TITLE: A HOME AWAY FROM HOME: COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS EMPTY THE JAIL.
SOURCEID: BOULDER, COLORADO, BOULDER COUNTY JUVENILE COURT, (1968). 46 P.

THE BOULDER, COLORADO JUVENILE COURT, HAS RECRUITED VOLUNTEERS SINCE 1963 TO SERVE AS FOSTER PARENTS WHO WILL TAKE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS INTO THEIR HOMES FOR VARYING LENGTHS OF TIME. IN ADDITION, TWO GROUP FOSTER HOMES HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED AND PROFESSIONAL HOUSEPARENTS HIRED WITH FUNDS RAISED IN THE COMMUNITY. THESE HOMES ARE PRIMARILY USED AS TEMPORARY-PLACEMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR THE COURT AND ARE CALLED "ATTENTION HOMES" TO AVOID THE NEGATIVE CONNOTATION OF "DETENTION HOMES". THE COURT FEELS THAT FAMILY DISORGANIZATION CONTRIBUTES TO THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE WHOLE COMMUNITY AND THAT THE PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT MUST BE SOLVED BY THE COMMUNITY. THE COURT SEEKS BROAD COMMUNITY SUPPORT OF THE PROGRAMS TO CURTAIL AND PREVENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WITHOUT RESORTING TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION. THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FOSTER HOMES INVOLVE DISTINCT KINDS OF PROBLEMS, AND DESCRIPTIONS ARE GIVEN OF BOTH. THE LEASING, DESIGN, FINANCING, INTAKE, PROGRAM, SUPERVISION, CRITERIA FOR HOUSEPARENTS, AND THE IMPACT OF GROUP HOMES ARE OUTLINED. APPENDICES GIVE FURTHER INSTRUCTIVE DETAILS. (13 REFERENCES)

15324 L1
AUTHORS: NEW YORK (STATE). DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.
TITLE: CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES UNDER CUSTODY IN NEW YORK STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, DECEMBER 31, 1966.
SOURCEID: ALBANY, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, 1969. 19 P.

THIS REPORT IS ONE OF A SERIES TO MAKE DATA AVAILABLE ON THE POPULATION IN NEW YORK STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THE DATA IN THIS REPORT COVER REPORTED INMATE CHARACTERISTICS AT THE TIME OF COMMITMENT AND INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING SELECTED ITEMS: REASON FOR COMMITMENT, PLACE OF COMMITMENT, RACE OR NATIONALITY, MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM SENTENCE, NARCOTIC USAGE, EDUCATION, PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD, AND PRESENT AGE. IN ADDITION, SUMMARY FIGURES ARE SHOWN FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS COMBINED AND FOR EACH SEX ALONG WITH PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS. SUMMARY TOTALS ARE ALSO PROVIDED FOR THE FOUR BASIC TYPES OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS: PRISON, REFORMATORIES, YOUTH CAMPS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED.

15325 L1
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. RESEARCH DIVISION. ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS SECTION.
TITLE: CHARACTERISTICS OF FELONY POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA STATE PRISONS BY INSTITUTION, JUNE 30, 1968.
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 1968. 9 P.

STATISTICAL DATA ARE PRESENTED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE FELONS IN CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ON JUNE 30, 1968, AS WELL AS THEIR CHARACTERISTICS, INCLUDING: TYPE OF OFFENSE COMMITTED; ETHNIC GROUP; AGE; STATUS WITH REFERENCE TO PAROLE; PRIOR COMMITMENT RECORD; ESCAPE RECORD; SENTENCE; AND COUNTY OR AREA FROM WHICH COMMITTED.

15326 L1
AUTHORS: OHIO. DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE AND CORRECTION.
TITLE: OHIO JUDICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS, 1967.
SOURCEID: COLUMBUS, OHIO, DEPT., OF MENTAL HYGIENE AND CORRECTION, 1968. 24 P.

THE STATISTICAL DATA IN THIS REPORT REPRESENT CRIMINAL ACTIONS THAT REACH THE COMMON PLEAS COURT LEVEL OF PROCEEDINGS AND THE SUBSEQUENT SENTENCES OR OTHER TREATMENT RECEIVED BY DEFENDANTS. BASED ON THE DATA CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT, THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS ARE MADE ABOUT THE PROCESSING OF CRIMINAL CASES IN OHIO: OF THE CASES FILED LESS THAN TWO-THIRDS ARE FOUND GUILTY; OF THOSE FOUND GUILTY ONLY ONE-THIRD ARE IMPRISONED; AN INCREASING NUMBER OF GUILTY DEFENDANTS ARE PLACED ON PROBATION; BECAUSE OF THE INCREASING COMPLEXITY OF THE LEGAL PROCESS IT IS TAKING LONGER TO DISPOSE OF A CRIMINAL CASE; OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY BUT SOME OF THE INCREASE IS DUE TO IMPROVED REPORTING AND COMMUNICATION; AND A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE ARE COMMITTED BY JUVENILES.

15327 L1
 AUTHORS: CHARTRAND, OMER H.
 TITLE: A COUNTY COURT JUDGE LOOKS AT THE MCRUER REPORT.
 SOURCE: CANADIAN BAR JOURNAL (OTTAWA).
 SOURCEID: 11(5):450-460, 475, 1968.

CHAPTER 41 AND 44 OF THE FIRST REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS SHOW AN INSUFFICIENT UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONDITIONS OF NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS IN ONTARIO, CANADA. THE REPORT IS OVERLY INFLUENCED BY THE REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS OF TORONTO. THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE REORGANIZATION OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS ARE ILL-ADVISED AND UNSUITABLE FOR NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS. THE PROPOSAL CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SECONDARY APPELLATE COURTS IS SOUND IN PRINCIPLE BUT UNSOUND IN THE METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION.

15328 L1
 AUTHORS: CLARK, RAMSEY.
 TITLE: SHALL WE SHOOT LOOTERS?
 SOURCE: POPULAR GOVERNMENT.
 SOURCEID: NO. SEPTEMBER:5-8, 1968.

NO CIVILIZED NATION HAS SANCTIONED SHOOTING THIEVES CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF STEALING. THE CLEAR AND UNQUESTIONED DUTY OF POLICE IS TO ARREST LOOTERS, TREATING THEM LIKE ALL OTHER LAW VIOLATORS AND PRESENT THEM FOR A SPEEDY TRIAL. EVEN IF CONVICTED, THEY WILL NOT BE SHOT. WHERE A JURISDICTION HAS FAILED TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE POLICE PROTECTION, OR THE UNPREDICTABLE NATURE OF A DISORDER MAKES ARREST IMPOSSIBLE, OTHER METHODS INCLUDING THE USE OF TEAR GAS MAY BE NECESSARY. THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE IS NEITHER NECESSARY, EFFECTIVE, NOR TOLERABLE. IT WOULD BE SIMILAR TO SHOOTING DRUNKEN DRIVERS. POLICE FIREARM TRAINING EMPHASIZES THAT FIREARMS ARE TO BE USED IN SELF-DEFENSE OR TO PROTECT THE LIVES OF OTHERS, AND THAT GUNS SHOULD NOT BE USED AS EMPTY THREATS, ESPECIALLY IN A CROWD SITUATION. STRONG POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS ARE KEY TO THE PREVENTION OF RIOTS.

15329 L1
 AUTHORS: NORTH DAKOTA. PUBLIC WELFARE BOARD. DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS.
 TITLE: JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS, CALENDER YEAR 1967.
 SOURCEID: BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC WELFARE BOARD, 1968. 59 P.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTS STATE-WIDE STATISTICAL DATA ON THE NUMBER OF CASES DEALT WITH BY THE JUVENILE COURTS OF NORTH DAKOTA. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED INCLUDES: THE TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF; THE MANNER OF HANDLING; TYPES OF OFFENSES; SOURCE OF REFERRAL; PLACE OF CARE PENDING HEARING; DISPOSITIONS; AND THE NUMBER OF PRIOR REFERRALS OF THE CASES DISPOSED IN 1967.

15330 L1
 AUTHORS: PULLIAM, JACK C.
 DESIG: ED.
 TITLE: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING

SCHOOLS AND JUVENILE AGENCIES. (SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 16-19, 1968).
SOURCEID: TOPEKA, KANSAS, NATSJA, 1968. 140 P.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS AND JUVENILE AGENCIES DEAL WITH THE ROLE OF TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE CONTROL AND TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, INCLUDING: A CRITIQUE OF THE CURRENT PROGRAMS OF TRAINING SCHOOLS; THE EFFECT THAT RECENT CHANGES IN JUVENILE COURT LAW WILL HAVE ON TRAINING SCHOOLS; EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING AND LANGUAGE SKILLS AS TAUGHT IN TRAINING SCHOOLS; THE DELINQUENT'S FAMILY AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN TREATMENT; THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUVENILE PAROLE AND THE TRAINING SCHOOL; AND METHODS FOR DEALING WITH DISRUPTIVE DELINQUENTS. CONTENTS: CHALLENGE AND THE TRAINING SCHOOLS, BY OTIS L. BROWN; CHANGES IN THE JUVENILE COURT AND THEIR EFFECT ON INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES WORKING WITH CHILDREN, BY AMOS E. REED; FUNCTIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING, BY MARIO F. GEORGE; LANGUAGE TRAINING - ITS ROLE IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONS, BY MAURICE DEAN HEATLY; EFFECTIVE PROGRAMMING FOR CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS, BY DELBERT G. LEAF; UNDERSTANDING THE FAMILY OF THE DELINQUENT CHILD, BY ANTHONY P. TRIVISONO; WHAT SHOULD A TRAINING SCHOOL STAFF AND A JUVENILE PAROLE STAFF EXPECT OF EACH OTHER? BY RICHARD BATTERTON; SERVICES FOR AGGRESSIVE YOUNGSTERS WHO ARE DIFFICULT TO CONTAIN IN THE TRADITIONAL OPEN TRAINING SCHOOL, BY RALPH PATTERSON. (50 REFERENCES)

15331 L1
AUTHORS: GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC). BUNDESKRIMINALAMT.
TITLE: /POLIZEILICHE KRIMINALSTATISTIK, 1967./
TRITITLE: POLICE CRIMINAL STATISTICS, 1967.
SOURCEID: WIESBADEN, BUNDESKRIMINALAMT, 1968. 187 P.

IN 1967, 2,074,322 FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS, INCLUDING TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS, WERE KNOWN TO POLICE IN WEST GERMANY, INCLUDING WEST BERLIN, REPRESENTING AN INCREASE OF 8.2 PERCENT OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR. THE CRIME-INDEX RATE IN 1967 AMOUNTED TO 3,465 PER 100,000 POPULATION. THIS NATIONWIDE ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTS DETAILED STATISTICAL DATA ON CRIME AND OFFENDERS, ARRANGED UNDER THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: SUMMARY STATISTICS; INDIVIDUAL OFFENSES OR CLASSES OF OFFENSES ARRANGED BY SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSE; OFFENSES BY AREAS: METROPOLITAN, MEDIUM-SIZED CITIES, SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS; OFFENSES COMMITTED WITH THE AID OF MOTOR VEHICLES; OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST; NUMBER OF PERSONS KNOWN TO POLICE TO HAVE COMMITTED OFFENSES; NON-RESIDENT OFFENDERS; NON-GERMAN OFFENDERS; AND OFFENDERS BY STATES. OFFENSE CATEGORY STATISTICS ARE SUBDIVIDED INTO: MONTH; AREA; USE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE; AGE: ADULTS, ADOLESCENTS (18-21), JUVENILES (14-18) AND CHILDREN.

15332 L1
AUTHORS: ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDHOOD EDUCATION INTERNATIONAL.
TITLE: CHILDREN AND T.V.: TELEVISION'S IMPACT ON THE CHILD.
(BULLETIN 21-A).
SOURCEID: WASH., D.C., ASSOC. FOR CHILDHOOD EDUC. INTERNATIONAL, 1967. 64 P. \$1.25.

THIS BOOK IS A COLLECTION OF ARTICLES ON THE IMPACT OF TELEVISION ON CHILDREN, INCLUDING: THE EFFECTS OF VIEWING VIOLENCE AND CRIME ON JUVENILE NEEDS AND BEHAVIORS; ON FAMILY LIFE; AND ON GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN. CONTENTS: TELEVISION: TIGER BY THE TAIL; TELEVISION'S IMPACT ON THE CHILD; SOME RESEARCH ON T.V.; THE CURRICULUM CONTENT OF CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS AND COMMERCIALS; TEACHERS AND T.V.; EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION AND CHILDREN; TEACHING CHILDREN TO ANALYZE TELEVISION ADVERTISING; THE UNGUARDED HOURS; PARENTS, THEIR CHILDREN AND TELEVISION; A PARENT'S VIEW OF T.V.; PARENTS SAY...; OUR CHILDREN LEARN FROM T.V.; PUBLIC TELEVISION: A CULTURAL OVERKILL.

15333 L1
AUTHORS: FORTAS, ABE.

TITLE: DANGERS TO THE RULE OF LAW.
SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 54(10):957-959, 1968.

UNTIL RECENTLY, IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THOSE WHO SOUGHT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES WOULD PURSUE THEM THROUGH PEACEFUL AND CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS. TODAY, HOWEVER, LAWLESS PROTESTS PRESENT THE PERIL OF BREEDING LAWLESS COUNTERPRESSURES. ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO THE PRESERVATION OF THE RULE OF LAW IN THIS ATMOSPHERE, ARE AN INDEPENDENT BENCH AND BAR. THE PRESSURES AND COUNTERPRESSURES OF REVOLT AND REPRESSION THREATEN THE U. S. SYSTEM OF LAW, AND EVEN THE PROFESSED FRIENDS OF LAW AND ORDER MAY ACT AS THOUGH DUE PROCESS OF LAW CEREMONIALLY VALIDATED POLICE ACTION.

15334 L1
AUTHORS: HALL, JEROME.
TITLE: THEFT, LAW, AND SOCIETY.
SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 54(10):960-967, 1968.

THE LAW OF THEFT HAS LONG BEEN THE MOST COMPLICATED BRANCH OF THE CRIMINAL LAW, AND THIS IS SO IN THE FACE OF THE FACT THAT CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY CAN BE ESTIMATED SAFELY AS ACCOUNTING FOR 90 PERCENT OF ALL GENUINE CRIME IN THIS COUNTRY. THE MODEL PENAL CODE HAS DONE MUCH TO SIMPLIFY THE LAW OF THEFT AND TO ELIMINATE OUTMODED DISTINCTIONS, BUT DISTINCTIONS STILL MUST BE RECOGNIZED AMONG THE VARIOUS TYPES OF THEFT, THE PERSONS INVOLVED IN THEFT AND THE APPROPRIATE PENALTIES FOR VARIOUS CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY. IMPROVEMENT DEMANDS FURTHER AND BETTER RESEARCH. (EDITOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.) (27 REFERENCES)

15335 L1
AUTHORS: CRAMTON, ROGER C.
TITLE: THE PROBLEM OF THE DRINKING DRIVER.
SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 54(10):995-999, 1968.

SCIENTIFICALLY RELIABLE KNOWLEDGE, WE NOW ARE ACQUIRING, INDICATES THAT THE LEGAL APPROACHES OF DETERRENCE AND PUNISHMENT FAIL TO STRIKE AT THE HEART OF THE PROBLEM OF THE DRINKING DRIVER. STIFFER PENALTIES WOULD BE MORE DIFFICULT TO ENFORCE. NOR IS IT LIKELY THAT THE PROBLEM DRINKER WILL BE AFFECTED BY STEPPED-UP ENFORCEMENT. AS AN ALTERNATIVE, PERIODIC AND RANDOM BREATH-TESTING OF DRIVERS WOULD ENHANCE DETECTION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER, AND THIS APPROACH MIGHT BE ACCEPTABLE POLITICALLY AND CONSTITUTIONALLY IF COMBINED WITH REDUCED PENALTIES. IN ADDITION, PROBLEM DRINKERS SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED AND TREATED; PUBLIC ATTITUDES SHOULD BE RESHAPED. ONE NEEDED CHANGE IS A REDUCED EMPHASIS ON INDIVIDUAL MORAL RESPONSIBILITY WHERE ALCOHOL USE IS INVOLVED, COMBINED WITH INCREASED ATTENTION TO THE ADDICTED DRINKER. ANOTHER IS TO MINIMIZE THE USE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CONCENTRATE ON CIVIL REGULATORY APPROACHES WITH LOSS OF LICENSE AS THE ULTIMATE PENALTY.

15336 L1
AUTHORS: PEARSON, JOHN W.; PALMER, THEODORE B.
TITLE: THE USE OF GROUP HOMES FOR DELINQUENTS IN A DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT SETTING. (GROUP HOME PROJECT INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT).
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, GROUP HOME PROJECT, 1968. 29 P.

THE GROUP HOME PROJECT WAS ESTABLISHED TO STUDY THE DIFFERENTIAL USE OF GROUP HOMES WITHIN THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY'S COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT IN SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON. THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT (CTP) IS A CONTINUING RESEARCH DEMONSTRATION PROJECT WHICH COMPARES INTENSIVE COMMUNITY TREATMENT WITH INSTITUTIONALIZATION FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS. TWO ELEMENTS OF THE CTP METHOD WHICH ARE RELEVANT TO THE GROUP HOME PROJECT ARE PLACEMENT AND TEMPORARY CONFINEMENT. SINCE THE LOCATION OF A LIVING SITUATION WHICH WILL PERMIT NON-DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR TO OCCUR HAS BEEN FOUND TO

BE IMPORTANT, OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT HAS BEEN WIDELY USED IN CYP. THE GROUP HOME PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN TO DEVELOP A VARIETY OF OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT FACILITIES AND TEMPORARY CONFINEMENT FACILITIES WITH VARYING AND CONTROLLABLE ATMOSPHERES. FIVE DIFFERENT KINDS OF GROUP HOMES WERE DESIGNED FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF JUVENILES. THE PROCEDURE AND CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF GROUP HOME PARENTS WERE DEVISED TO ACHIEVE THE BEST MATCHING OF AGENTS AND JUVENILES FOR TREATMENT PURPOSES. JUVENILES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND NEEDS IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE APPROPRIATENESS OF PLACEMENT. THE OPERATIONS OF THE FIVE GROUP HOMES WERE EVALUATED. ALL BUT ONE HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE FEASIBLE AND THE MATCHING OF FOSTER PARENTS WITH YOUNGSTERS HAS BEEN REFINED. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE PROJECT WILL PROVIDE USEFUL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO THE USE OF GROUP HOMES AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS FOR DELINQUENT YOUTHS.

15337 L1
 AUTHORS: CEYLON. INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE
 TITLE: ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1965-66.
 SOURCEID: COLOMBO, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, 1967. 173 P.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CEYLON INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE PRESENTS THE FOLLOWING: STATISTICAL AND NARRATIVE DATA ON THE STRENGTH OF THE POLICE FORCE IN CEYLON; POLICE CASUALTIES; PUNISHMENTS AWARDED IN CONNECTION WITH COMPLAINTS MADE BY MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC; ASSAULTS ON POLICE; PUBLIC RELATIONS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY; POLICE TRAINING AND RECRUITMENT; CRIMES KNOWN TO POLICE; GANG ROBBERIES; THE DISTRIBUTION OF GRAVE CRIMES ACCORDING TO PROVINCES; AND JUVENILE CRIMES.

15338 L1
 AUTHORS: BENDER, KENNETH NEIL.
 TITLE: THIRD PARTY CONSENT TO SEARCH AND SEIZURE: A REQUEST FOR REEVALUATION.
 SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN.
 SOURCEID: 4(6):343-351, 1968.

THE SALIENT ISSUE INVOLVED IS THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ONE PERSON'S RIGHT TO WAIVE THE FOURTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS OF ANOTHER AND CONSENT TO SEARCH A DEFENDANT'S RESIDENCE GIVEN BY A MEMBER OF THE DEFENDANT'S FAMILY. ONLY WHERE THERE IS CONSENT OF THE OWNER OR OWNERS MAY THERE BE A SEARCH OF THE PREMISES IN THE ABSENCE OF A PROPER WARRANT. SUCH CONSENT MUST BE PERMITTED TO EXTEND ONLY TO THE COMMON PORTIONS OF THE PROPERTY AND SOLELY FOR THE PURPOSE OF SEARCH. IN THE ABSENCE OF A VALID WARRANT, SEIZURE OF EVIDENCE MUST REQUIRE THE CONSENT OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS HAVING A PROPERTY INTEREST IN THE ARTICLES SEIZED. NOR MUST THE OWNER'S CONSENT BE CONSTRUED AS WAIVING THE IMMUNITY OF ALL PERSONS RESIDING AT THE PREMISES. SEARCH OF ROOMS, CONTAINERS, AND FURNITURE RESERVED FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF PERSONS OTHER THAN THE OWNER SHOULD REQUIRE THE EXPRESS CONSENT OF THOSE PERSONS. THE IMPORTANCE OF PARENTAL AUTHORITY AND GUIDANCE IS SUPERSEDED ONLY BY THE SANCTITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES. A PARENT MUST NOT BE ABLE TO WAIVE THE PERSONAL AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS OF HIS CHILD. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.) (36 REFERENCES)

15339 L1
 AUTHORS: HONIGSBERG, PETER J.
 TITLE: LIMITATIONS UPON INCREASING A DEFENDANT'S SENTENCE FOLLOWING A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL AND RECONVICTION.
 SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN.
 SOURCEID: 4(6):329-342, 1968.

THE IMPOSITION OF A HARSHER SENTENCE UPON AN ACCUSED AFTER RETRIAL AND RECONVICTION FOLLOWING A REVERSAL OF HIS INITIAL CONVICTION ON APPEAL AND CONVICTION AT A SECOND TRIAL, OPERATES TO "CHILL" THE RIGHT TO APPEAL, AND VIOLATES THE DUE PROCESS, EQUAL PROTECTION, AND DOUBLE JEOPARDY CLAUSES OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. MOREOVER, IT CREATES "THE OPPORTUNITY FOR UNFAIRNESS". THE JUDGE'S

DISCRETION AT THE SECOND TRIAL SHOULD BE LIMITED TO THE IMPOSING OF AN EQUAL OR LESSER SENTENCE THAN THAT GIVEN THE ACCUSED IN THE FIRST TRIAL. CREDIT FOR ANY TIME SERVED IN PRISON AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR POINTS EARNED UNDER THE EARLIER SENTENCE SHOULD BE GRANTED. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, FD.) (83 REFERENCES)

15340 L1
AUTHORS: TENNEY, CHARLES W., JR.
TITLE: THE NEW DILEMMA IN THE JUVENILE COURT.
SOURCE: NEBRASKA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 47(1):67-81, 1968.

METHODS MUST BE SOUGHT FOR CONTROLLING OBJECTIONABLE BEHAVIOR WITHOUT PROMPTING, IN THE PERSON WHO COMMITS OBJECTIONABLE ACTS, THE BELIEF THAT IT IS INEVITABLE THAT HE SHOULD ACT IN THIS WAY. THE TWO PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPTS, THE SELF-FULFILLING PROPHECY AND THE THEORY OF COGNITIVE DISSONANCE CAN BE HIGHLY USEFUL TOOLS IN FASHIONING MEANS FOR CONTROL OF AT LEAST SOME DELINQUENCY PROBLEMS. THE JUVENILE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES IN NEW JERSEY IN WHICH LAYMEN FROM THE COMMUNITY HAVE JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN MINOR ACTS OF DELINQUENCY COMMITTED BY FIRST OFFENDERS, ARE ONE MEANS OF CONTROL WHICH AVOIDS THE CREATION OR REINFORCEMENT OF A CHILD'S SELF-IMAGE AS A DELINQUENT. THE COMMITTEES EMPLOY SANCTIONS SUFFICIENT TO AVOID NEGATING THE VALUE OF COMPLIANCE WHILE AT THE SAME TIME REMAINING MILD ENOUGH TO PREVENT ALTERNATIVE JUSTIFICATION FOR SUCH COMPLIANCE. THE REAL VALUE OF COMMUNITY COMMITTEES IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL SEEMS TO BE IN THE COMPLETE AVOIDANCE OF STIGMATIZATION OF THE CHILD AND IN THE PROMOTION OF HIS DEVALUATION OF HIS ACTIVITY THROUGH USE OF MILD SANCTIONS. ALTHOUGH THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM IS NOT AN APPROPRIATE DEVICE FOR ALL DELINQUENTS NOR FOR ALL OFFENSES, IT DOES HAVE POSSIBILITIES FOR "NORMAL" OFFENDERS AND FOR MOST BEHAVIOR SHORT OF THE MOST SERIOUS VARIETY. (38 REFERENCES)

15341 L1
AUTHORS: ZWIFLING, ISRAEL.
TITLE: ALIENATION AND THE MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONS.
(PROCEEDINGS OF AN INSTITUTE SPONSORED BY THE RICHMOND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, JUNE 5-7, 1967).
SOURCEID: RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, RICHMOND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, 1968.
65 P.

THE SOCIAL FACETS OF ALIENATION, AND THE WORK OF SROLE, SEEMAN, CLARK, MERTON, AND DUNCAN ARE RELATED TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF POWERLESSNESS, NORMLESSNESS, MEANINGLESSNESS, ISOLATEDNESS, AND SELF-ESTRANGEMENT, ALL FACTORS RELATED TO THE PROCESS OF URBANIZATION. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF ALIENATION MANIFESTED BY INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS AS POLITICAL CONSERVATISM, RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM, AND FATALISM ARE CONSIDERED NOT ONLY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY, BUT ALSO AS IT CHANGES FAMILY DYNAMICS AND FAMILY LIFE PATTERNS. A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK, TREATING ALIENATION AS A PSYCHOSOCIAL PHENOMENA, AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT ARE OFFERED FOR PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. RELEVANT TREATMENT TECHNIQUES INCLUDE: THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY; THE DAY HOSPITAL; FAMILY THERAPY; SOCIAL NETWORK THERAPY; AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE CENTER PROGRAM IN NEW YORK CITY. (50 REFERENCES)

15342 L1
AUTHORS: MCLEAN, EDWARD C.; KAUFMAN, STEPHEN E.; KOSTELANETZ, BORIS; NEWMAN, JON O.; STEINBERG, HARRIS.
TITLE: DISCOVERY IN CRIMINAL CASES.
SOURCE: FEDERAL RULES DECISIONS.
SOURCEID: 44(5):481-525, 1968.

THE SYMPOSIUM TOPIC IS DISCOVERY IN CRIMINAL CASES. SPECIFICALLY DISCUSSED ARE THE CHANGES WHICH APPLY TO DISCOVERY, INTRODUCED IN THE JULY 1966 AMENDMENT OF THE FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. THE RULES CONCERNING DISCOVERY ARE MUCH BROADER UNDER THE NEW AMENDMENT THAN UNDER THE PREVIOUSLY EXISTING RULES. UNDER THE AMENDMENT A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF SO-CALLED TWO-WAY DISCOVERY IS AUTHORIZED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

15343 L1
 AUTHORS: ORFIELD, LESTER R.
 TITLE: LISTS OF WITNESSES AND JURORS IN FEDERAL CRIMINAL CASES.
 SOURCE: FEDERAL RULES DECISIONS.
 SOURCEID: 44(5):527-538, 1968.

THE PRESENT STATUTE, ADOPTED IN 1948, CONCERNING LISTS OF WITNESSES AND JURORS IN FEDERAL CRIMINAL CASES, IS EXPLAINED. THE PROPOSED ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT RULES OF DISCOVERY ARE MENTIONED AS A REFORM PROPOSAL. (78 REFERENCES)

15344 L1
 AUTHORS: RANTON, LOREN W.
 TITLE: REPORT OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE STUDY OF THE YAKIMA COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.
 SOURCEID: SEATTLE, WASH., WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF THE NCCD, 1969. 13 P.

REVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE YAKIMA COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON WAS UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE STAFF AND SALARY NEEDS AND TO ASSESS WORKLOADS. TRENDS IN NUMBER AND TYPE OF DELINQUENCY REFERRALS WERE OBSERVED. RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF, TO CHANGE THE JURISDICTION OF TRAFFIC, NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY CASES, TO REDUCE REFERRALS, AND TO IMPROVE THE DETENTION HOME PROGRAM. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION SHOULD BE EXPLORED FOR USE WITH THOSE DELINQUENTS WHO MAY BE APPROPRIATELY TREATED IN THE COMMUNITY.

15346 L1
 AUTHORS: WISCONSIN. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES. BUREAU OF RESEARCH.
 TITLE: WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM, 1967.
 SOURCEID: MADISON, WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, 1968. 7 P.

THE WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM IN WISCONSIN DESIGNED TO AUGMENT THE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF INMATES IN STATE ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, HAS BEEN IN OPERATION SINCE 1966. THIS BULLETIN PRESENTS THE BASIC STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAM, SUMMARIZES THE EXPERIENCES OF OFFENDERS WHO PARTICIPATED DURING 1967, AND COMMENTS ON THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROGRAM INCLUDING ITS PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE. STATISTICAL TABLES GIVE DATA ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES TERMINATED FROM WORK-RELEASE PLACEMENT DURING 1967 AND ON THE DISBURSEMENT OF TOTAL FUNDS EARNED BY ALL INMATES.

15347 L1
 AUTHORS: IRVING, JOHN F. X.
 TITLE: JUVENILE JUSTICE - ONE YEAR LATER.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF FAMILY LAW.
 SOURCEID: 8(1):1-12, 1968.

THE KENT AND GAULT DECISIONS AND THE NATIONAL CRIME COMMISSION REPORT HAVE CAUSED A REEVALUATION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE JUVENILE COURT IS NOW INVOLVED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ORIGINAL CONCEPT OF HIGHLY SPECIALIZED JUDGES, THE RIGHT TO COMPETENT COUNSEL, THE RIGHT TO TREATMENT, WAIVER AND THE RIGHTS IDENTIFIED IN THE PENDING CASE OF IN RE. BUDDY LYNN WHITTINGTON. BEFORE WHAT CONSTITUTES COMPETENCY IN DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS CAN BE DETERMINED, THE ROLE OF THE ATTORNEY IN SUCH PROCEEDINGS MUST FIRST BE DECIDED. THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES HAS SPONSORED MORE THAN 50 TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILE COURT JUDGES AND AUXILIARY COURT PERSONNEL, IN AN EFFORT TO IMPLEMENT THE CONCEPT OF SPECIALIZED JUDGES. THE RIGHT TO TREATMENT WHICH HAS BEEN PROMISED, BUT WHICH IS OFTEN NOT AVAILABLE, WILL BE TESTED IN THE COURTS. ALTHOUGH MANY JUVENILE COURTS HAVE DEVELOPED WAIVER FORMS, THE BASIC QUESTION AS TO

A JUVENILE'S ABILITY TO WAIVE A RIGHT IS DEBATABLE. THE WHITTINGTON CASE RAISES THE QUESTION OF THE QUANTUM OF PROOF NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH DELINQUENCY; THE PROPRIETY OF PRE-ADJUDICATION SOCIAL INVESTIGATIONS BY COURT STAFF; THE RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY; THE APPLICABILITY OF THE MIRANDA DOCTRINE; AND THE RIGHT TO BAIL. (11 REFERENCES)

15348 L1
AUTHORS: CATHOLIC CHARITIES COUNSELING SERVICE.
TITLE: CITIZENSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, CATHOLIC CHARITIES COUNSELING SVCF., 1968. 31 P., APP.

THE CITIZENSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM WAS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE A COMMUNITY-BASED FACILITY AND PROGRAM FOR 13 AND 14 YEAR OLD DELINQUENT BOYS IN NEW YORK CITY. THE NON-SECTARIAN PROGRAM PROVIDED YOUTHS WITH AN INTENSIVE SHORT-TERM TRAINING EXPERIENCE IN THE AREAS OF ATTITUDES, VOCATIONAL GOALS, REMEDIAL READING, AND PHYSICAL FITNESS. IMMEDIATE GOALS AND DAILY LIVING WERE EMPHASIZED. THE GROUP PROCESS WAS UTILIZED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF PEERS TO THE ADOLESCENT. INITIATED IN OCTOBER 1966, THE PROGRAM WAS IN OPERATION FOR TWO YEARS. OF THE 36 BOYS ADMITTED DURING THE 1966-1967 TERM, 20 WERE TERMINATED SUCCESSFULLY, WHILE ONLY 14 OF THE 51 BOYS ENROLLED IN THE 1967-1968 YEAR WERE SATISFACTORILY TERMINATED. THE LOWER NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS WAS DUE TO A HIGH INCIDENCE OF POOR ATTENDANCE. THE PROGRAM WILL BE CONDUCTED AGAIN IN EAST HARLEM DURING 1968-1969.

15349 L1
AUTHORS: MASOTTI, LOUIS H.; ROWEN, DON R.
DESIG: EDS.
TITLE: RIOTS AND REBELLION: CIVIL VIOLENCE IN THE URBAN COMMUNITY.
SOURCEID: BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA, SAGE, 1968. 459 P. \$8.50.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF RIOTS TO THE PHENOMENA OF LOOTING, YOUTH GANGS, THE CLERGY, URBAN RACIAL TENSIONS, POVERTY, NEGRO OPINIONS AND LEADERSHIP, BLACK POWER, AND POLICE IN THE GHETTO IS ANALYZED IN A COMPENDIUM OF ARTICLES WHICH PRESENT BOTH AN INTERDISCIPLINARY SURVEY OF THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO URBAN VIOLENCE AND RESEARCH REPORTS PRESENTING RECENT CASE STUDIES AND HARD DATA ANALYSES. (268 REFERENCES)

15350 L1
AUTHORS: U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
TITLE: EMPLOYMENT OF THE REHABILITATED OFFENDER IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(3):50-51, 1968.

THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF REHABILITATED CONVICTED OFFENDERS IN THE U. S. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS ENUNCIATED IN THIS STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSION. PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS, PRISON STAFF, AND STATE CIVIL COMMISSIONS IN PARTICULAR WILL BE INTERESTED IN THIS STATEMENT.

15351 L1
AUTHORS: PET, DONALD D.; BALL, JOHN C.
TITLE: MARIHUANA SMOKING IN THE UNITED STATES.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(3):8-15, 1968.

THERE IS NO EVIDENCE TO SUGGEST THAT MARIHUANA OR ANY DRUG, HAS A DIRECT CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP WITH CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN THE SENSE THAT ITS USE INVARIABLY COMPELS AN INDIVIDUAL TO COMMIT CRIMINAL ACTS. THE RELATIONSHIP IS MORE COMPLEX AS THE BEHAVIORAL CONSEQUENCES DEPEND UPON THE AGE AND SEX OF THE USER, HIS MENTAL STATE AND ASSOCIATES, HIS SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AND THE EXTENT OF HIS

INVOLVEMENT IN AND IDENTIFICATION WITH DRUG ABUSE AS A WAY OF LIFE. THE DANGER LIABILITY OF MARIHUANA WITH RESPECT TO OUR SOCIETY IS LARGELY UNKNOWN. A DANGER DOES EXIST, HOWEVER, IN THAT INDIVIDUALS WITH PERSONALITY PROBLEMS OFTEN ARE ATTRACTED TO ABUSE OF DRUGS. FREQUENT REASONS GIVEN BY USERS FOR BEGINNING ARE THRILLS, BOREDOM, DESIRE FOR A CHANGE, TO BE ONE OF THE GANG, CURIOSITY, OR BECAUSE IT'S ILLEGAL. IT SEEMS HOWEVER, THAT THE USE OF ANY DRUG TO SATISFY TRANSITORY NEEDS IN AN EFFORT TO RELIEVE THE IMMEDIATE DISCOMFORTS OF LIFE IS A POOR SUBSTITUTE FOR FACING REALITY AND BUILDING A DURABLE AND MEANINGFUL WAY OF LIFE. (43 REFERENCES)

15352 L1
 AUTHORS: GIGEROFF, ALEX K.; MOHR, J. W.; TURNER, R. E.
 TITLE: SEX OFFENDERS ON PROBATION: THE EXHIBITIONIST.
 SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
 SOURCEID: 32(3):18-21, 1968.

A PROBATION OFFICER IS MORE LIKELY TO BE FACED WITH THE SUPERVISION OF AN EXHIBITIONIST ON HIS CASELOAD THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF SEX OFFENDER. ALTHOUGH THE COMPULSIVE BEHAVIOR OF THE EXHIBITIONIST IN EXPOSING HIS GENITALS AT INAPPROPRIATE TIMES AND PLACES DOES STARTLE AND ALARM SOME WOMEN AND GIRLS, FORTUNATELY THE BEHAVIOR DOES NOT DEVELOP BEYOND THIS. THE PEAK PERIOD FOR CHARGES OCCURS WHEN THE OFFENDERS ARE IN THEIR EARLY TO MIDTWENTIES. CLINICAL CASE STUDIES SHOW THAT THE BEHAVIOR APPEARS TO BE RELATED TO STRESS SITUATIONS IN THE INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONAL AND SOCIAL RELATIONS BUT DOES NOT EMERGE AS A RESULT OF MENTAL ILLNESS OR IMPAIRMENT. THESE STUDIES SUPPORT AND CONFIRM THE TRADITIONAL LEGAL PROVISIONS WHICH HAVE TREATED THIS BEHAVIOR AS A SOCIAL NUISANCE, AS DISORDERLY CONDUCT RATHER THAN AN OFFENSE CAUSING PERSONAL INJURY. IN CASES WHERE THERE IS NO PREVIOUS RECORD OF ANY KIND, THE RECIDIVISM RATE, AS FOUND IN A NUMBER OF STUDIES IS ABOUT 10 PERCENT, AND INDICATES A GOOD PROBATION RISK. FOR PERSONS WITH PREVIOUS RECORDS, THE RISK OF REPEATING THIS SAME OFFENSE IS MUCH HIGHER, BUT IT IS A RISK IN WHICH THERE IS LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF PHYSICAL INJURY TO OTHERS. AN EXHIBITIONIST ONCE APPREHENDED IS USUALLY WILLING AND READY TO DISCUSS HIS PROBLEMS IF HE MEETS WITH UNDERSTANDING. ACCESS TO A PROBATION OFFICER WHO CAN ACCEPT HIM AND CAN HELP TO IDENTIFY STRESSFUL RELATIONSHIPS AND SITUATIONS IS SUFFICIENT IN MOST INSTANCES. PSYCHIATRIC INTERVENTION IS NOT NECESSARY FOR THE MAJORITY OF CASES; PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES ARE USEFUL FOR CONSULTATION IN THOSE CASES WHERE IT IS DISCOVERED THAT THE URGE TO EXPOSE IS STRONG AND CONSTANT. OF ALL CORRECTIONAL SERVICES, PROBATION WOULD APPEAR TO BE PARTICULARLY WELL SUITED NOT ONLY TO COPE WITH THE INDIVIDUAL NEEDS OF THESE OFFENDERS BUT ALSO TO FULFILL SOCIETY'S NEED FOR A HUMANE AND EFFECTIVE MEANS OF MANAGING AN OFFENSIVE BUT RELATIVELY HARMLESS SOCIAL PROBLEM.

15353 L1
 AUTHORS: ALLEN, RICHARD C.
 TITLE: THE RETARDED OFFENDER: UNRECOGNIZED IN COURT AND UNTREATED IN PRISON.
 SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
 SOURCEID: 32(3):22-27, 1968.

A STUDY OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER IN U. S. CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS WAS UNDERTAKEN FOR THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. THE STUDY BEGAN WITH A NATIONWIDE SURVEY AND THEN SELECTED SEVERAL STATES FOR FURTHER EMPIRICAL STUDY. INVESTIGATION SOUGHT TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: WAS THE ISSUE OF COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL RAISED; WAS THERE A REFERRAL FOR EXAMINATION; WAS THE DEFENSE OF LACK OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY ASSERTED; WAS EVIDENCE OF RETARDATION PRESENTED ON THE ISSUE OF THE ADMISSIBILITY OF A CONFESSION; AND WHAT WERE THE DISPOSITIONAL ALTERNATIVES AVAILABLE TO THE COURT? THE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY SUGGEST THAT THE CRIMINAL TRIAL IS INEFFECTIVE IN IDENTIFYING RETARDATEES AND THAT FEW REHABILITATION PROGRAMS ARE ADEQUATE FOR MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS. (30 REFERENCES)

15354 L1
AUTHORS: CARRERA, JOAN.
TITLE: SOME THOUGHTS ON THE PROBATION SUPERVISOR'S JOB.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(3):28-31, 1968.

THE PROBATION SUPERVISOR IS NO LONGER LIMITED TO TRADITIONAL AND SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES. NOT ONLY DOES HE INVOLVE HIMSELF WITH INDIVIDUAL CASE SITUATIONS, BUT THE PROBATION SUPERVISOR MUST PLAY AN INCREASING ROLE WITH COOPERATING AGENCIES AND WITH THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE AND HAVE AN ACTIVE PART IN CHANGING AGENCY POLICY AND PROCEDURE.

15355 L1
AUTHORS: STEIN, PHILIP.
TITLE: TELL IT LIKE IT IS.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(3):31-37, 1968.

WHEREVER THERE IS A DISCUSSION ABOUT CRIME IN THE STREETS, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, OR ANY OTHER TOPIC RELATED TO CORRECTIONS, EVERY ONE SPEAKS OUT EXCEPT THE PROBATION OFFICER. IF THE PROBATION OFFICER WISHES TO BE REGARDED AS A PROFESSIONAL HE MUST JOIN THE DIALOGUE RELATING TO THOSE ILLS THAT AFFECT THE UNITED STATES. TO DO ANYTHING LESS IS TO JOIN THOSE WHO ALLOW THESE PROBLEMS TO EXIST. (9 REFERENCES)

15356 L1
AUTHORS: ESHELMAN, BYRON E.
TITLE: THE PRISON MINISTRY.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(3):37-41, 1968.

THE PRISON MINISTRY IS A SPECIALTY WHICH IS OUTSIDE THE MAINSTREAM OF ESTABLISHED RELIGIONS. THE MAINLINE CHURCHES CATER TO THE SUBURBANITES AND SEEK TO SURVIVE BY ACCOMODATING THEIR MESSAGE TO THE AFFLUENT. INTEREST IN PRISON INMATES EMANATES FROM THE UNPRETENTIOUS CHURCHES. THE CRIME PROBLEM IS A RELIGIOUS PROBLEM AND REFLECTS THE IDOLIZING OF PROPERTY, POWER, AND SENSUALITY IN PLACE OF GOD. THE PRISON MINISTRY SEEKS TO EMANCIPATE MEN FROM THESE FALSE ANSWERS.

15357 L1
AUTHORS: PETERS, JOSEPH J.; PEDIGO, JAMES M.; STEG, JOSEPH;
MCKENNA, JAMES J.
TITLE: GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY OF THE SEX OFFENDER.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(3):41-45, 1968.

DURING A 10-YEAR PERIOD, FROM 1955 TO 1965, APPROXIMATELY 1,600 CONVICTED SEX OFFENDERS RECEIVED GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY AT AN OUTPATIENT CLINIC OF THE PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL. BASED ON PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS, THE TREATMENT PROGRAM RECEIVED THE OFFENDER MOST LIKELY TO BE THE RECIDIVIST OR THE COMPULSIVE SEX OFFENDER. A TWO-YEAR FOLLOWUP STUDY COMPARED THE ADJUSTMENT OF 92 OFFENDERS WHO HAD COMPLETED GROUP TREATMENT WITH 75 CONTROL SUBJECTS WHO RECEIVED ROUTINE PROBATION SUPERVISION. THE EFFECTS OF THE PROGRAM WERE MEASURED BY RECIDIVISM, BOTH SEX AND NONSEX OFFENSES, AND BY LIKERT-TYPE SCALES DEVISED BY THE PSYCHIATRISTS TO REFLECT ADJUSTMENT IN SIX AREAS: EMPLOYMENT; SEX BEHAVIOR; MARRIAGE AND PARENTAL ROLE; SOCIAL AND PRIMARY FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS; AND SELF-ESTEEM. RANK ORDER OF IMPROVEMENT AS RATED BY THE PSYCHIATRISTS AND BY THE SUBJECTS THEMSELVES WERE COMPARED FOR THE T AND C GROUPS. THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TREATED AND THE CONTROL GROUP, NOT EVEN IN SEXUAL ADJUSTMENT. (4 REFERENCES)

15358 L1
AUTHORS: SMITH, PHILIP A.

TITLE: NONPENAL REHABILITATION FOR THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC OFFENDER.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(3):46-50, 1969.

AN EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTARY TREATMENT WITHIN A NONPENAL REHABILITATIVE SETTING FOR THE ALCOHOLIC OFFENDER WITH A HISTORY OF MULTIPLE ARRESTS, SENT 191 MEN TO TWO LOS ANGELES COUNTY REHABILITATION CENTERS IN LIEU OF DETENTION AT A SHERIFF'S CLOSED FACILITY. THE CRITERION FOR SUCCESS WAS VOLUNTARY COMPLETION OF A 60-DAY MODIFIED SENTENCE AND PARTICIPATION IN THE REHABILITATION CENTER TREATMENT PROGRAMS. ALL WERE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC OFFENDERS, WITH THE TYPICAL OFFENDER HAVING BETWEEN 50 AND 70 ARRESTS. THE MEN INCLUDED A GREATER PERCENTAGE OF MINORITY GROUP MEMBERS THAN IN THE NORMAL POPULATION, AND THE SPANISH-SPEAKING MINORITY HAD THE BEST SUCCESS RATE. SUCCESS OR FAILURE IN THE STUDY WAS NOT RELATED TO EITHER EDUCATION OR INTELLIGENCE. YOUNGER MEN DID NOT DO WELL IN THE PROGRAM, BUT AFTER 40, AGE WAS NOT A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN CONTRIBUTING TO SUCCESS OR FAILURE. DESPITE THEIR CHRONICITY AND RESISTANCE TO OTHER FORMS OF TREATMENT, 64 PERCENT OF MEN OVER 40 SHOWED FAVORABLE SIGNS OF RESPONSE TO THE NONPENAL REHABILITATIVE SETTING. THE RESULTS HAVE IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF THE ALCOHOLIC OFFENDER IN VIEW OF RECENT COURT DECISIONS WHICH REGARD SUCH PERSONS AS DISABLED OR DISORDERED INDIVIDUALS RATHER THAN LAWBREAKERS. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, FD.) (13 REFERENCES)

15359 L1
AUTHORS: JURJEVICH, RATIBOR-RAY M.
TITLE: NO WATER IN MY CUP: EXPERIENCES AND A CONTROLLED STUDY OF PSYCHOTHERAPY OF DELINQUENT GIRLS.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, LIBRA, 1968. 185 P. \$5.00.

THIS BOOK IS A REPORT OF A CONTROLLED STUDY OF INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH DELINQUENT GIRLS AND A DISCUSSION OF EXPERIENCES IN REEDUCATING YOUTHFUL SOCIOPATHS THROUGH STRONG INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN A FAMILY-TYPE ATMOSPHERE. THIS IS A NEW APPROACH IN THAT THE EMPHASIS ON INSIGHT HAS BEEN REPLACED BY A FOCUS ON PRESENT BEHAVIOR, ACHIEVEMENT OF SELF-RESPECT, AND THE ADOPTION OF PERSONAL VALUES AS THE BASIS FOR STABILITY AND PERSONALITY CHANGE. CASE STUDIES ARE PROVIDED TO ILLUSTRATE THE REACTIONS OF THE STUDY SUBJECTS TO PSYCHOTHERAPY.

15360 L1
AUTHORS: TAYLOR, GEORGE P.; CAMERON, CHARLES R.; FLANDERS, ELEANOR; SCHEIER, IVAN H.
TITLE: VOLUNTEER TUTORS IN COURT PROBATION PROGRAMS.
SOURCEID: BOULDER, COLORADO, BOULDER COURT, JUVENILE COURT, 1968. 71 P. APP.

THIS MANUAL OFFERS GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF TUTORING PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILE COURT PROBATIONERS, STAFFED BY LOCAL COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS. THE VAST MAJORITY OF JUVENILE PROBATIONERS ARE CHRONIC UNDER-ACHIEVERS. VOLUNTEERS, WORKING ON A ONE-TO-ONE BASIS CAN HELP TO REVERSE LIFELONG TRENDS OF FAILURE. DETAILS GIVEN ON THE PROGRAM'S OPERATION INCLUDE: ADMINISTRATION; QUALIFICATIONS, TRAINING, AND RECRUITMENT OF THE VOLUNTEERS; METHODS AND MATERIALS USED; AND FACILITIES. APPENDICES LIST TUTOR ORIENTATION MATERIALS AND REPORT FORMS USED IN THE PROGRAM. (6 REFERENCES)

15361 L1
AUTHORS: FLANNAGAN, ROSS.
TITLE: POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS. (PRESENTED AT THE 14TH ANNUAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, MAY 1968).
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968. 5 P.

IT IS IMPERATIVE TO THE WELFARE OF AMERICAN SOCIETY, IN GENERAL, AND TO THAT OF THE POLICE AND DISSIDENT GROUPS, IN PARTICULAR, THAT

SOME WAY BE FOUND TO HALT THE VICIOUS CYCLE OF RACISM, FEAR, AND VIOLENCE. THE POLICE ARE IN A POSITION TO BREAK THIS CHAIN OF INCREASINGLY VIOLENT ACTION BY EXERCISING THEIR PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY FOR PATIENCE AND RESTRAINT. THE FUTURE OF POLICE AS A PROFESSION DISTINCT FROM THE MILITARY DEPENDS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF LESS VIOLENT MEANS FOR ORDERING SOCIETY. POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS IS A TWO-WAY STREET: THE COMMUNITY MUST INCREASE ITS UNDERSTANDING OF THE LAW AND THE ROLE OF POLICE; THE POLICE SHOULD ACCEPT AND ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. THE POLICE, AS SERVANTS OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY, MUST EXPOSE AND INVEST THEMSELVES IN TENSE NEIGHBORHOODS IN ORDER TO DISPEL NEGATIVE IMAGES. COMMUNITY ATTENTION SHOULD BE FOCUSED ON SITUATIONS WHICH, IF UNCORRECTED, MAY CAUSE TROUBLE. POLICE TRAINING SHOULD BE LESS THEORETICAL AND MORE PROBLEM ORIENTED. DURING CIVIL DISORDERS, CLEARLY IDENTIFIED UNARMED INTERRACIAL TEAMS OF CITIZENS SHOULD ACT AS A THIRD-PARTY LIAISON BETWEEN POLICE AND THE MINORITY GROUP COMMUNITY AND PERFORM AN EMERGENCY SERVICE ROLE. A PILOT POLICE TRAINING PROJECT FUNDED BY THE FORD FOUNDATION WAS SET UP IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK TO DETERMINE THE RELEVANCE OF THE "CRITICAL INCIDENT" AND "ROLE PLAYING" TECHNIQUES FOR TRAINING POLICE TO COPE WITH CIVIL DISORDERS AND RACIAL VIOLENCE.

15362 L1
 AUTHORS: KUHLLING, PAUL
 TITLE: /UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUR RUCKFALLIGKEIT NACH VERBUSSUNG
 ZEITLICH BESTIMMTER JUGENDSTRAFFE./
 TRITITLE: STUDIES OF RECIDIVISM AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF DEFINITE
 SENTENCES OF JUVENILES.
 SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM
 (BERLIN).
 SOURCEID: 51(6):255-263, 1968.

THE 122 YOUNG ADULTS RELEASED IN 1961 FROM THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AT HAMELN, WEST GERMANY, WERE FOLLOWED THROUGH 1966. RESULTS INDICATED THAT 56 PERCENT BECAME RECIDIVISTS, AND OF THESE 69 PERCENT MULTI-RECIDIVISTS. THE RECIDIVISM RATE TENDS TO BE ESPECIALLY HIGH DURING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE, ALTHOUGH 54 PERCENT OF THOSE RELEASED IN 1961 ON PROBATION DID NOT REVERT TO RECIDIVISM. WHILE THE MAJORITY OF DELINQUENTS WERE RESENTENCED FOR OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY, THE RECIDIVISM RATE AMONG SEX OFFENDERS WAS REMARKABLY LOW. A COMPARISON OF FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES OF NONOFFENDERS ON THE ONE HAND, AND RECIDIVISTS ON THE OTHER REVEALED NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES. DESPITE THE RELATIVELY SMALL SAMPLE POPULATION OF THE INVESTIGATION, MOST OF THE FINDINGS CONFORM TO THE CONCLUSIONS OF OTHER RESEARCHERS. (9 REFERENCES)

15363 L1
 AUTHORS: HOBREL, DIETER.
 TITLE: /DIE BEWAHRUNG DES STATISTISCHEN PROGNOSEVERFAHRENS IM
 JUGENDKRIMINAL-RECHT./
 TRITITLE: THE PROCEDURE OF STATISTICAL PREDICTION IN JUVENILE
 CRIMINAL LAW.
 SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM
 (BERLIN).
 SOURCEID: 51(6):263-277, 1968.

A POPULATION OF 500 JUVENILE DELINQUENTS RELEASED ON PROBATION IN 1960 FROM TWO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN WEST GERMANY WAS STUDIED TO DETERMINE RECIDIVISM. THE PREDICTION OF RECIDIVISM IS MORE RELIABLE IF MADE BY TEAMS OF RESEARCHERS. FOR MEANINGFUL COMPARISON, A COMMONLY ACCEPTED DEFINITION OF THE TERM IS IMPERATIVE; NAMELY COVERING REPEATED OFFENSES PUNISHED BY A SENTENCE OF MORE THAN ONE MONTH. PREDICTION SHOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINOGENOUS STRUCTURES. IN INDIVIDUAL CASES, UNFAVORABLE PREDICTION TENDS TO BE MORE ACCURATE THAN THE FAVORABLE ONE, THE FORMER REACHING CORRECT CONCLUSIONS IN 80 PERCENT OF CASES. STATISTICAL DATA, HOWEVER, DO NOT YIELD ANY MORE ACCURATE PREDICTIONS THAN INTUITION. (58 REFERENCES)

15364 L1
 AUTHORS: ANASHKIN, G.
 TITLE: /KVALIFIKATSIIA IZNASILOVANIIA PRI OTIAGCHAIUSHCHIKH
 ORSTOIATELSTVAKH./
 TRITITLE: THE QUALIFICATION OF RAPE UNDER AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES.
 SOURCE: SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA (MOSCOW).
 SOURCEID: NO. 16:8-9, 1968.

THE CRIMINAL LAW OF THE USSR DEFINES RAPE AS SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN WHICH THE THREAT OR USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE, OR DEFENSELESS CONDITION OF THE VICTIM ARE UTILIZED. WHEREAS THE QUALIFICATION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES SEXUAL INTERCOURSE CAUSES CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTIES, IT IS GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THE LEGAL NOTION DIFFERS FROM THE MEDICAL ONE. THE LAW DOES NOT SPECIFY AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES OF RAPE. IN PRACTICE, SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE VICTIM ARE NOT ONLY THOSE RESULTING FROM THE ACT ITSELF, BUT ALSO LATER CONSEQUENCES IF RELATED TO THE RAPE. GROUP RAPE IS CONSIDERED AS AN AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCE. COMPLICITY EVEN WITHOUT ACTUAL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE QUALIFIES AS RAPE. INDIVIDUAL RAPE OF SEVERAL WOMEN BY SEVERAL OFFENDERS ALSO CONSTITUTES GROUP RAPE.

15365 L1
 AUTHORS: COLES, ROBERT.
 TITLE: DEATH IN THE HEART OF GHETTO CHILDREN.
 SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
 SOURCEID: 32(3):3-7, 1968.

CHILDREN IN THE GHETTO, LIKE ALL CHILDREN, BEGIN FROM A VERY EARLY AGE TO LEARN ABOUT THE WORLD THAT IS THEIRS. THEY DO NOT GROW UP IN A PSYCHOLOGICAL VACUUM, BUT RATHER ARE CONSTANTLY AFFECTED BY ALL KINDS OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL FORCES THAT INFLUENCE THEM AT EVERY STAGE OF THEIR PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT. THE BACKGROUND OF THE GHETTO CHILD GOES A LONG WAY TOWARD EXPLAINING THE SOURCES OF VIOLENCE IN ADULTS. THE EXPERIENCES OF THE GHETTO CHILD ARE AN INEVITABLE PRELUDE TO LATER ANGER, VIOLENCE, AND VENGEANCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT, ED.)

15366 L1
 AUTHORS: SUTTINGER, GUNTER.
 TITLE: /KONFLIKTSITUATION UND SOZIALABWEICHENDES VERHALTEN BEI JUGENDLICHEN./
 TRITITLE: CONFLICT SITUATION AND SOCIALLY ABERRANT BEHAVIOR OF JUVENILES.
 SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM (BERLIN).
 SOURCEID: 51(6):241-254, 1968.

MODERN SOCIETY ENHANCES THE POSSIBILITY OF CONFLICTS AT VARIOUS LEVELS. WHILE CONFLICT SITUATIONS DO NOT CAUSE SERIOUS CRIME, THEY DO CONDITION THE GROWTH OF "MARGINAL" CRIME, TYPICALLY COMMITTED BY JUVENILES. A COMPARISON OF STATISTICAL DATA FOR GERMANY IN THE LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES REVEALS NO SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE OF CRIME IN GENERAL, YET IT INDICATES AN INCREASED SHARE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. THIS TREND REFLECTS THE ACCELERATED MATURATION PROCESS CHARACTERISTIC OF MODERN SOCIETY. AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, TWO TYPES CAN BE DISTINGUISHED: DEFICIENCY TYPES (MENTAL OR PHYSICAL) AND CONFLICT TYPES (NEUROTIC, DEVELOPMENTAL AND STATUS-CONDITIONED). IN THE LATTER, THE CONFLICTS CAN PERFORM THE FUNCTIONS OF SYMPTOM, CAUSE, OR MOTIVATION. (8 REFERENCES)

15367 L1
 AUTHORS: CHIOSSONE, TULIO.
 TITLE: /DIFERENCIAS ENTRE LA SANCION PENALISTICA Y LA SANCION ADMINISTRATIVA./
 TRITITLE: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PENAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS.
 SOURCE: REVISTA DE LA FACULTAD DE DERECHO (CARACAS).
 SOURCEID: NO. 37-38:21-37, 1967.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSE, A VIOLATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW, IS DISTINGUISHED FROM CRIMINAL OFFENSE. THERE IS NO UNANIMITY AMONG LEGAL WRITERS IN REGARD TO THE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE FORMER TYPE OF OFFENSE WHICH SOME OF THEM DO NOT CONSIDER AN OFFENSE AT ALL, OR CONSIDER IT AN OFFENSE BY OMISSION. IN VENEZUELA, THE LACK OF SPECIFIC LEGAL PROVISIONS TENDS TO DIFFUSE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENDERS AND TO PROTECT THEM FROM CRIMINAL PROSECUTION, AND FROM IMPRISONMENT. IMPUNITY OF LEGAL PERSONS, ESPECIALLY OF THE STATE, IS WIDELY ASSUMED. LEGISLATION IS REQUIRED TO BRING CLARIFICATION OF THE PROBLEMS CONCERNING ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES. (11 REFERENCES)

15368 L1
AUTHORS: KLUGE, E.
TITLE: /GEHORCHEN UND VERSAGEN./
TRITITLE: OBEDIENCE AND FAILURE.
SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM (BERLIN).
SOURCEID: 51(6):278-285, 1968.

THE CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR BY MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES IN WEST GERMANY WERE EXAMINED IN A SAMPLE OF TWO GROUPS OF OFFENDERS: ONE CONSISTING OF FIVE WHITE SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN GUILTY OF ROBBERY; THE OTHER OF THREE NEGRO SOLDIERS WHO HAD COMMITTED FORCIBLE HOMOSEXUAL ASSAULT. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE ARMY REPRESENTS AN UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENT FOR RECRUITS WHO TEND TO BE ATTRACTED FROM THE LOWER CLASSES AND AMONG SOCIAL FAILURES. THE MECHANISTIC MILITARY DISCIPLINE DOES NOT PROMOTE SELF-CONTROL, AND LITTLE IS DONE TO GUIDE THE SOLDIERS DURING THEIR LEISURE TIME. THEY ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY PREPARED FOR THE SPECIFIC PSYCHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE ABROAD. ISOLATED FROM LOCAL SOCIETY, IN PARTICULAR FROM ITS BETTER ELEMENTS, THEY TAKE REFUGE IN PRIMARY GROUPS WHERE THEY REVERT TO AGGRESSION. THE GROUP DICTATES ITS VALUES TO THE INDIVIDUAL, THUS RESTRICTING HIS OWN INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT. (4 REFERENCES)

15369 L1
AUTHORS: KRIUCHENKO, V.; USTALOVA, A.
TITLE: /PREDUPREZHDAT ODSHESTVENNO OPASNYE DETANIA PSIKHICHESKI BOLNYKH./
TRITITLE: THE PREVENTION OF SOCIALLY DANGEROUS ACTIVITIES OF THE MENTALLY ILL.
SOURCE: SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA (MOSCOW).
SOURCEID: NO. 16:12-13, 1968.

IN THE USSR, ONLY FOUR PERCENT OF THE OFFENDERS WHO WERE FOUND BY THE COURTS TO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMINAL ACTS IN A STATE OF INSANITY WERE FOUND TO BE MENTALLY NORMAL. ORGANIZED SOCIAL ACTION AIMED AT THE PREVENTION OF CRIMINAL ACTS BY THE MENTALLY ILL IS STILL INADEQUATE. PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS OFTEN FAIL TO COOPERATE WITH THE POLICE AND THE COURTS IN THE EFFORT TO NEUTRALIZE THE CRIME PRONENESS OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM MENTAL ILLNESS. NO GENERALLY VALID PROCEDURE FOR COMPULSORY HOSPITALIZATION OR OTHER FORM OF CONFINEMENT EXISTS. REGULATION OF THE PROBLEM BY SPECIFIC LEGISLATION IS IMPERATIVE.

15370 L1
AUTHORS: VESSIGAU, G.
TITLE: /L'EFFORT DE LA SUEDE EN FAVEUR DE LA JEUNESSE./
TRITITLE: SWEDEN'S YOUTH PROGRAMS.
SOURCE: CAHIERS JEB (BRUXELLES).
SOURCEID: 12(1):75-88, 1968.

THE JUVENILE PROBLEM, COMMON TO ALL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, IS ESPECIALLY AGGRAVATED IN SWEDEN. THE DECISIVE FACTORS HAVE BEEN THE RAPID POPULATION INCREASE DURING THE LAST 40 YEARS, INDUSTRIALIZATION, URBANIZATION, AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY RESULTING IN A HIGH DEGREE OF AFFLUENCE. AN ELABORATE SYSTEM OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS EXISTS TO PROVIDE AN OUTLET FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF YOUTH AND TO PROMOTE THEIR EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. THERE

ARE 250,000 VOLUNTARY AND 1,000 PROFESSIONAL YOUTH ADVISERS, WHO HAVE UNDERGONE SPECIALIZED TRAINING. THE ORGANIZED ACTIVITIES OF THE YOUTH ARE SUBSIDIZED MAINLY BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, TO A SMALLER EXTENT BY THE PROVINCIAL BODIES, AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

15371 L1
 AUTHORS: INGSOY, BJARNE.
 TITLE: /L'ACTION MENE EN FAVEUR DE LA JEUNESSE EN NORVEGE./
 TRITITLE: YOUTH PROGRAMS IN NORWAY.
 SOURCE: CAHIERS JFB (BRUXELLES).
 SOURCEID: 12(1):55-74, 1968.

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN NORWAY ARE ROOTED IN A TRADITION GOING BACK INTO THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY. RECOGNIZED AS AGENCIES IMPORTANT TO SOCIAL DEFENSE, 56 OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS ARE NOW UNITED ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL AND SUBSIDIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT. AS PART OF THE EFFORT TO PREVENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, THEY SPONSOR ENTERTAINMENT, SPORTS, AND OTHER LEISURE ACTIVITIES FOR JUVENILES. PROFESSIONAL YOUTH ADVISORS UNDERGO SPECIAL TRAINING. THE ORGANIZATIONS ARE ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND EXCHANGE PROGRAMS WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.

15372 L1
 AUTHORS: NIELSEN, KAJ.
 TITLE: /LES CLUBS DE JEUNES AU DANEMARK./
 TRITITLE: YOUTH CLUBS IN DENMARK.
 SOURCE: CAHIERS JFB (BRUXELLES).
 SOURCEID: 12(1):3-54, 1968.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE LAW OF 1964, YOUTH CLUBS ARE ORGANIZED IN DENMARK UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND DIRECTED BY THE COMMITTEES FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUTH. THEY ARE DESIGNED TO CHANNEL THE ENERGIES OF JUVENILES WHO ARE EXPOSED TO THE DANGER OF CRIMINAL CONDUCT. THERE ARE ABOUT 300 CLUBS, A THIRD OF THEM IN GREATER COPENHAGEN, INTENDED PRIMARILY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE. THEY PROVIDE ENTERTAINMENT (HOBBIES, SPORTS, CONTESTS), EDUCATION (LECTURES, FILMS, THEATER AND MUSIC PERFORMANCES), AND RECREATION (WEEK-END AND SUMMER CAMPS, SKIING). SOME OF THE CLUBS ORGANIZED SPECIAL PERFORMANCES SIMULATING CONFLICT AND CRIMINAL SITUATIONS. THE POLICE TAKE PART IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CLUBS AS ADVISERS AND COOPERATE WITH OTHER AGENCIES OR ORGANIZATIONS CHARGED WITH JUVENILE AFFAIRS IN PROMOTING THE PARTICIPATION OF THE ENDANGERED YOUTH.

15373 L1
 AUTHORS: GARTNER, ALAN; RIESSMAN, FRANK.
 TITLE: "LAW AND ORDER", A NEW APPROACH. (SOCIAL POLICY NO. 4).
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, 1968. 8 P.

THERE ARE A GROWING NUMBER OF PRINCIPLES WHICH APPEAR EFFECTIVE IN DETERRING CRIME AND DISORDER. FIRSTLY, PREVENTION MIGHT BE ACHIEVED BY CHANGING THE CONDITIONS OF POVERTY UNDER WHICH MANY PEOPLE LIVE. SECONDLY, THE USE OF THE POPULATION ITSELF IS A POTENTIALLY POWERFUL CONTROL DEVICE AS DOCUMENTED BY THE EXPERIENCE OF THE MORE THAN 260 SELF-HELP AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES, SUCH AS SYNANON, ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS, AND ESSEXFIELDS. THIRDLY, THERE IS A NEED TO REEXAMINE OUR TOLERANCE OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR; WHEN THERE IS A "POLICE CRACKDOWN" THERE IS LIKELY TO BE INCREASINGLY SHARP DISORDER. WHERE THERE IS A HIGHER LEVEL OF DEVIANCE, TOLERANCE THE LIKELIHOOD OF DISORDER IS DIMINISHED. FINALLY, LAW AND ORDER IS MAINTAINED WHEN THE COMMUNITY IS INVOLVED. WE NEED TO LEARN TO BALANCE BETWEEN UNIFORMITY AND ANARCHY, BETWEEN CENTRALIZATION OF AUTHORITY AND ITS DISPERSION, BETWEEN CENTERS OF POWER AND CENTERS OF RESPONSIBILITY.

15374 L1
 AUTHORS: CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION.
 TITLE: BRIEF ON THE WOMAN OFFENDER.
 SOURCEID: CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION, OTTAWA, 1968. 56 P., APP.

THIS BRIEF EXAMINES AND MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THOSE TYPES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR MOST COMMONLY ASSOCIATED WITH FEMALE OFFENDERS IN ORDER TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY SHOULD STILL BE CONSIDERED CRIMINAL MATTERS OR WHETHER OTHER LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS, SUCH AS HEALTH LEGISLATION, WOULD ADEQUATELY DESCRIBE THE BEHAVIOR, ESTABLISH STATUTORY CONTROLS, AND IMPROVE CHANCES OF REHABILITATION BY AVOIDING THE STIGMA OF A CRIMINAL RECORD. IN CANADA, THE RATIO OF MALE TO FEMALE OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES WAS APPROXIMATELY 14 TO 1 FOR THE YEARS 1951 TO 1961 AND 7 TO 1 IN 1966. THIS INVOLVES OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA SUCH AS VAGRANCY, ATTEMPTED SUICIDE, BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LAWS, AND DRUG ABUSE. ALSO EXAMINED ARE THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS THAT WOMEN OFFENDERS ENCOUNTER AT VARIOUS STAGES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT INCLUDING ARREST, SEARCH, INTERROGATION, TRANSPORTATION, BAIL, TRIAL, SENTENCING, PROBATION AND RESTITUTION, PRISON, PAROLE AND AFTER-CARE. FINALLY, A STUDY IS MADE OF CANADIAN DETENTION FACILITIES FOR WOMEN AND THE INMATE POPULATION OF THE FACILITIES WITH A VIEW TO MAKING NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS, AND ESTABLISHING THERAPEUTIC, CUSTODIAL, HOSPITAL AND PSYCHIATRIC CENTERS AS WELL AS COMMUNITY HOSTELS. (34 REFERENCES)

15375 L1
 AUTHORS: MASSACHUSETTS. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.
 TITLE: PLACE OF MASSACHUSETTS IN NATIONAL CRIME RATE STATISTICS FOR 1967.
 SOURCEID: BOSTON, MASS. DPT. OF CORRECTION, 1968. 6 P.

BECAUSE THE THREE PROPERTY CRIMES OF BURGLARY, LARCENY, AND AUTO THEFT OCCUR IN THE UNITED STATES MUCH MORE OFTEN THAN THE FOUR VIOLENT CRIMES OF MURDER, RAPE, ROBBERY, AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, THE F.B.I. CRIME INDEX IS HEAVILY OVERWEIGHTED BY PROPERTY OFFENSES. THUS, AREAS WHICH HAVE COMPARATIVELY FEW CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, APPEAR TO HAVE AN EXCESSIVELY HIGH OVERALL CRIME INDEX FIGURE WHENEVER ONE OR MORE OF THEIR PROPERTY CRIME RATES ARE ABOVE AVERAGE. FOR THIS REASON, THIS REPORT LISTS ONLY THE COMPARATIVE RANK ORDERS, BY STATE, FOR EACH OF THE SEVEN OFFENSES. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THIS GIVES A MORE DISCRIMINATING AND VALID PICTURE OF THE INCIDENCE OF CRIMES IN VARIOUS AREAS. (3 REFERENCES)

15376 L1
 AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS.
 TITLE: JUVENILE PROBATION, 1957 EXTENDED DATA.
 SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS, 1968. 49 P.

THIS REPORT IS INTENDED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS BUREAU, "CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA", AND PRESENTS CHARTS AND TABLES PERTAINING TO THE ANNUAL ACTIVITY IN CALIFORNIA'S JUVENILE COURTS AND PROBATION DEPARTMENTS. INCLUDED ARE STATISTICAL DATA ON: (1) TRENDS OF THE TOTAL AND YOUTH POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA AND NUMBER OF CASES REFERRED TO ALL PROBATION DEPARTMENTS; (2) CASE MOVEMENT AND STATUS; (3) NEW REFERRALS; (4) INITIAL PROBATION DEPARTMENT DETERMINATIONS; (5) INITIAL COURT DISPOSITIONS; AND (6) RE-REFERRALS.

15377 L1
 AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.
 TITLE: WORK FURLOUGH PROGRAM IN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES, 1967-68: A WORKLOAD STUDY.
 SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIF., CALIF. TAXPAYERS' ASSOC., 1968.
 VARIOUS PAGING.

A SURVEY WAS MADE OF THE WORK-FURLOUGH PROGRAM IN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES DURING 1967-1968; THIS REPORT EXAMINES SOME OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF WORK FURLOUGH. FROM THE STATISTICAL DATA WHICH WERE COMPILED IT APPEARED THAT THERE ARE SOME VALID ECONOMIES IN WORK FURLOUGH PROGRAMS, WHICH ARE MANAGERIALLY COMPATIBLE WITH CONVENTIONAL CORRECTIONAL EFFORT OF THE 12 COUNTIES. ESTIMATES OF THE SAVINGS TO A COUNTY RANGED FROM \$20,000 TO \$40,000 PER YEAR IN SOME OF THE LARGER COUNTIES TO \$2,000 IN A SMALL COUNTY.

THE SAVINGS VARIED FROM ABOUT 10 PERCENT OF TOTAL EARNINGS TO 58 PERCENT WITH THE MEDIAN AT 28.5 PERCENT. IN A REPORT OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT IT WAS FOUND THAT 22.1 PERCENT OF WORK FURLONGHEES' FAMILIES WOULD HAVE APPLIED FOR ASSISTANCE AT A COST OF \$55,000. THIRTY PERCENT OF THE WORK FURLONGHEES' TOTAL EARNINGS IS RETURNED TO THE COUNTY. COMMUNITIES WERE GENERALLY REPORTED AS COOPERATIVE IN PROVIDING JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE INMATES.

15378 L1
 AUTHORS: UTAH. JUVENILE COURT.
 TITLE: ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1967 TO JUNE 30, 1968.
 SOURCEID: OGDEN, UTAH, FIRST DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT, 1968. 30 P.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UTAH JUVENILE COURT DISCUSSES THE PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE COURT SYSTEM, THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE COURTS IN UTAH, AND JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURES. STATISTICAL DATA ARE PRESENTED ON THE SOURCE AND HANDLING OF DELINQUENCY REFERRALS AND TYPE OF OFFENSE. ALSO PRESENTED ARE COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, A HISTORY OF THE COURT IN UTAH, AND DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE YEAR IN STAFF TRAINING AND RECRUITMENT, RESEARCH, COURT FACILITIES, MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, PROJECTED NEEDS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

15379 L1
 AUTHORS: SOLNAR, VLADIMIR.
 TITLE: /QUELQUES PROBLEMES FONDAMENTAUX DU DROIT PENAL TCHECOSLOVAQUE./
 TRITITLE: SOME BASIC PROBLEMS OF CZECHOSLOVAK PENAL LAW.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE (BRUXELLES).
 SOURCEID: 48(9):829-846, 1968.

THE EXISTING PENAL CODE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DATING FROM 1961, PLACES INCREASED EMPHASIS UPON THE REEDUCATION OF THE OFFENDER. IT INCORPORATES THE SOCIAL DEFENSE PRINCIPLE OF MATCHING THE PUNISHMENT TO THE SOCIAL DANGER REPRESENTED BY THE OFFENSE. THE MATERIAL CONCEPT OF LAW, EMBODIED IN THE CODE, ASSUMES THAT IN ORDER TO QUALIFY, AN OFFENSE MUST FULFILL CERTAIN SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS DESCRIBED BY LAW, A NOTION CRITICIZED BY SOME AUTHORS BECAUSE IT NEGLECTS THE SUBJECTIVE CHARACTER OF THE OFFENSE. THE COURTS ENJOY EXTENSIVE AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE A VARIETY OF HOSPITALIZATION AND SECURITY MEASURES IN CASE OF PROVED DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY. THE SO-CALLED REFORMATION MEASURE, EXECUTED AT FREEDOM, CONSISTS OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF THE OFFENDER TO CERTAIN EMPLOYMENT UNDER SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS. SUSPENDED SENTENCES, ALWAYS IN THE DURATION OF LESS THAN TWO YEARS, ARE USED, IF THE COURT BELIEVES THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE SENTENCE WOULD THUS BE SERVED, OR IF A SOCIAL ORGANIZATION ACTS AS THE GUARANTOR FOR THE OFFENDER'S BEHAVIOR. DURING IMPRISONMENT, WHICH IS AT MAXIMUM A SENTENCE OF 15 YEARS, SPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE OFFENDERS. IN CONTRAST, THERE ARE NOT YET ANY SYSTEMATIC PROVISIONS FOR EFFECTIVE AFTERCARE.

15380 L1
 AUTHORS: BEGUIN, GEORGES.
 TITLE: /POLICE ET PUBLIC./
 TRITITLE: THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC.
 SOURCE: REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE TECHNIQUE (GENEVE).
 SOURCEID: 21(1):47-56, 1967.

THE PROPENSITY TOWARD AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IS ESPECIALLY HIGH AMONG OFFENDERS COMMITTING TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS IN COUNTRIES LIKE SWITZERLAND, WHERE A MOTOR VEHICLE STILL REPRESENTS A STATUS SYMBOL. THE CONDITION OF INTOXICATION FURTHER ENHANCES THE POSSIBILITY OF AGGRESSION. NOT LIMITED TO SUBJECTIVE FACTORS ONLY, SUCH BEHAVIOR IS OFTEN PROMOTED BY AGGRESSION ON THE PART OF THE POLICE, WHO DUE TO THE VERY NATURE OF THEIR PROFESSION, ARE PRONE TO THE ABUSE OF AUTHORITY. THE SAME APPLIES TO THE ATTORNEYS AND THE JUDGES UNDER

CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES. THE DIMINUTION OF AGGRESSIVE TENDENCIES THROUGH SELFCONTROL BOTH ON THE PART OF THE OFFENDER AND THE POLICE IS A NECESSARY PRECONDITION OF EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT.

15381 L1
 AUTHORS: TORNERO DIAZ, CARLOS.
 TITLE: /LA CONDUCTA DELICTIVA COMO CONSECUENCIA DE LA ENAJENACION HUMANA./
 TRITITLE: DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AS A RESULT OF HUMAN ALIENATION.
 SOURCE: CRIMINALIA (MEXICO CITY).
 SOURCEID: 34(7):422-429, 1968.

DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR SHOULD BE DISTINGUISHED FROM CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THE FORMER CONCERNS ACTIVITIES PUNISHABLE BY LAW, I.E. WITHIN THE REALM OF MORALITY (WHICH ENABLES MAN TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN WHAT IS PERMITTED AND WHAT IS FORBIDDEN). THE LATTER, BEING A MORE GENERAL NOTION CONCERNS ACTIVITIES -- NOT NECESSARILY PUNISHABLE BY LAW -- WHICH ARE CONTRARY TO ETHICS (WHICH ENABLES MAN TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN GOOD AND EVIL). IN MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, MAN FAILS TO DISCERN BETWEEN GOOD AND EVIL BECAUSE OF HIS ALIENATION FROM HIS OWN CAPACITIES. UNABLE TO DEVELOP HIS CREATIVE CAPACITIES, HE RESORTS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF DESTRUCTIVE ONES.

15382 L1
 AUTHORS: CARDENAS, RAUL F.
 TITLE: /TEORIA GENERAL DE LA PARTE ESPECIAL DEL DERECHO PENAL./
 TRITITLE: A GENERAL THEORY OF THE SPECIAL PART OF PENAL LAW.
 SOURCE: CRIMINALIA (MEXICO CITY).
 SOURCEID: 34(6):331-351, 1968.

HISTORICALLY, THE SPECIAL PART OF THE PENAL CODE, DEVELOPING ORIGINALLY FROM THE CONCEPTS REGARDING HOMICIDE, PRECEDED THE GENERAL PART. ONLY IN THE 19TH CENTURY WERE PENAL CODES DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS. AT THE PRESENT TIME, THERE IS A TREND TOWARDS A HYPERTROPHY OF THE GENERAL PART, ESPECIALLY IN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES. IN CONTRAST TO THE POSITIVE SCHOOL, THE SOCIAL DEFENCE SCHOOL URGES THE SUBSTITUTION OF THE SPECIAL PART BY A SYSTEM OF SOCIAL DEFENSE WHICH WOULD REPLACE THE NOTION OF CRIME WITH THE NOTION OF SOCIAL MALFUNCTION. IN ORDER TO OVERCOME THE FRAGMENTARY CHARACTER OF THE SPECIAL PART, A GENERAL THEORY SHOULD BE ELABORATED WHICH WOULD DEFINE THE LEGAL VALUES TO BE PROTECTED. THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE OFFENSES IN THE SPECIAL PART SHOULD REFLECT THE CLASSIFICATION OF THESE VALUES. TENTATIVELY, THE OFFENSES SHOULD BE DIVIDED INTO THREE CATEGORIES: THOSE AGAINST LIFE AND PHYSICAL INTEGRITY; AGAINST SOCIETY; AND AGAINST MANKIND.

15383 L1
 AUTHORS: CORONA UHINK, GUILLERMO.
 TITLE: /EL MINISTERIO PUBLICO Y EL ESTUDIO DEL DELINCUENTE./
 TRITITLE: CRIME PROSECUTION AND THE STUDY OF THE OFFENDER.
 SOURCE: CRIMINALIA (MEXICO CITY).
 SOURCEID: 34(6):352-359, 1968.

CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY BELONGS TO BOTH THE NATURAL AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. IT STUDIES NOT ONLY THE CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONSHIP, BUT ALSO THE OFFENDER'S PERSONALITY IN ITS ENTIRETY, USING METHODS OF BOTH MEDICINE AND PSYCHOLOGY. IN MEXICO, SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS OF CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN THE SCHOOLS OF LAW AND MEDICINE, TO HELP IN THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF PROFESSIONALS FOR CRIMINOLOGICAL TEAMS. IN THE FUTURE, ALL AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH CRIME PREVENTION SHOULD AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE SERVICES OF THESE TEAMS.

15384 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: /PROYECTO DE LEY DE EJECUCION DE SANCIONES PARA EL DISTRITO Y TERRITORIOS FEDERALES./
 TRITITLE: DRAFT CORRECTION LAW OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT AND

TERRITORIES.

SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO (MEXICO CITY).
SOURCEID: NO. 26:13-39, 1968.

IN 1967, THE SEMINAR OF PENAL LAW AT THE AUTONOMOUS NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO DRAFTED A MODEL ACT CONCERNING CORRECTIONS IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT AND FEDERAL TERRITORIES. THE STAFF OF THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS CONSISTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE, MEDICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL, PEDAGOGICAL, AND SOCIAL-WORK PERSONNEL. THEY COOPERATE DURING THE THREE STAGES OF CORRECTION: DIAGNOSIS AND CLASSIFICATION; TREATMENT; AND AFTERCARE. THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IS BASED UPON THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE INMATES ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL STATUS. THERE IS A WORK AND SOCIAL AID PROGRAM WITH SPECIAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE ALLOTMENT OF THE INMATE'S EARNINGS. AFTER THREE YEARS, THE PRISONER IS ELIGIBLE FOR PREPARATORY RELEASE, PROVIDED HE REMAINS UNDER SUPERVISION, ACCEPTS EMPLOYMENT, RESIDES AT A DETERMINED PLACE, AND HAS PAID OR GUARANTEED THE RESTITUTION OF THE DAMAGES CAUSED BY HIS OFFENSE. THE PROJECT ENVISAGES THE EXTENSIVE USE OF PAROLE AND SECURITY SUPERVISION. INCLUDED ARE REGULATIONS CONCERNING DISCIPLINE AND PRISON ACTIVITIES.

15385 L1
AUTHORS: CANTU VELAZQUEZ, JOSE LUIS.
TITLE: /LA RELACION DE CAUSALIDAD ENTRE LA CONDUCTA Y EL RESULTADO./
TRITITLE: THE CAUSAL CONNECTION BETWEEN ACTION AND RESULT.
SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO (MEXICO CITY).
SOURCEID: NO. 26:51-59, 1968.

IN ORDER THAT AN OFFENSE QUALIFY AS SUCH, THERE MUST BE A CAUSAL CONNECTION BETWEEN THE ACT OF WILL, PHYSICAL MOVEMENT, AND ITS EFFECT. ON THE ONE HAND, THE THEORY OF EQUALITY OF CONDITIONS DOES NOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN CAUSE AND CONDITION. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE THEORY OF TYPICAL CAUSE SEEKS THE CONDITION WHICH DECISIVELY DETERMINES THE COURSE OF EVENTS. IN THE PENAL CODE OF THE STATE OF NUEVO LEON, MEXICO, SERIOUS GAPS REGARDING THE PROBLEM OF CAUSALITY EXIST, ESPECIALLY IN THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING HOMICIDE. THE SUPREME COURT OF MEXICO ENDORSED THE THEORY OF EQUALITY OF CONDITIONS, DEFINING THE CAUSE AS THE SUM OF CONDITIONS.

15387 L1
AUTHORS: DIAZ CANTU, ALVARO.
TITLE: /DELITOS TUMULTUARIOS: RESPONSABILIDAD CORRESPECTIVA./
TRITITLE: CROWD OFFENSES AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PARTICIPATING INDIVIDUAL.
SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO (MEXICO CITY).
SOURCEID: NO. 26:61-70, 1968.

CROWD OFFENSES ARE THOSE COMMITTED BY A GROUP AT THE OCCASION OF PUBLIC DISORDER OR REBELLION. IN MEXICO, THE LEGAL PRACTICE USUALLY CONCEDES EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES TO THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE CROWD. SPECIAL LEGISLATION IS URGENTLY NEEDED TO ENACT THE PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS OF CROWD OFFENSES. IN ORDER TO QUALIFY AS A CROWD OFFENSE, THERE MUST BE NO PREVIOUS AGREEMENT AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP OR ANY CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEM AND THE RESULTS OF THE CROWD ACTION. IN SUCH CASES, SIMPLE PARTICIPATION IS GIVEN.

15388 L1
AUTHORS: RODRIGUEZ MANZANERA, LUIS.
TITLE: /EL CONCURSO DE PERSONAS EN EL DELITO, EN EL DERECHO PENAL ITALIANO./
TRITITLE: THE COMPLICITY OF OFFENDERS IN ITALIAN PENAL LAW.
SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO (MEXICO CITY).
SOURCEID: NO. 26:39-49, 1968.

THE THREE PENAL CODES VALID AT VARIOUS TIMES AFTER THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY APPROACHED THE PROBLEM OF COMPLICITY DIFFERENTLY. THE PRESENT CODE APPLIES FOR EACH ASSOCIATE THE SANCTION APPLICABLE TO THE ENTIRE OFFENSE. IN LEGAL THEORY, HOWEVER,

THERE STILL REMAINS THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE MONISTIC CONCEPT OF ONE OFFENSE WITH SEVERAL PARTICIPANTS AND THE PLURALISTIC CONCEPT OF SEVERAL CONCURRENT ACTS. THE PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE LATTER THEORY CONCERN ESPECIALLY THE PLURALITY OF OFFENDERS, THE REALIZATION OF THE OBJECTIVE CONTENT OF THE OFFENSE, THE CAUSAL FACTOR, AND THE SUBJECTIVE FACTOR. THE LAW IS FAIRLY UNEQUIVOCAL IN REGARD TO THE AGGRAVATING AND EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES, AND TO THE "NECESSARY" CONCURRENCE IN CASE OF AN OFFENSE WHERE SEVERAL ASSOCIATES ARE REQUIRED FOR ITS COMMISSION, E.G., ADULTERY, CONSPIRACY.

15389 L1
 AUTHORS: CLINE, HUGH F.; WHEELER, STANTON.
 TITLE: THE DETERMINANTS OF NORMATIVE PATTERNS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
 SOURCE: SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY. VOL. 2.
 SOURCEID: OSLO, UNIVERSITETSFORLAGET, 1969. P. 173-184. VOL. 2.

THE SOCIAL CLIMATE OF PRISONS HAS BEEN TRACED TO TWO DIFFERENT SOURCES. IT MAY BE IMPORTED INTO THE PRISON FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD THROUGH THE VALUES HELD BY ENTERING INMATES, OR IT MAY EMERGE AS A RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEMS OF IMPRISONMENT. THIS PAPER EXAMINES THE RELATIVE POWER OF THESE TWO CONCEPTS FOR EXPLAINING VARIATION IN SOCIAL CLIMATE WITHIN 15 SCANDINAVIAN PRISONS. THE DATA SUGGEST THAT THE DIRECT IMPORTATION OF VALUES FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD IS AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF VARIATION IN SOCIAL CLIMATE, BUT THAT THE ALTERNATIVE MODEL DOES NOT OPERATE AS ANTICIPATED. THE PAPER DISCUSSES PROBLEMS IN APPLYING THESE CONCEPTS IN PRISON RESEARCH.

15390 L1
 AUTHORS: CHRISTIE, NILS.
 TITLE: CHANGES IN PENAL VALUES.
 SOURCE: SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY. VOL. 2.
 SOURCEID: OSLO, UNIVERSITETSFORLAGET, 1969. P. 161-172.

AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO CREATE A MODEL FOR AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIETY'S USE OF PUNISHMENT. PUNISHMENT IS THE INFLICTION OF WHAT IS BAD AND, CORRESPONDINGLY, THE DEPRIVATION OF WHAT IS GOOD. WHEN PUNISHMENTS ALTER OVER A PERIOD, FOR EXAMPLE FROM MUTILATION TO INCARCERATION, THIS DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT PUNISHMENTS HAVE BECOME Milder. IT MAY BE MORE FRUITFUL TO CONSIDER THAT IT IS THE VALUE OF THESE MEASURES THAT HAS CHANGED OVER TIME. THE STRUGGLE FOR PENAL REFORMS THUS REPRESENTS CONTINUOUS EFFORTS TO ADAPT PENAL MEASURES TO CHANGES IN THE VALUE OF THINGS OF WHICH OFFENDERS CAN BE DEPRIVED. MATERIAL CONCERNING THE DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE FOUR NORDIC COUNTRIES IN THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES IS DISCUSSED IN THE LIGHT OF THIS PATTERN.

15391 L1
 AUTHORS: KUTSCHINSKY, BERL.
 TITLE: KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES REGARDING LEGAL PHENOMENA IN DENMARK.
 SOURCE: SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY. VOL. 2.
 SOURCEID: OSLO, UNIVERSITETSFORLAGET, 1968. P. 125-159.

TWO STUDIES WERE CONDUCTED IN DENMARK ON PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND OPINIONS REGARDING LAW, CRIME, SANCTIONS, OFFENDERS, AND LEGAL AUTHORITIES. IN 1954, 137 ADULTS AND 95 MALE PRISONERS WERE INTERVIEWED INDIVIDUALLY. IN 1962 QUESTIONNAIRE RESEARCH WAS CARRIED OUT WITH 16 DIFFERENT GROUPS, TOTALING 349 PERSONS. IN THE LATTER, TWO TAPE-RECORDED CRIMINAL CASES WERE PRESENTED TO THE SUBJECTS. RESULTS SHOWED THAT KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW IS CONSIDERABLY POORER AMONG WOMEN AND MALE PRISONERS THAN AMONG MALE NON-OFFENDERS. AUTHORITARIAN ATTITUDES WERE POSITIVELY CORRELATED WITH HIGH SOCIAL LEVEL AMONG NON-OFFENDERS AND WITH THE HIGH ABSTRACTION LEVEL OF THE QUESTION. THE LATTER IS ESPECIALLY MARKED AMONG THE WOMEN. ATTITUDES OF PRISONERS WERE NOT DIFFERENTIATED BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS. ALL SUBJECTS MANIFESTED AN AVERSION TOWARDS VOCATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH LAW. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.)

15392 L1
 AUTHORS: TORNUDD, PATRIK.
 TITLE: THE PREVENTIVE EFFECT OF FINES FOR DRUNKENNESS.
 SOURCE: SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY. VOL. 2.
 SOURCEID: OSLO, UNIVERSITETSFORLAGET, 1968. P. 109-124.

THE PROSECUTION POLICY REGARDING PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS WAS CHANGED BY AGREEMENT WITH THE POLICE AUTHORITIES IN THREE MIDDLE-SIZED TOWNS. DRUNKEN PEOPLE CONTINUED TO BE ARRESTED, BUT THE AVERAGE PROSECUTION PERCENTAGE WAS BROUGHT DOWN FROM 40 TO 50 PERCENT TO 9 TO 24 PERCENT. A COMPARISON OF DRUNKENNESS ARREST TRENDS IN THE THREE EXPERIMENT AND THREE CONTROL TOWNS OF THE SAME SIZE REVEALS NO SYSTEMATIC DIFFERENCES OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD. ANONYMOUS INTERVIEWS OF POLICE OFFICERS IN THE EXPERIMENT TOWNS INDICATE THAT: (1) MOST OFFICERS THINK THAT THE POLICY CHANGE HAS PRODUCED NO CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OR BEHAVIOR OF DRUNKEN PEOPLE; (2) MOST OFFICERS FEEL THAT THE EXPERIMENT HAS PRODUCED ABOUT AS MANY POSITIVE AS NEGATIVE EFFECTS; AND (3) THOSE WHO THINK THE EXPERIMENT HAS PRODUCED MORE POSITIVE EFFECTS CLEARLY OUTNUMBER THOSE WHO THINK IT HAS PRODUCED MORE NEGATIVE EFFECTS. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESULTS FOR CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL POLICY ARE DISCUSSED. THIS REPORT PRESENTS ONE PROJECT IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, LAUNCHED IN 1961 AND PARTIALLY TERMINATED ONE YEAR LATER, ALTHOUGH CERTAIN DATA ARE STILL REGISTERED ON A CONTINUAL BASIS. THE PROJECT IS NOT OFFERED AS A MODEL FOR CRIMINOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTATION; YET, CONSIDERING THE EXTREME SCARCITY OF SUCH STUDIES, THE EXPERIENCES MIGHT BE OF SOME VALUE FOR OTHER CRIMINOLOGISTS. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.)

15393 L1
 AUTHORS: RONDSON, ULLA.
 TITLE: ARGOT KNOWLEDGE AS AN INDICATOR OF CRIMINAL SOCIALIZATION:
 A STUDY OF A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
 SOURCE: SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY. VOL. 2.
 SOURCEID: OSLO, UNIVERSITETSFORLAGET, 1968. P. 73-107.

A STUDY WAS MADE TO DETERMINE, BY MEANS OF AN ARGOT TEST, WHETHER THERE IS A CRIMINAL SUBCULTURE IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, AND WHETHER THE INMATES ARE GRADUALLY SOCIALIZED IN THAT SUBCULTURE. ON A SCALE FROM 0 TO 50 POINTS, 61 INMATES AT THE LARGEST STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS ATTAINED ON AN AVERAGE 31.3 POINTS AS AGAINST 1.7 POINTS FOR STUDENTS AT A COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL AND 2.7 FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. KNOWLEDGE OF THE CRIMINAL ARGOT WAS FOUND TO BE A SIGNIFICANT INDICATOR OF CRIMINAL SOCIALIZATION. ARGOT KNOWLEDGE SEPARATED THE CORRECTIONAL SCHOOL GROUP FROM THE TWO COMMUNITY SCHOOL GROUPS AND WAS ALSO CORRELATED WITH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND DEVIANT NORMS. THE INMATES' KNOWLEDGE INCREASES WITH TIME SPENT IN THE TRAINING SCHOOL AND WAS FURTHER RELATED TO STATUS AND LEADERSHIP IN THE INMATE GROUP. RESULTS CONFIRMED THE HYPOTHESIS THAT TRAINING SCHOOL GIRLS ARE SOCIALIZED INTO A CRIMINAL SUBCULTURE. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARGOT KNOWLEDGE AND LATER RELAPSE INTO CRIME INDICATED, MOREOVER, AN INTERNALIZATION OF THE ANTISOCIAL VALUES EXPRESSED BY ARGOT. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.) (75 REFERENCES)

15394 L1
 AUTHORS: CRESSEY, DONALD R.; ELGESEN, ELG.
 TITLE: THE POLICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.
 SOURCE: SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY. VOL. 2.
 SOURCEID: OSLO, UNIVERSITETSFORLAGET, 1968. P. 53-72.

POLICE OFFICERS ARE EXPECTED TO IMPLEMENT CONTRADICTORY LEGAL THEORIES FOR ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED AND, THUS, FOR MAXIMIZING THE AMOUNT OF CONFORMITY IN A SOCIETY. ON THE ONE HAND, THEY ARE TO IMPLEMENT THE IDEA THAT SWIFT, CERTAIN, AND UNIFORM PUNISHMENT OF LAW VIOLATORS WILL BOTH REFORM THE VIOLATORS AND DETER OTHERS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THEY ARE TO IMPLEMENT THE IDEA THAT CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED CAN BE MAINTAINED ONLY IF PUNISHMENTS ARE JUST AND THAT THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE OFFENSE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFENDER WILL BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT. THE RESPONSES OF 681 OSLO POLICEMEN WHO COMPLETED AND RETURNED A

QUESTIONNAIRE INDICATE THAT THEY TEND TO AGREE BOTH THAT THE POLICE SHOULD BE STRICT IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW AND THAT THE POLICE SHOULD THEMSELVES INSPIRE CONFORMITY, GIVE WARNINGS, AND USE DISCRETION IN INVOKING THE PENAL PROCESS. THEY ALSO AGREED THAT REPORTING VIOLATIONS IS NOT AS IMPORTANT AS MAINTAINING PEACE AND ORDER. RESPONSES TO OTHER QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS SUGGEST THAT EVEN INDIVIDUAL POLICEMEN HOLD CONFLICTING VIEWS ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS AND DESIRABILITY OF ADMINISTERING THE 'LAW ENFORCEMENT IDEOLOGY' AND THE 'ADJUSTMENT IDEOLOGY', AND THAT THESE OPINIONS VARY WITH THE SPECIFIC WORK SITUATIONS ABOUT WHICH THEY ARE EXPRESSED. IN SEVERAL CASES, GENERAL OR IDEOLOGICAL RESPONSES WERE MODIFIED TO FIT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SPECIFIC KINDS OF PROBLEMS THE POLICE ENCOUNTER AS THEY GO ABOUT THEIR DAILY WORK. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT, ED.)

15395 L1
 AUTHORS: HAUGE, RAGNAR.
 TITLE: INSTITUTIONAL DILEMMAS IN PROBATION AND PAROLE.
 SOURCE: SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY. VOL. 2.
 SOURCEID: OSLO, UNIVERSITETSFORLAGET, 1969. P. 41-52.

THE ARTICLE IS BASED ON INTERVIEWS WITH THE 15 PERMANENT PROBATION OFFICERS AT OSLO PROBATION OFFICE. THE OBJECT OF THE RESEARCH WAS TO CLARIFY THE PROBATION OFFICERS' VIEW OF THEIR SUPERVISORY ACTIVITIES. THE PROBATION OFFICER IS MORE OR LESS LEFT TO HIMSELF TO DETERMINE WHAT HIS AIMS SHOULD BE AND WHAT MEANS HE SHOULD EMPLOY. BUT NO MATTER HOW HE DEFINES HIS ACTIVITY HE WILL BE CONFRONTED BY CERTAIN PROBLEMS - PROBLEMS THAT IN THE AUTHOR'S OPINION ARE INGRAINED IN THE SUPERVISORY SYSTEM. BUT SINCE IT IS THE PROBATION OFFICER HIMSELF WHO HAS DEFINED HIS ROLE, HE WILL FEEL HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS INABILITY TO ATTAIN HIS AIMS. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.)

15396 L1
 AUTHORS: BLEGGVAD, BRITT-MARI PERSSON.
 TITLE: A CASE-STUDY OF INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICT.
 SOURCE: SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY. VOL. 2.
 SOURCEID: OSLO, UNIVERSITETSFORLAGET, 1968. P. 19-40.

A STUDY IS MADE OF CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO ORGANIZATIONS IN SWEDEN, THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE AND THE CHILD WELFARE BOARD. THE CONFLICT ARISES FROM COMPETITIVE CLAIMS AND VARYING IDEOLOGIES WITHIN THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE MADE MANIFEST WHEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE TO MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. THESE FACTORS, IN COMBINATION WITH THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS, CAUSE THE CONFLICT. THE FOLLOWING POINTS ARE DISCUSSED: THE BASIC ELEMENTS IN THE PROCEDURE OF THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS; THE STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANIZATIONS; THE RECRUITING AND THE TRAINING OF THE AGENTS; THE DECISION-MAKER, THE TYPES OF DECISIONS; AND THE DELINQUENT'S POINT OF VIEW. A DIRECT CONFLICT OCCURS, FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN THE CHILD WELFARE BOARD FINDS THAT THE INTEREST OF THE OFFENDER IS BEST SERVED BY LEAVING HIM IN HIS HOUSE UNDER SUPERVISION, WHEREAS THE PROSECUTOR FINDS THAT INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENT WOULD BE A BETTER SOLUTION. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE SWEDISH SYSTEM OF DEALING WITH 15 TO 18 YEAR OLDS IS INEFFECTIVE AND SOMETIMES DETRIMENTAL RATHER THAN BENEFICIAL. IT IS DOUBTFUL, HOWEVER, WHETHER ANY EFFECTIVE SYSTEM COULD HAVE TWO SUCH CONTRADICTORY GOALS AS GIVING HELP AND STRENGTHENING LAW-ABIDING BEHAVIOR. SOCIETY HAS TO DECIDE WHICH GOAL IT REGARDS AS MORE IMPORTANT WHEN HANDLING DELINQUENTS, AND CONSTRUCT THE SYSTEM ACCORDINGLY. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.) (31 REFERENCES)

15397 L1
 AUTHORS: ANDENAES, JOHS.
 TITLE: THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK.
 SOURCE: SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY. VOL. 2.
 SOURCEID: OSLO, UNIVERSITETSFORLAGET, 1968. P. 9-17.

ALL SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES HAVE SYSTEMATIC CRIMINAL CODES WHICH GENERALLY FOLLOW THE CONTINENTAL LEGAL TRADITION ALTHOUGH THEIR LEGAL

SYSTEMS HAVE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES. THE CODES ARE DIVIDED INTO A GENERAL PART AND A SPECIAL PART; THE GENERAL PART DEALS WITH SUCH MATTERS AS MENS REA, INSANITY, SELF-DEFENSE, COMPLICITY, AND THE SYSTEM OF SANCTIONS, WHILE THE SPECIAL PART GIVES THE DEFINITION OF THE VARIOUS CRIMES AND STIPULATES THE PENALTY. SIMILARITIES OF THE LEGAL SYSTEMS IN SCANDINAVIA ARE SUCH THAT THEY CAN EASILY BE RECOGNIZED AS BELONGING TO THE SAME FAMILY. A TRIAL IN THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES, AS COMPARED WITH A BRITISH OR AN AMERICAN TRIAL, IS AN INFORMAL AFFAIR. THERE ARE FEW RULES OF EVIDENCE; THUS THERE IS NO PROHIBITION AGAINST HEARSAY EVIDENCE AND EVIDENCE OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS; THE PURPOSE IS TO LET THE PARTIES BRING THEIR EVIDENCE, AND LEAVE IT UP TO THE COURT TO EVALUATE IT. THE PRINCIPAL PENALTIES ARE IMPRISONMENT, SUSPENDED SENTENCE, AND FINES. PRISON SENTENCES ARE CHARACTERIZED BY LENTENCY AND SHORT DURATION: OF 1,824 PRISON SENTENCES FOR FELONIES IN NORWAY IN 1965 ONLY EIGHT (0.8 PERCENT) WERE FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS. OFFENDERS BELOW 21 YEARS OF AGE CAN BE SENTENCED TO YOUTH PRISON, IN WHICH CASE THE DURATION OF IMPRISONMENT IS NOT DETERMINED BY THE COURT, BUT BY THE PRISON AUTHORITIES WITHIN LIMITS PRESCRIBED BY THE LAW. THE AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY IS 15 YEARS; OFFENDERS BELOW THIS AGE ARE DEALT WITH EXCLUSIVELY BY THE CHILD WELFARE BOARDS. OFFENDERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 18 CAN BE SUBJECTED TO PROSECUTION IN COURT OR THE CHILD WELFARE BOARD MAY BE ASKED TO TAKE NECESSARY ACTION.

15398 L1
 AUTHORS: CHRISTIE, NILS.
 DESIG: EDITOR
 TITLE: SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY: ASPECTS OF SOCIAL CONTROL IN WELFARE STATES.
 SOURCEID: OSLO, UNIVERSITETSFORLAGET, 1958. VOL. 2. 184 P.

THE STUDIES IN THIS VOLUME REFLECT THE CHANGING EMPHASIS IN MODERN CRIMINOLOGY, AS WELL AS A GROWING AFFINITY BETWEEN CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY. WHEREAS FORMERLY ATTENTION WAS FOCUSED ON INDIVIDUALS OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED AS 'CRIMINALS', WITH LITTLE REFERENCE TO THE FORMAL SYSTEM OF CONTROL, TODAY INTEREST HAS SHIFTED TO THE PROCESSES WHEREBY CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AND CERTAIN ACTS ARE SELECTED FOR DESIGNATION AS 'CRIMINAL' AND, INEVITABLY, TO THE MODE OF OPERATION OF THE CONTROL SYSTEM ITSELF. THE INVESTIGATIONS REPORTED HERE EXAMINE THE WAYS IN WHICH SOCIAL SANCTIONS ARE IMPLEMENTED AND DESCRIBE THEIR CONSEQUENCES FOR ALL WHO ARE INVOLVED IN THE SYSTEM. THE RESEARCH WAS CARRIED OUT IN NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, AND FINLAND BY SCANDINAVIAN AND AMERICAN CRIMINOLOGISTS, AND IS PUBLISHED AS THE SECOND VOLUME OF A SERIES SPONSORED BY THE SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR CRIMINOLOGY. CONTENTS: THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK; A CASE STUDY OF INTERORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICT; INSTITUTIONAL DILEMMAS IN PROBATION AND PAROLE; THE POLICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE; ARGOT KNOWLEDGE AS AN INDICATOR OF CRIMINAL SOCIALIZATION; THE PREVENTIVE EFFECT OF FINES FOR DRUNKENNESS - A CONTROLLED EXPERIMENT; KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES REGARDING LEGAL PHENOMENA IN DENMARK; CHANGES IN PENAL VALUES; THE DETERMINANTS OF NORMATIVE PATTERNS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

15399 L1
 AUTHORS: ZEISEL, HANS.
 TITLE: SOME DATA ON JUROR ATTITUDES TOWARDS CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL, 1968. 52 P.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO PROVIDE EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE ON A NUMBER OF ISSUES CREATED BY THE DISQUALIFICATION FROM CAPITAL CASES OF JURORS WHO HAVE SCRUPLES AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY. THESE ISSUES CONVERGE ON THE GENERAL PROBLEM OF WHETHER JURORS HOLDING SUCH BELIEFS ARE SUFFICIENTLY DIFFERENT IN OTHER IMPORTANT RESPECTS SO THAT THEIR ELIMINATION MIGHT RAISE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FAIRNESS OF THE JURY SELECTION IN CAPITAL CASES. THE MODERN RATIONALE FOR THE ELIMINATION OF JURORS WHO HAVE SCRUPLES AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY IS THAT SUCH A JUROR LACKS AN OPEN MIND WITH RESPECT TO THE DEATH SENTENCE HE MIGHT HAVE TO IMPOSE. DATA FROM THREE GALLUP POLLS EXAMINED IN THE STUDY INDICATED THAT APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS NOT HOMOGENEOUSLY DISTRIBUTED AMONG ALL

SECTIONS OF THE CITIZENRY; APPROVAL VARIES BETWEEN 62 PERCENT AMONG THE WEALTHIER WHITE MEN AND 20 PERCENT AMONG YOUNG NEGROES. ATTITUDES CONCERNING THE DEATH PENALTY ARE PART OF A LARGER SYNDROME OF VALUES THAT ARE ROUGHLY CHARACTERIZED BY BEING "LIBERAL" OR BEING LESS SO. THE DATA SHOW THAT THE JURORS WHO PROFESS SCRUPLES AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY ARE CLEARLY DISTINGUISHABLE FROM THE JURORS WHO HAVE NO SUCH SCRUPLES. IF WE ARE TO RELY ON JURY DETERMINATION OF CAPITAL CASES, WE CAN NO LONGER UNJUSTLY SKEW THE COMPOSITION OF THE JURY IN THIS WAY. (65 REFERENCES)

15400 L1
AUTHORS: MORRIS, NORVAL.
TITLE: REPORT TO THE FORD FOUNDATION ON THE CENTER FOR STUDIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, THIRD YEAR.
SOURCEID: CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL, 1968. NO PAGING.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTER FOR STUDIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE COVERS THE PERIOD FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1967 TO AUGUST 31, 1968. IT IS INTENDED TO GIVE A BROAD VIEW OF THE FIRST THREE YEARS' WORK OF THE CENTER. THE CENTER HAS COMMITMENTS TO TWO BROAD AREAS OF RESEARCH: DECENCY AND EFFICIENCY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND THE EFFICACY OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS. SHORT DESCRIPTIONS ARE GIVEN OF 10 COMPLETED PROJECTS AND OF 14 ON-GOING PROJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE CENTER. THE CENTER IS ALSO INVOLVED IN A TEACHING PROGRAM, ALTHOUGH ITS MAJOR EFFORT IS IN RESEARCH.

15401 L1
AUTHORS: CAMBRIDGE COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.
TITLE: SURVEY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN CAMBRIDGE.
SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, MASS., CAMBRIDGE COMMUNITY SERVICES, 1968. NO PAGING.

THIS REPORT IS BASED ON A SURVEY OF THE INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AMONG RESIDENTS OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1966 TO JUNE 1967 AS REFLECTED IN JUVENILE COURT AND YOUTH SERVICE BOARD STATISTICS. THIS IS NOT INTENDED TO PROVIDE A COMPLETE PICTURE OF DELINQUENCY SINCE CASES MAY BE HANDLED INFORMALLY OR DISMISSED BY THE POLICE OR JUVENILE COURT, AND ACTS OF DELINQUENCY, FOR WHICH A SUSPECT IS NOT APPREHENDED, ARE NOT INCLUDED. A COMPILATION AND BREAKDOWN BY NEIGHBORHOOD, CHARGE, ETC., OF THE RAW DATA AS WELL AS RATES, PERCENTAGES, AND TRENDS ARE PRESENTED.

15402 L1
AUTHORS: MARIN, GLENN A.
TITLE: LATERAL TRANSFER.
SOURCE: POLICE CHIEF.
SOURCEID: 35(11):26-30, 1968.

THE LATERAL TRANSFER OF POLICE OFFICERS BETWEEN POLICE DEPARTMENTS, BASED ON SPECIAL QUALIFICATION RATHER THAN ON THE USUAL SELECTION PROCESS ESTABLISHED BY THE JURISDICTION FOR THE LOWEST OFFICER POSITION, AIMS TOWARD GREATER PROFESSIONALIZATION OF POLICE. THE ARGUMENT IS THAT TO ACHIEVE PROFESSIONAL STATUS, THE POLICE OFFICER MUST BE ABLE TO PRACTICE HIS VOCATION WHEREVER HIS SERVICES ARE NEEDED WITHOUT JEOPARDIZING HIS INCOME, TENURE, OR PROFESSIONAL STANDING. LATERAL TRANSFER WOULD BROADEN THE PERSPECTIVE OF INDIVIDUAL OFFICERS, LEAD TO A SHARING OF KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNIQUES AMONG POLICE DEPARTMENTS, AND RAISE MORALE AMONG OFFICERS. THE MAJOR OBSTACLE TO IMPLEMENTATION OF LATERAL TRANSFER IS THE RESULT, NOT OF TECHNICAL PROBLEMS OF CIVIL SERVICE RULES, RETIREMENT CREDITS, AND EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS, BUT OF THE ATTITUDES OF THE POWER STRUCTURE IN THIS SOCIETY TOWARD THE PURPOSES OF POLICE POWER. A POLICE DEPARTMENT CONSISTING OF PROFESSIONAL ADMINISTRATORS WOULD BE MUCH MORE DIFFICULT FOR LOCAL POWER GROUPS TO CONTROL. IMPLEMENTATION OF LATERAL TRANSFER IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AGENCY SET UP FOR THE PURPOSE OF FURTHERING PROFESSIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT WITHIN THE STATE. (3 REFERENCES)

15403 L1
AUTHORS: LAWYER, DAVID N., JR.
TITLE: THE DILEMMA OF THE BLACK BADGE.
SOURCE: POLICE CHIEF.
SOURCEID: 35(11):22-25, 1968.

DURING THE CIVIL DISORDERS IN CLEVELAND IN JULY 1968, TEMPORARILY, ALL NATIONAL GUARDSMEN AND WHITE POLICE OFFICERS WERE REMOVED FROM THE AREA, LEAVING A SMALL FORCE OF BLACK POLICEMEN AND CIVILIANS TO RESTORE LAW AND ORDER. THE FAILURE OF THIS EXPERIMENT DRAMATIZED THE DILEMMA OF THE NEGRO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. IN THE PAST, NEGRO POLICE HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED PRIMARILY TO BLACK NEIGHBORHOODS. THERE IS SOME JUSTIFICATION FOR THIS. THE BLACK POLICEMAN'S PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE COMMUNITY CAN LEAD TO EARLIER ANTICIPATION OF TROUBLE, INCREASED SOLUTION OF CRIME, AND GOOD COMMUNITY RELATIONS. HOWEVER, ALTHOUGH NEGRO POLICE HAVE AN ADVANTAGE OVER WHITE OFFICERS IN RACIALLY TENSE AREAS, THEY SHOULD NOT PATROL MINORITY COMMUNITIES EXCLUSIVELY. BLACK AND WHITE POLICE SHOULD WORK TOGETHER IN INTEGRATED TEAMS. AS LONG AS SEGREGATION APPEARS TO EXIST WITHIN THE POLICE FORCE, EFFORTS TO IMPROVE POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS WILL NOT BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY BY THE BLACK COMMUNITY. A STUDY OF THE ATTITUDES OF BLACK AND WHITE POLICE OFFICERS TOWARD INTEGRATED PATROLS REVEALED THAT MOST OFFICERS PREFER TO WORK WITH ANOTHER OFFICER OF THEIR OWN RACE. IF THOSE OFFICERS WHO HAVE NO OBJECTIONS WERE ASSIGNED TO INTEGRATED TEAMS TO SET THE PATTERN, IT IS LIKELY THAT OBJECTIONS ON THE PART OF OTHER OFFICERS WOULD DECREASE. (6 REFERENCES)

15404 L1
AUTHORS: BURTON, LINDY.
TITLE: VULNERABLE CHILDREN.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, SCHOCKEN BOOKS, 1968. 277 P. \$6.50.

TO DETERMINE THE CAUSATIVE FACTORS UNDERLYING THE BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM CHILDREN A STUDY WAS MADE OF THREE TYPES OF CHILD PROBLEM BEHAVIOR. THIS BOOK CONSIDERS: (1) CHILDREN INVOLVED IN ROAD ACCIDENTS; (2) CHILDREN WHO HAD BEEN SEXUALLY ASSAULTED; AND (3) CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM ASTHMA. EACH GROUP OF CHILDREN IS COMPARED WITH A CONTROL GROUP OF "NORMAL" CHILDREN IN TERMS OF SCHOOL BEHAVIOR, PERSONALITY NEEDS, ENVIRONMENTAL STRESSES, CONSTITUTIONAL VULNERABILITY, AND EARLY DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY. CONTENTS: ROAD ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT IN CHILDREN; SEXUAL ASSAULT IN CHILDHOOD; ASTHMATIC CHILDREN.

15405 L1
AUTHORS: BURTON, LINDY.
TITLE: SEXUAL ASSAULT IN CHILDHOOD.
SOURCE: VULNERABLE CHILDREN.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, SCHOCKEN BOOKS, 1968. P. 85-170. \$6.50.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE INDICATES THAT THE SEXUAL ASSAULT OF CHILDREN BY ADULTS DOES NOT APPEAR TO LEAD TO SUBSEQUENT PERSONALITY PROBLEMS, EXCEPT IN ESPECIALLY BRUTAL OR SADISTIC CASES. A STUDY WAS MADE OF SEXUALLY ASSAULTED SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THEIR PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT AFTER THE OFFENSE. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT: (1) ON TESTS MEASURING MALADJUSTMENT IN SCHOOL, ASSAULTED CHILDREN WILL DIFFER FROM NORMAL CHILDREN ONLY IN SHOWING SIGNIFICANTLY MORE AFFECTION-SEEKING BEHAVIOR; (2) ON TESTS MEASURING UNDERLYING PERSONALITY STRUCTURE, THE ONLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE WILL BE IN THE ASSAULTED CHILD'S GREATER NEED FOR AFFILIATION, FEAR OF REJECTION, AND AWARENESS OF PERSONAL GUILT; (3) CHILDREN WHOSE SEXUAL EXPERIENCE IS MOST RECENT WILL NOT DIFFER IN MEASURES OF MALADJUSTMENT FROM THOSE WHOSE EXPERIENCE OCCURRED AT AN EARLIER AGE; (4) ASSAULTED CHILDREN OF LOW INTELLIGENCE WILL SHOW SIGNIFICANTLY MORE AFFECTION-SEEKING BEHAVIOR THAN THOSE OF NORMAL INTELLIGENCE ALTHOUGH NO DIFFERENCE WILL EXIST IN THE UNDERLYING NEED FOR AFFECTION. THE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT THE UNDERLYING PERSONALITY NEEDS OF THE CHILDREN WERE SUCH THAT RELATIONSHIPS WITH ADULTS WOULD HAVE BEEN ACCEPTABLE RATHER THAN FRIGHTENING AND NO CONSIDERABLE DEGREE OF TRAUMA WAS SUSTAINED. AS A GROUP THE EXPERIMENTAL CHILDREN

SHOWED A SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER NEED FOR AFFECTION, BOTH IN FANTASY AND IN BEHAVIOR, THAN THE CONTROL CHILDREN. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT SEXUAL ASSAULT HAS NO PARTICULARLY DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS ON THE CHILD'S SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT.

15406 L1
AUTHORS: FEATHER, BRYANT; TROMANHAUSER, EDWARD.
TITLE: THE INMATE VIEWS RECIDIVISM.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION.
SOURCEID: 20(4):20-23, 1968.

FIFTY-SIX INMATES OF THE ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY AT JOLIET-STATEVILLE, STUDENTS IN AN EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY COURSE OFFERED BY THE CHICAGO CITY COLLEGE, WERE GIVEN A SERIES OF TESTS AND QUESTIONNAIRES IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE DEGREE OF INSIGHT MANIFESTED BY THE SUBJECTS WITH RESPECT TO THEIR ABILITIES, INTERESTS, AND BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS. SUBJECTS WERE QUIETED AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE COURSE TO DETERMINE WHAT THEY CONSIDERED TO BE THE MAJOR FACTORS WHICH RESULTED IN THEIR DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND RECIDIVISM. MAJOR FINDINGS POINT TO: (1) LACK OF INSIGHT POSSESSED BY A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF SUBJECTS, AND (2) RELATIVE EASE WITH WHICH A DEGREE OF INSIGHT CAN BE PROVIDED BY GROUP THERAPY COUPLED WITH PSYCHOMETRIC TECHNIQUES.

15407 L1
AUTHORS: PERSSON, CARL G.
TITLE: REORGANIZATION OF SWEDISH POLICE.
SOURCE: FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN.
SOURCEID: 37(11):17-23, 1968.

ON JANUARY 1, 1965, THE ENTIRE SWEDISH POLICE SYSTEM WAS NATIONALIZED. REASONS FOR THE REFORM INCLUDED THE LARGE NUMBER OF SMALL POLICE DISTRICTS, INEFFICIENT ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION, AND AN INCREASING CRIME AND TRAFFIC PROBLEM. THE REFORM LED TO A REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF POLICE DISTRICTS AND THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL POLICE BOARD UNDER THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE. THE BOARD CONSISTS OF A SPECIAL SECURITY DIVISION, A TRAINING DIVISION, A COMPUTER OPERATIONS DIVISION, AND SIX BUREAUS: POLICE BUREAU I AND II (DIVIDING MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER AND INVESTIGATORY FUNCTIONS), A TECHNICAL BUREAU, ADMINISTRATION, INFORMATION, AND PERSONNEL BUREAU.

15408 L1
AUTHORS: GIORDANO, HENRY L.
TITLE: MARIHUANA - A CALLING CARD TO NARCOTIC ADDICTION.
SOURCE: FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN.
SOURCEID: 37(11):2-5, 16, 1968.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS APPEAR TO RAISE THE SOLE VOICE WARNING THAT TODAY'S GROWING PERMISSIVE ATTITUDE ABOUT MARIHUANA ENCOURAGES THE INCREASE OF ALL TYPES OF DRUG ABUSE, RATHER THAN TO ITS CONTROL. MARIHUANA DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE DRUGS IN THE OPIUM FAMILY IN THAT IT DOES NOT PRODUCE ADDICTION. ALSO, ABSTINENCE DOES NOT PRODUCE A PHYSIOLOGICAL WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME IN THE USER. THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS MAINTAINS THAT MARIHUANA HAS A CAUSAL RELATION TO VIOLENCE AND CRIME AND THAT MANY HEROIN ADDICTS HAVE EXPERIENCED PRIOR USE OF MARIHUANA.

15409 L1
AUTHORS: OREGON COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
TITLE: COURTS TASK FORCE REPORT.
SOURCE: PORTLAND, ORE., ORE. COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, NCCD, 1968. 26 P.

THIS REPORT OF THE FOUR TASK FORCES SPONSORED BY THE OREGON COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY STUDIED: COURTS; LAW ENFORCEMENT, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH CRIME; AND CORRECTIONS. THE UNIFIED COURTS SUBCOMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT ALL DISTRICT, JUSTICE, AND

MUNICIPAL COURTS BE ABOLISHED AND A SINGLE LOWER COURT SYSTEM BE PATTERNED AFTER THE PRESENT EXISTING CIRCUIT SYSTEM. THE MISDEMEANANT CITATION SUBCOMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT: LEGISLATION BE ENACTED TO INSURE THE USE OF UNIFORM STATEWIDE CITATIONS FOR MISDEMEANANT OFFENSES IN LIEU OF ARREST; AND THAT SUCH CITATION SERVE AS A COMPLAINT, WITH LEGISLATION PERMITTING SERVICE OF A MUNICIPAL WARRANT THROUGHOUT THE STATE WITHOUT THE NEED TO REFILE IN ANOTHER COURT. THE GRAND JURY SUBCOMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT NO ACTION BE TAKEN AT THIS TIME TO CHANGE THE GRAND JURY SYSTEM; HOWEVER, IF THE LEGISLATURE MODIFIES THE SYSTEM, THE SUBCOMMITTEE IS IN FAVOR OF THE SYSTEM GIVING THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY THE OPTION TO PROCEED AGAINST A DEFENDANT ON A FELONY CHARGE BY INDICTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY.

15410 L1
 AUTHORS: PUERTO RICO. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.
 TITLE: /INFORME ESTADISTICO DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE JUSTICIA, AND 1966-67./
 TRITITLE: STATISTICAL INFORMATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, 1966-67.
 SOURCEID: SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, DEPARTAMENTO DE JUSTICIA, 1968. 275 P.

THIS STATISTICAL REPORT PUBLISHED BY THE PUERTO RICAN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PROVIDES INFORMATION ON THE PUERTO RICAN PRISON POPULATION AND ITS COMPOSITION IN TERMS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, GRAVITY OF OFFENSE, LENGTH OF SENTENCE, RECIDIVISM, AGE, AND PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS. STATISTICS ARE ALSO INCLUDED ON PAROLE, CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS, AND CONVICTIONS.

15412 L1
 AUTHORS: ALTMAN, JACK; ZIPORYN, MARVIN.
 TITLE: BORN TO RAISE HELL: THE UNTOLD STORY OF RICHARD SPECK.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, GROVE PRESS, 1967. 255 P. \$5.95.

DR. MARVIN ZIPORYN, COOK COUNTY JAIL PSYCHIATRIST DESCRIBES HIS INTERVIEWS WITH, AND REPORTS HIS DIAGNOSIS OF, RICHARD SPECK, THE MURDERER OF EIGHT CHICAGO NURSES. SPECK'S HISTORY INDICATES A PATTERN OF BRAIN DAMAGE LEADING TO MENTAL ILLNESS. SPECK WAS UNABLE UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS, CREATED BY ALCOHOL AND DRUGS, TO CONTROL HIS VIOLENT INSTINCTS. IN SPITE OF THE DOCTOR'S OPINION, SPECK WAS FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED TO DEATH.

15413 L1
 AUTHORS: MESSICK, HANK.
 TITLE: SYNDICATE WIFE.
 SOURCE: NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1968. 214 P. \$5.95.
 SOURCEID: FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

THIS BIOGRAPHY OF ANN DRAHMANN COPPOLA, WIFE OF MIKE "TRIGGER" COPPOLA, A KEY MEMBER OF THE MAFIA, DESCRIBES HER PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WITH, AND INSIDE VIEW OF, THE INTRICATE OPERATION OF THE RACKET ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

15414 L1
 AUTHORS: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION.
 TITLE: THE DETROIT RIOT: A PROFILE OF 500 PRISONERS.
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1968. 28 P.

ELEVEN DAYS AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE DETROIT, MICHIGAN, RIOT OF JULY 23, 1967, THE U.S. LABOR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTED WITH THE BEHAVIOR RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF DETROIT TO INTRODUCE INTO AN ONGOING SURVEY OF ARRESTED RIOT-PARTICIPANTS QUESTIONS, DESIGNED TO SHED ADDITIONAL LIGHT ON THEIR EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND INDEBTEDNESS. INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRISONERS; THE NATURE OF THEIR JOB AND WEEKLY EARNINGS; THEIR HOME SITUATION; THEIR VIEWS AS TO THE CAUSES OF THE RIOT; THE DEGREE TO WHICH THEY KNEW WHAT WAS TAKING PLACE; AND THEIR RANKING OF NEGRO LEADERS. LIMITED

INFORMATION ON EMPLOYMENT AND INDEBTEDNESS WAS OBTAINED ON 496 PRISONERS; MORE EXTENSIVE INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED ON 157 OF THOSE INTERVIEWED. THE SURVEY WAS NOT BASED ON A SCIENTIFIC SAMPLE. THE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT: (1) THE TYPICAL PRISONER, OUT OF THE TOTAL INTERVIEWED, WAS A SINGLE MAN JUST OVER 30 YEARS OF AGE. HE WAS A PROTESTANT, BUT NOT A REGULAR CHURCH-GOER. HE WAS A NON-VETERAN WHO HAD DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL BY THE 11TH GRADE. HIS BIRTHPLACE WAS THE SOUTH AND HE HAD LIVED IN DETROIT FOR 15 YEARS OR MORE; (2) HE WAS A BLUE-COLLAR WORKER IN A MANUFACTURING PLANT WHERE HE EARNED ABOUT \$120 A WEEK. ALTHOUGH CURRENTLY EMPLOYED, HE HAD EXPERIENCED MORE THAN FIVE WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE PAST YEAR. HE HAD NOT PARTICIPATED IN A GOVERNMENT TRAINING OR POVERTY PROGRAM. (3) IN THE PRISONER'S OPINION, THE RIOT WAS CAUSED BY "POLICE BRUTALITY." HE ALSO BELIEVED THAT POOR HOUSING, LACK OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES, AND TENSIONS AND FRUSTRATIONS RESULTING FROM THE NEGROES' FAILURE TO SECURE EQUALITY CAUSED THE TROUBLE IN DETROIT. MARTIN LUTHER KING WAS SELECTED AS A FAVORITE NEGRO LEADER BY 178 OF THE 363 PRISONERS EXPRESSING A PREFERENCE; 14 PERCENT CHOOSE STOKELY CARMICHAEL AND 15 PERCENT NAMED MALCOLM X AND ELIJAH MUHAMMAD AS THEIR FAVORITE. HE FELT THAT CONDITIONS, BOTH FOR HIMSELF AND DETROIT NEGROES, IN GENERAL, HAD IMPROVED IN THE LAST FEW YEARS. HE WAS ALSO HOPEFUL THAT THE NEGRO WOULD SOMEDAY HAVE EVERYTHING THAT THE WHITE MAN HAS TODAY. (4) ABOUT 1 IN 5 OF THE 157 PRISONERS WHO REPORTED ON THEIR MILITARY EXPERIENCE HAD SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES. ONLY ONE MAN WAS A VIETNAM VETERAN. (5) ABOUT HALF OF THE 157 PRISONERS REPORTING ON THEIR INDEBTEDNESS STATUS INDICATED THAT THEY WERE IN DEBT. ONE-HALF OF THOSE IN DEBT OWED FOR BACK RENT OR MEDICAL EXPENSES. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.)

15415 L1
 AUTHORS: GAGNON, JOHN H.; SIMON, WILLIAM; CARNS, DONALD F.
 DESIG: EDS.
 TITLE: SEXUAL DEVIANCE.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, HARPER AND ROW, 1967. 310 P. \$3.50.

A SERIES OF ARTICLES AND STUDIES ON SEXUAL DEVIANCE AND THE SEX DEVIANT ARE REPRINTED IN THIS VOLUME WHICH IS ORGANIZED INTO FOUR MAIN SECTIONS: PART ONE PRESENTS AN OVERVIEW ON SEX DEVIATION AND SEX OFFENSES; PART TWO DEALS WITH FEMALE PROSTITUTION; PART THREE WITH MALE HOMOSEXUALITY; AND PART FOUR WITH FEMALE HOMOSEXUALITY. HOMOSEXUALITY AND PROSTITUTION ARE MOST EXTENSIVELY TREATED IN THIS VOLUME. IT DOES NOT TREAT THESE FORMS OF DEVIANCE AS PATHOLOGICAL BUT VIEWS THEM FROM THE SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION: DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND SEXUAL DEVIANCE; SEXUALITY AND SEXUAL LEARNING IN THE CHILD BY JOHN H. GAGNON; SEX OFFENSES: THE MARGINAL STATUS OF THE ADOLESCENT BY ALBERT J. REISS; SEX OFFENSES: A SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW BY STANTON WHEELER; PROSTITUTION BY WAYLAND YOUNG; THE SELF-IMAGE OF THE PROSTITUTE BY NORMAN R. JACKMAN, RICHARD O'TOOLE, AND GILBERT GEIS; APPRENTICESHIPS IN PROSTITUTION BY JAMES A. BRYAN; THE HOMOSEXUAL COMMUNITY BY MAURICE LEZNOFF, AND WILLIAM A. WESTLEY; THE SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF QUEERS AND PEERS BY ALBERT J. REISS; THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HOMOSEXUAL BAR AS AN INSTITUTION BY NANCY ACHILLES; THE LESBIANS: A PRELIMINARY OVERVIEW BY WILLIAM SIMON AND JOHN H. GAGNON.

15416 L1
 AUTHORS: KELLY, FRANCIS J.; BAER, DANIEL J.
 TITLE: OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOLS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION FOR ADOLESCENT DELINQUENT BOYS.
 SOURCEID: BOSTON, FANDEL PRESS, 1968. 233 P.

TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE OUTWARD BOUND EXPERIMENT WAS MORE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING RECIDIVISM IN ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS THAN A TRADITIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL EXPERIENCE, A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE COMPARATIVE RATES OF RECIDIVISM OF 60 BOYS WHO ATTENDED OUTWARD BOUND, AND 60 BOYS WHO WERE SENT TO TRAINING SCHOOL. THIRTY BOYS ENTERED THE PROGRAM DIRECTLY FROM THE RECEPTION CENTER AND 30 WERE TAKEN FROM INSTITUTIONS FOR INCLUSION IN THE OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOL. ONE DELINQUENT WAS PLACED WITH EACH 12-BOY GROUP IN THE PROGRAM, THUS ASSOCIATING WITH 11 NONDELINQUENTS. ONE GROUP WAS MADE UP OF 12

DELINQUENTS IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER DELINQUENTS WERE RESPONDING TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THEIR NONDELINQUENT COMPANIONS. OUTWARD BOUND WAS DEVELOPED TO PROVIDE THE DELINQUENT WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO TEST AND STRENGTHEN HIS PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL CAPABILITIES. THREE OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOLS PARTICIPATED IN THE PRESENT PROJECT, EACH IN DIFFERENT PHYSICAL SURROUNDINGS. AFTER COMPLETION OF THE 26-DAY OUTWARD BOUND COURSE, THE BOYS WERE PAROLED. IT WAS FOUND THAT: SUBJECTS TREATED IN TRAINING SCHOOL HAD A GREATER PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVISM (34 PERCENT), THAN THOSE WHO ATTENDED OUTWARD BOUND (20 PERCENT). BACKGROUND VARIABLES SUCH AS AGE OF FIRST COURT APPEARANCE, PRESENCE OF BOTH PARENTS IN THE HOME, FIRST INSTITUTIONALIZATION, AND TYPE OF OFFENSE WERE IMPORTANT PREDISPOSING CONDITIONS. IN GENERAL, ALL SUBJECTS IMPROVED THEIR SELF-CONCEPT AND SOCIAL ATTITUDES. FOR CERTAIN DELINQUENTS, THE OUTWARD BOUND PROGRAM IS AN EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION.

15417 L1
 AUTHORS: STEERING COMMITTEE ON TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC COURT OFFENDERS.
 TITLE: TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC COURT OFFENDERS, CITY OF ATLANTA, FULTON AND DEKALB COUNTIES, GA.: A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.
 SOURCEID: ATLANTA, 1968. 54 P.

THE STEERING COMMITTEE ON TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC COURT OFFENDERS WAS ESTABLISHED TO PREPARE A BLUEPRINT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC OFFENDERS. DATA WAS OBTAINED BY INTERVIEWS AND BY VISITING FACILITIES IN ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI; WASHINGTON, D. C.; AND THE METROPOLITAN ATLANTA AREA, THUS PROVIDING THE COMMITTEE WITH INFORMATION TO MAKE PRACTICAL JUDGMENTS. SUGGESTIONS ARE GIVEN FOR IMMEDIATE, FEASIBLE SOLUTIONS WITHOUT SACRIFICING SOUND CONCEPTS OR FORECLOSING PLANNING FOR BETTER LONG-RANGE PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES. (20 REFERENCES)

15418 L1
 AUTHORS: COHN, ALVIN W.; VIANO, EMILIO; WILDEMAN, JOHN.
 DESIG: EDS.
 TITLE: MANAGEMENT OF PROBATION SERVICES: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. (NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, PROBATION MANAGEMENT INSTITUTES).
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968. 220 P.

A SAMPLING OF SIGNIFICANT ABSTRACTS, ANNOTATIONS, AND CITATIONS OF THE LITERATURE ON THE ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PROBATION SERVICES IN THE UNITED STATES IS PRESENTED IN THIS VOLUME. THE MATERIALS ARE DIVIDED INTO EIGHT BASIC CATEGORIES: (1) CONFERENCE, RESEARCH, AND SURVEY REPORTS; (2) PERSONNEL; (3) ORGANIZATION; (4) TECHNIQUES AND PRACTICES; (5) RELATIONS WITH JUDICIARY AND OTHER AREAS; (6) MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION, AND FORMAL ORGANIZATION THEORY; (7) MISCELLANEOUS; (8) JOURNALS AVAILABLE FOR SUBSCRIPTION. ADDITIONALLY, MATERIALS ARE PRESENTED IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER: ABSTRACTS OF BOOKS AND ARTICLES; ANNOTATIONS CONCERNING BOOKS AND ARTICLES; CITATIONS OF SELECTED BOOKS AND ARTICLES.

15419 L1
 AUTHORS: BRAUN, RICHARD L.
 TITLE: CITIZENSHIP, CRIME AND THE LAW: A SIX-WEEK UNIT OF INSTRUCTION FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS: MANUAL FOR TEACHERS.
 SOURCEID: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 1968. 38 P., APP.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS INSTRUCTION UNIT IS TO PROMOTE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATED PROBLEMS OF RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP, CRIME, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW. ITS AIM IS TO MAKE YOUNG PEOPLE AWARE OF THEIR DUTIES AS RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS TO OBEY THE LAW, AND OF THE PRACTICAL DISADVANTAGES SUFFERED BY THOSE WHO VIOLATE IT.

THE UNIT IS ORGANIZED INTO SIX SUB-UNITS, EACH DEALING WITH A PARTICULAR ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM. CONTENTS: HOW THE LAWS PROTECT US; THE NATURE OF CRIME AND ITS EFFECT ON SOCIETY; CRIMINALS - THEIR CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR TREATMENT; THE POLICEMAN - HIS DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES; THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN; POLICE-CITIZEN RELATIONS; APPENDICES.

15420 L1
AUTHORS: NORMAN, SHERWOOD.
TITLE: A STATE AND COUNTY VIEW OF JUVENILE DETENTION.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968.

MOST JUVENILE COURT LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES CALL FOR "CARE CUSTODY AND DISCIPLINE AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE TO THAT WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO THE CHILD BY HIS PARENTS". INCARCERATING A CHILD IN A JAIL DOES NOT FULFILL THIS REQUIREMENT, YET 93 PERCENT OF THE JUVENILE JURISDICTIONS HAVE NO OTHER PLACE TO DETAIN DELINQUENT OR ALLEGEDLY DELINQUENT CHILDREN. BUILDING AN APPROPRIATE JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER, HOWEVER, DOES NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEM, UNLESS STRONG INTAKE CONTROLS ARE ESTABLISHED. LESS THAN TEN PERCENT OF THOSE APPREHENDED FOR DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR QUALIFY FOR DETENTION, BECAUSE THEY PRESENT AN IMMEDIATE THREAT TO SOCIETY. CONTROL OF ADMISSIONS IS A COURT RESPONSIBILITY AND SHOULD NOT BE RELEGATED TO THE POLICE. THE CONTROL OF ADMISSIONS DEPENDS ON THE AVAILABILITY OF ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION. RELEASE TO PARENTS, SHELTER HOMES, DAY CARE, AND INTENSIVE SUPERVISION SHOULD BE UTILIZED. FOR THE SMALL PROPORTION OF CHILDREN WHO REQUIRE DETENTION, A PROGRAM SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED WHICH PROVIDES NOT ONLY CARE AND CUSTODY BUT ALSO A PROGRAM OF CONSTRUCTIVE LIVING, INCLUDING SCHOOL AND RECREATION; GUIDED GROUP DISCUSSION; RELATIONSHIPS WITH STAFF; AND INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT OF BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT (1) THE USE OF DETENTION BE REDUCED TO A MINIMUM; (2) SHELTER CARE BE PROVIDED FOR CHILDREN NOT IN NEED OF SECURE CUSTODY; (3) PROBATION SERVICES BE INCREASED AND UPGRADED; AND (4) REGIONAL DETENTION-DIAGNOSTIC CENTERS BE DEVELOPED WITH LOCAL OVERNIGHT FACILITIES AND CONTROLLED ADMISSIONS.

15421 L1
AUTHORS: VARMA, PARTIPURNANAND.
TITLE: POLICE IN INDIA.
SOURCEID: LUCKNOW, INDIA, ALL INDIA CRIME PREVENTION SOCIETY, 1968.
14 P.

POLICE IN INDIA ARE PAID VERY LITTLE AS COMPARED TO OTHER CIVILIAN OCCUPATIONS, THEIR LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS ARE POOR, AND THEY ARE HELD IN LOW ESTEEM BY THE PUBLIC. CRIME IS INCREASING RAPIDLY, WHILE POLICE FORCES REMAIN UNDERSTAFFED.

15423 L1
AUTHORS: JACKSON, LOUISE T.; LIGONS, DAISY C.
TITLE: STATISTICS ON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, 1966.
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1968.
58 P.

THIS REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN IS BASED ON CURRENT ANNUAL DATA COLLECTED THROUGH A UNIFORM AND NATIONWIDE SURVEY. DATA WERE OBTAINED CONCERNING THE CHILDREN, THE INSTITUTIONS, EXPENDITURES, AND PERSONNEL. THE SURVEY COVERED THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1965-JUNE 1966 FOR ALL BUT 48 OF THE INSTITUTIONS. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT, A PUBLIC TRAINING SCHOOL IS DEFINED AS A SPECIALIZED CHILDREN'S INSTITUTION OPERATING UNDER PUBLIC AUSPICES AND SERVING DELINQUENT CHILDREN COMMITTED TO IT BY JUVENILE COURTS. IT IS, FURTHERMORE, A FACILITY USED PRIMARILY TO PROVIDE LONG-RANGE TREATMENT. THIS SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED AMONG THE TOTAL KNOWN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (304) IN THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE VIRGIN ISLANDS AND PUERTO RICO. THIS FIGURE INCLUDES 206 TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS (ONE FEDERAL INSTITUTION), 87 FORESTRY CAMPS AND RANCHES, AND 11 RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTERS. OF THE 304 INSTITUTIONS, 95 PERCENT (292)

RETURNED REPORTS COVERING THE INFORMATION REQUESTED. MOST WERE UNDER STATE PATHER THAN LOCAL AUSPICES, AND MOST SERVED BOYS ONLY. THE DATA THEREFORE STRONGLY REFLECT THESE TWO FACTORS. THE DATA AS SUMMARIZED NATIONALLY AND BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS TEND TO CONCEAL WIDE VARIATIONS AMONG INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS. STATISTICS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS, AS WELL AS OTHER DETAILED DATA, ARE PRESENTED IN APPENDIX TABLES. WIDE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STATISTICS FOR ONE INSTITUTION COMPARED WITH THOSE OF ANOTHER MAY BE DUE TO ANY OF A VARIETY OF FACTORS. THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY ARE AS FOLLOWS: APPROXIMATELY 51,000 CHILDREN WERE LIVING IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN ON JUNE 30, 1966, AN INCREASE OF 16 PERCENT OVER 1964. THE INCREASE WAS DUE LARGELY TO THE OPENING OF NEW TRAINING SCHOOLS, FORESTRY CAMPS, AND RECEPTION CENTERS AND REPORTING BY SEVERAL SMALL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FIRST TIME. THE RATE WAS 195 CHILDREN PER 100,000 OF THE TOTAL CHILD POPULATION (AGED 10 THROUGH 17), AN INCREASE FROM 172 PER 100,000 IN 1964. THIS RATE VARIES FROM 121 TO 341 IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. THE VARIATION DOES NOT PROVE WIDE GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENCES IN DELINQUENCY, FOR TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT THE RATES REFLECT DIFFERENCES AMONG THE STATES IN THEIR COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND SERVICES FOR CHILDREN.

15424 L1
 AUTHORS: INDIANA. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION. DIVISION OF PAROLE.
 TITLE: INDIANA PAROLE 1968.
 SOURCEID: INDIANAPOLIS, DIVISION OF PAROLE, 1968. 21 P.

THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INDIANA DIVISION OF PAROLE IS TO PROVIDE SUPERVISION TO ALL PERSONS PAROLED FROM THE SIX CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE OF INDIANA. THIS ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTS INFORMATION ON TOTAL CASELOADS, THE INTERSTATE COMPACT, COST OF SUPERVISION, PAROLE VIOLATIONS, DISCHARGES, NEW PROGRAMS AND SPECIAL INNOVATIONS, TRANSPORTATION OF PAROLE VIOLATORS, JAIL INSPECTION, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING.

15425 L1
 AUTHORS: FERENCZ, BENJAMIN B.
 TITLE: WAR CRIMES LAW AND THE VIETNAM WAR.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 17(3):403-423, 1968.

THE NURNBERG TRIALS REAFFIRMED AND STRENGTHENED WELL ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLES OF LAW. FOLLOWING THE NURNBERG TRIBUNALS THERE SHOULD HAVE BEEN NO DOUBT THAT THOSE WHO VIOLATE LONG ESTABLISHED CUSTOMS OF WAR MAY BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT UNDER LAW. THE FACT THAT AN ACT WAS DONE BY ORDER OF THE STATE OR A SUPERIOR OFFICER WILL OFFER NO DEFENSE, IF THE DOER KNEW OR SHOULD HAVE KNOWN THAT THE ACT, WAS IN FACT, UNLAWFUL. IN THE VIETNAM CONFLICT, EACH SIDE HAS PUBLICLY CHARGED THE OTHER WITH WAR CRIMES AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY. IT DOES NOT APPEAR LIKELY, HOWEVER, FROM ANY OF THE PUBLISHED REPORTS, THAT THE CRUELITIES COMMITTED IN VIETNAM ARE SUFFICIENTLY SIMILAR TO THE ACTS OF THE NAZIS TO JUSTIFY A FINDING ON THE BASIS OF THE NURNBERG PRECEDENT THAT CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY HAVE BEEN COMMITTED. FURTHER, IT HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED BEYOND DOUBT THAT THE HOSTILITIES IN VIETNAM CONSTITUTE A CRIME AGAINST PEACE UNDER EXISTING INTERNATIONAL LAW. IF, IN FACT, THE WAR IS LAWFUL, NO ONE CAN VALIDLY REFUSE TO PARTICIPATE ON THE GROUNDS THAT HE WOULD THEREBY BE COMMITTING A CRIME. (94 REFERENCES)

15426 L1
 AUTHORS: GILMAN, MERRITT; GORLICH, ELIZABETH.
 TITLE: GROUP COUNSELING WITH DELINQUENT YOUTH. (CHILDREN'S BUREAU PUBLICATION NO. 459).
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S. DEPT. OF H.E.W., 1968. 38 P. APP. 30 CENTS.

GROUP COUNSELING IS RECOGNIZED BY MANY WORKERS IN THE FIELD OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AS AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF REACHING PROBLEM YOUTHS. GROUP DISCUSSION OF SELECTED TOPICS WITH THE GUIDANCE OF A

GROUP WORKER SEEMS TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN MODIFYING BEHAVIOR PATTERNS OF SOME DELINQUENT YOUTHS. GROUP COMPOSITION IS ONE FACTOR WHICH DETERMINES THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF THE EXPERIENCE. COUNSELING MAY BE MOST SUCCESSFUL WHEN IT INCLUDES EIGHT TO TEN YOUTHS OF ABOUT THE SAME LEVEL OF MATURITY. THE GROUP LEADER SHOULD GUIDE THE DISCUSSIONS, WHENEVER NECESSARY; CLARIFY THE GROUP'S UNDERSTANDING OF ISSUES AND BEHAVIOR; AND ASSUME THE ROLE OF AUTHORITY. THE LEADER IS NOT THE FOCAL POINT OF THE GROUP BUT SHOULD PROVIDE CONTINUITY. SJB-PROFESSIONALS, SUCH AS VOLUNTEER WORKERS AND STUDENTS, MAY BE USED AS GROUP LEADERS IF THEY ARE TRAINED. THE SUPERVISOR OF A GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAM MUST INSURE THAT PROGRAMS FUNCTION WITHIN THE BASIC PHILOSOPHY AND GOALS OF THE AGENCY INVOLVED. SINCE THE PROGRAM CANNOT EXIST WITHOUT ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, NOR SUCCEED WITHOUT STAFF ACCEPTANCE, CAREFUL PLANNING IS NECESSARY BEFORE ITS ESTABLISHMENT. (26 REFERENCES)

15427 L1
AUTHORS: DAVIDSON, DUNCAN; DAVIDSON, JOHN P.
TITLE: COMPUTERIZED COURT CALENDARING.
SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 54(11):1097-1101, 1968.

USING THE SIX-COUNTY SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA AS AN EXAMPLE, THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES A COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM THAT COULD BE USED TO CALENDAR CASES IN AS MANY AS 50 COURTS IN WHICH ATTORNEYS IN AN AREA MIGHT HAVE CASES. THE SYSTEM PROPOSED WOULD CENTRALIZE CALENDARING IN THE MANY COURTS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE METROPOLITAN AREA, THUS PROVIDING A SWIFT AND EFFICIENT SYSTEM TO AVOID CONFLICTS. (6 REFERENCES)

15428 L1
AUTHORS: KENNEDY, PADRAIC M.
TITLE: VISTA VOLUNTEERS BRING ABOUT SUCCESSFUL BAIL REFORM PROJECT IN BALTIMORE.
SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 54(11):1093-1096, 1968.

VISTA VOLUNTEERS HAVE CONDUCTED SUCCESSFUL BAIL REFORM PROJECTS IN SEVERAL CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES. THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE BALTIMORE PROJECT WHICH NOW HAS BECOME A FUNCTION OF THE SUPREME BENCH OF BALTIMORE CITY.

15429 L1
AUTHORS: MCMORRIS, S. CARTER.
TITLE: CAN WE PUNISH FOR THE ACTS OF ADDICTION?
SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 54(11):1081-1085, 1968.

ROBINSON V. CALIFORNIA HELD IN 1962 THAT THE STATUS OF BEING A NARCOTICS ADDICT COULD NOT BE PUNISHED THROUGH THE PROCESSES OF THE CRIMINAL LAW: A LOGICAL EXTENSION OF THAT POSITION, IS ARGUED: THAT UNDER CRIMINAL LAW TREATMENT OF ACTS, RESULTING FROM ADDICTION, SUCH AS POSSESSION AND SALE OF NARCOTICS AND EVEN CRIMES COMPELLED BY THE ADDICTION, IS ALSO UNCONSTITUTIONAL AS CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT. THE COURTS APPEAR TO BE MOVING IN THIS DIRECTION. (15 REFERENCES)

15430 L1
AUTHORS: DAYTON, ROBERT D.
TITLE: THE CONFESSIONS OF JUVENILES.
SOURCE: WILLAMETTE LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 51(1):66-81, 1968.

THE APPLICATION OF THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION IN GAULT TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS WAS A MAJOR STEP IN SECURING DUE PROCESS AND EQUAL PROTECTION FOR JUVENILES. THE QUESTIONING OF JUVENILES FOR THE PURPOSE OF GAINING A CONFESSION IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE SELF-INCRIMINATION PROBLEM, AND IT SEEMS INEVITABLE THAT THE PRIVILEGE WILL BE HELD TO APPLY TO THE

PRE-JUDICIAL STAGE. THE REASONING OF THE GAULT CASE WAS BROAD ENOUGH TO APPLY THE PRIVILEGE TO THE PRE-JUDICIAL STAGE, BUT IF THE JUVENILE COURTS INTERPRET GAULT NARROWLY, THEN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT WILL PROBABLY BE FORCED TO DECIDE THE ISSUE IN THE FUTURE. (77 REFERENCES)

15431 L1
AUTHORS: DITTMAN, DERRYCK H.
TITLE: CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY STATUTES - AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION?
SOURCE: WILLAMETTE LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 5(1):104-120, 1968.

THE APPLICATION OF CRIMINAL STATUTES ON CONTRIBUTING TO THE DELINQUENCY OF A MINOR IS BEYOND CRITICISM. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SUCH STATUTES, HOWEVER, IN ACCOMPLISHING THAT PURPOSE IS QUESTIONABLE. MUCH OF THE CONDUCT NOW BEING PROSECUTED UNDER CONTRIBUTING STATUTES IS TO BE ABHORRED AS REPUGNANT TO EVEN CONTEMPORARY STANDARDS OF MORALITY AND DECENCY. THE POSSIBILITY OF ABUSE IN THE APPLICATION OF SO BROAD A SANCTION IS OBVIOUS. CERTAIN CHILD PROTECTION STATUTES ARE NECESSARY, BUT THE PURPOSE TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM UNFORTUNATE AND OFTEN DETRIMENTAL EXPERIENCES WITH ADULTS SHOULD BE DISTINGUISHED AND DIVORCED FROM THE TENUOUS AND VAGUE RELATIONSHIP THAT THESE EXPERIENCES MAY HAVE TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND ITS CAUSES. THE CRIMINALITY, IF ANY, SHOULD BE FOUND IN PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED PARTICULAR CONDUCT ITSELF WHICH IS COMMITTED ON OR IN THE PRESENCE OF CHILDREN. CRIMINALITY SHOULD NOT BE FOUND IN THE EFFECT WHICH UNDESCRIBED CONDUCT MIGHT BE FOUND TO HAVE WHEN SPECULATIVELY VIEWED IN RETROSPECT. (105 REFERENCES)

15432 L1
AUTHORS: PALMIER, JOSEPH P.
TITLE: JUVENILE COURT INTAKE: FORM AND FUNCTION.
SOURCE: WILLAMETTE LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 5(1):121-130, 1968.

THE INTAKE PROCESS IS A MULTI-FACETED CREATURE OF THE JUVENILE COURT. PROCEDURALLY IT IS FAR FROM UNIFORM. WITHIN EACH JURISDICTION THE PROCESS MAY VARY DEPENDING UPON THE PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE. THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF THE JUVENILE COURT IS TO LOOK TO THE WELFARE OF THE CHILD. THE INTAKE PROCESS, AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF JUVENILE COURT, SHOULD BE FLEXIBLE, FOR IT IS THIS VERY FLEXIBILITY THAT PERMITS DESERVING CASES TO BE TERMINATED WITHOUT THE STIGMA OF FORMAL COURT ACTION. (26 REFERENCES)

15433 L1
AUTHORS: STOLZ, PREBLE.
TITLE: INSURANCE FOR LEGAL SERVICES: A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF FEASIBILITY.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 35(3):417-476, 1968.

A LEGAL INSURANCE SCHEME, COMPARABLE TO COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE, WOULD BE A POSSIBLE WAY OF FINANCING LEGAL SERVICE FOR INDIVIDUALS OF MODEST MEANS. A PLAN CAN BE CONSTRUCTED THAT WOULD NOT BE TOO COSTLY TO BE SOLD. FOR THE MOST PART THE SERVICES THAT WOULD BE PURCHASED THROUGH INSURANCE ARE LOW COST, PREVENTIVE LAW SERVICES THAT THE PUBLIC IS NOT NOW BUYING. THE PRIMARY VALUE OF LEGAL INSURANCE WOULD BE AS A WAY OF ENCOURAGING PEOPLE TO USE MORE LEGAL SERVICES. FOR SELECTED GROUPS, LEGAL INSURANCE WOULD BE MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN GROUP LEGAL SERVICES, BUT, IN GENERAL, LEGAL INSURANCE CANNOT ACHIEVE THE ECONOMIES OF SCALE POSSIBLE THROUGH GROUP LEGAL SERVICES. LEGAL INSURANCE, ACCORDINGLY, IS FAR FROM A COMPLETE ANSWER TO THOSE CONCERNED ABOUT THE ECONOMIC THREAT OF GROUP LEGAL SERVICES, NOR IS IT LIKELY TO REVOLUTIONIZE THE ECONOMICS OF LAW PRACTICE. (154 REFERENCES)

15434 L1
 AUTHORS: ROSENBERG, A. M.
 TITLE: THE UNWILLING PATIENT. (DENIS CARROLL MEMORIAL LECTURE).
 SOURCEID: LONDON, INST. FOR THE STUDY AND TREATM. OF DELINQ., 1966.
 20 P. 30 CENTS

AS THE MAJORITY OF PRISONERS ARE EVENTUALLY RELEASED FROM PRISON, THEY MUST BE PREPARED FOR CONTACT WITH SOCIETY. MENTALLY DISTURBED CRIMINALS ARE TREATED AT THE VAN DER HOEVEN CLINIC IN UTRECHT, HOLLAND, IN SUCH A WAY AS TO BRING ABOUT A RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE PATIENT AND SOCIETY, IN ORDER THAT THE PATIENT MAY ONCE MORE FEEL HIMSELF SOMEWHAT REACCEPTED INTO SOCIETY. THE CLINIC TREATS ABOUT 90 PATIENTS WHO HAVE SERIOUS CRIMINAL RECORDS AND ARE OVER THE AGE OF 19. A REHABILITATION PROGRAM OF EACH PATIENT IS FOCUSED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIS REMAINING SOCIAL POTENTIALITIES. THERE IS AN ATTEMPT TO INVOLVE ANY RELATIONS THE PATIENT MAY HAVE IN THE TREATMENT PROGRAM FROM THE BEGINNING. FAMILIES WHO WILL ACCEPT A PATIENT AS A FAMILY MEMBER ARE FOUND FOR PATIENTS WITHOUT FAMILIES. PATIENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO FIND WORK IN THE VICINITY OF THE CLINIC AND TO JOIN COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS. (6 REFERENCES)

15435 L1
 AUTHORS: COUNCIL OF EUROPE.
 TITLE: FIFTH EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES. (STRASBOURG, 21-23 NOVEMBER 1967).
 SOURCEID: STRASBOURG, COUNCIL OF EUROPE, 1968. VOL 2. 219 P.

THE FIFTH EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES, RECEIVED AND DISCUSSED THREE PAPERS CONCERNING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TYPES OF OFFENDER AND TYPES OF TREATMENT. THE CONFERENCE CONSIDERED DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION OF TYPOLOGIES BY EXAMINING THE NATURE, PURPOSE, AND VALIDITY OF TYPOLOGIES IN THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. THE CONFERENCE CONCLUDED THAT: (1) THE PURPOSE OF TYPOLOGIES IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS IS TO GROUP OFFENDERS ACCORDING TO THOSE FORMS OF TREATMENT TO WHICH THEY ARE MOST LIKELY TO RESPOND; (2) A TYPOLOGY OF OFFENDERS WHICH IS APPROPRIATE TO THIS PURPOSE WILL NOT NECESSARILY CORRESPOND TO CLASSIFICATIONS INTENDED TO MEET OTHER NEEDS AND THEREFORE MUST BE SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED; (3) CRIMINALS, AS A POPULATION, EXHIBIT WIDE VARIATIONS IN THEIR CHARACTERISTICS, EACH OF WHICH MAY BE RELEVANT IN THEIR RESPONSE TO TREATMENT. IT FOLLOWS THAT OFFENDERS CANNOT BE GROUPED INTO DISCRETE TYPES, DISTINGUISHED BY QUALITATIVE DIFFERENCES. A VIABLE CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS MUST BE ACHIEVED THROUGH SOME FORM OF MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS, DIVIDING THE RELEVANT VARIABLES INTO CLASSES, AND COMBINING CLASSES TO FORM CATEGORIES; (4) A CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS FOR CORRECTIONAL PURPOSES IS VALID ONLY IN RELATION TO A PARTICULAR RANGE OF ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS; (5) ATTEMPTS TO DEMONSTRATE THE DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS TREATMENTS FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF OFFENDERS HAVE ACHIEVED LIMITED SUCCESS BECAUSE INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION HAS BEEN AVAILABLE ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF THE TREATMENT EMPLOYED, AND THERE HAS BEEN TOO LITTLE CONTROLLED EXPERIMENT IN THE ALLOCATION OF OFFENDERS TO ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS; (6) SUCH STUDIES ARE, HOWEVER, OF GREAT POTENTIAL VALUE, IN THE EVALUATION OF EXISTING TREATMENTS OR EXPERIMENTAL MODIFICATIONS OF CORRECTIONAL REGIMES, IN THE ATTAINMENT OF GREATER EFFICIENCY IN SENTENCING, AND AS A MAJOR SOURCE OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION CONCERNING THE NATURE OF CRIMINALITY AND THE PROCESSES BY WHICH IT MAY BE MODIFIED. (91 REFERENCES)

15436 L1
 AUTHORS: BLACK, ALGERNON D.
 TITLE: THE PEOPLE AND THE POLICE.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, MCGRAW HILL, 1968. 246 P. \$6.95.

THIS BOOK GROWS OUT OF THE AUTHOR'S EXPERIENCE AS CHAIRMAN OF THE CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD OF THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT. IT VOICES THOSE GRIEVANCES WHICH MOST CITIZENS IN THE COMPLEX URBAN CENTER HARBOR AGAINST THE POLICE; AT THE SAME TIME IT MAKES CLEAR THE UNENDING PHYSICAL HAZARDS AND FRUSTRATIONS WHICH THE JOB OF POLICEMAN ENTAILS. THERE MAY STILL BE TIME FOR THE PEOPLE AND POLICE TO COME TO UNDERSTAND ONE ANOTHER'S NEEDS, PROBLEMS, AND

POINTS OF VIEW. EXPLORED ARE THE DIVERSE REACTIONS OF THE PROPERTIED MIDDLE CLASS AND THE URBAN GHETTO-DWELLERS TO THE USE OF POLICE POWER; THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE STATION HOUSE TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD IT SERVES; TRADITIONAL AMERICAN AMBIVALENCE TO THE POLICEMAN'S ROLE IN SOCIETY; THE IMMENSE DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED IN DETERMINING ACTUAL POLICE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVELY; THE ECONOMIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND HISTORICAL REASONS BEHIND CIVIL DISTURBANCES; AND THE ISSUES IN THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE NEW YORK CITY CIVILIAN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD, INCLUDING ITS AIMS, METHODS, ITS STRENGTHS, AND SHORTCOMINGS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT COMPLAINT REVIEW AGENCIES CONSTITUTE A DEVELOPMENT WHICH IS NECESSARY, DESIRABLE, AND INEVITABLE IN A JUST AND DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

15438 L1
AUTHORS: BROWNE, ELIZABETH W.; FORT, WILLIAM S.
TITLE: IN RE GAULT - ITS IMPACT IN OREGON.
SOURCE: WILLAMETTE LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 5(1):1-27, 1968.

IN 1960 THE NEW OREGON CODE FOR JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS BECAME EFFECTIVE. IT WAS, AT THE TIME, THE MOST PROGRESSIVE JUVENILE CODE IN THE UNITED STATES. THE IMPACT OF THE GAULT DECISION ON OREGON LAW IS CONSIDERED IN THE FOLLOWING SIX AREAS: (1) NOTICE OF CHARGES; (2) RIGHT TO COUNSEL; (3) RIGHT TO CONFRONTATION AND CROSS-EXAMINATION; (4) PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION; (5) RIGHT TO A TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS; AND (6) RIGHT TO APPELLATE REVIEW. RETROACTIVITY, WAIVER, DISPOSITION, AND THE IMPACT OF GAULT ON MENTAL COMMITMENT PROCEEDINGS AND DETENTION, ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. (122 REFERENCES)

15439 L1
AUTHORS: SCHLEGEL, JENA V.
TITLE: THE ROLE OF COUNSEL IN THE JUVENILE PROCEDURE.
SOURCE: WILLAMETTE LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 5(1):28-49, 1968.

ATTORNEYS HAVE A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO MAKE TO THE JUVENILE COURT AND TO THOSE PERSONS APPEARING BEFORE THE JUVENILE COURT. AT THE STAGE OF PRELIMINARY HEARING, THE LAWYER CAN AND SHOULD BE PRESENT TO SAFEGUARD HIS CLIENT'S LEGAL RIGHTS. WHILE GAULT DOES NOT CLEARLY EXPRESS THAT AN ATTORNEY IS NECESSARY PRIOR TO THE ADJUDICATORY HEARING, THERE IS EVERY INDICATION SUCH A DEDUCTION MAY BE MADE FROM THE OPINION. CERTAIN RIGHTS OF THE CHILD AND HIS PARENTS CAN BE LOST WITHOUT THE SAFEGUARD OF LEGAL COUNSEL AT AN EARLY STAGE. THE LAWYER'S PRIMARY ROLE IN A DELINQUENCY CASE RELATES TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT. THE RIGHT OF THE COURT TO BECOME INVOLVED SHOULD BE CLEARLY ESTABLISHED BEFORE ANY CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO SOCIAL INVESTIGATION OR DISPOSITION. IN THE ADJUDICATIVE PHASE OF A DELINQUENCY HEARING THE ATTORNEY CAN SERVE TO PREVENT IMPROPER EVIDENCE. ANOTHER IMPORTANT FUNCTION PERFORMED BY THE ATTORNEY, IS THE INTERPRETATION OF THE COURT'S DECISION REGARDING DISPOSITION AND THE EXPLANATION TO THE FAMILY OF THE CHILD AND TO THE CHILD. (55 REFERENCES)

15440 L1
AUTHORS: KNUDTEN, RICHARD D.
DESIG: EDITOR
TITLE: CRIMINOLOGICAL CONTROVERSIES.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, APPLETON-CENTURY-CROFTS, 1968. 396 P.

CRIMINOLOGICAL CONTROVERSIES FOCUSES ON 12 ISSUES OF MAJOR CONCERN TO THE PUBLIC. USING A HEGELIAN FRAMEWORK OF THESIS, ANTITHESIS, AND SYNTHESIS, EACH CHAPTER PROBES THE ISSUE, ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON, AND THE PROBABLE DIRECTION OF RESOLUTION. "CRIME AND THE PUBLIC" FOCUSES UPON THE EXTENT OF CRIME, THE QUESTION OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND LEGITIMATE PROTEST, THE NATURE OF THE ABORTION PROBLEM, AND THE CONFUSION SURROUNDING THE DISSEMINATION OF PORNOGRAPHIC MATERIALS. "THE PROCESS OF ENFORCEMENT" INTERPRETS THE PROBLEM OF POLICE IMAGE, THE CONCERN FOR WIRETAPPING AND DUE PROCESS,

THE ABUSES OF PRETRIAL AND TRIAL PUBLICITY, AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL REQUISITES OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL. "THE SETTING OF JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS", PROBES THE VALUE OF THE GRAND JURY, THE PROBLEMS OF THE JUVENILE COURT, THE EMERGING PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CRIMINAL VICTIM, AND THE CONCERN FOR SEX IN A PRISON SETTING. THE EPILOGUE PROVIDES A FINAL OVERVIEW OF THE CRIMINAL SITUATION. THE PROBLEM OF BALANCING THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE RIGHTS OF THE GROUP REMAINS SUBTLY SUBMERGED IN EACH OF THESE BASIC CONTROVERSIES. THE VEHEMENT DISAGREEMENTS AMONG SO MANY RECOGNIZED AUTHORITIES ON THESE ISSUES ILLUSTRATE THE EXTREME COMPLEXITY OF THE MODERN PROBLEM. THERE ARE NO EASY SOLUTIONS, AND ONE MAY QUESTION WHETHER THERE ARE SOLUTIONS AT ALL. BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.)

15441 L1
 AUTHORS: FRANCE. DIRECTION DE L'ADMINISTRATION PENITENTIAIRE.
 TITLE: RAPPORT GENERAL SUR L'EXERCICE, 1967.
 RTITLE: ANNUAL REPORT, 1967.
 SOURCEID: PARIS, CONSEIL SUPERIEUR DE L'ADMINISTRATION
 PENITENTIAIRE, 1968. 262 P.

THIS REVIEW OF CORRECTIONS IN FRANCE FOR THE YEAR 1967 DESCRIBES THE ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION OF CORRECTIONS AND METHODS OF TREATMENT UTILIZED. RESEARCH STUDIES ARE DISCUSSED, AND STATISTICS GIVEN ON INMATES, PAROLE AND PROBATION, PRISON WORK, CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION AND OPERATIONAL COSTS.

15442 L1
 AUTHORS: STURUP, GEORG K.
 TITLE: TREATING THE "UNTREATABLE": CHRONIC CRIMINALS AT
 HERSTEDVETER.
 SOURCEID: BALTIMORE, JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS, 1968. 266 P. \$10.00.

AT THE HERSTEDVETER DETENTION CENTRE IN DENMARK, A SOCIETY HAS BEEN CREATED WHICH ALLOWS THE INMATE TO REVISE HIS ATTITUDES TOWARD AUTHORITY. TREATMENT IS BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT THE CHRONIC CRIMINAL IS HIS OWN MOST IMPORTANT THERAPIST AND THAT THE PRIMARY FUNCTION OF THE AUTHORITIES IS TO HELP HIM EFFECT HIS REHABILITATION, NOT MERELY TO PUNISH HIM. THE APPROACH DEVELOPED AT HERSTEDVETER IS ROOTED IN SOCIO-PSYCHIATRY AND IN THE BASIC HUMANITARIAN OBLIGATION TO GIVE THE INMATES A PSYCHOLOGICAL CLIMATE IN WHICH LIFE IS REARABLE AND CONSTRUCTIVE. THIS VOLUME DETAILS THE RATIONALE FOR THE CONCEPT OF USING THERAPY INSTEAD OF PUNISHMENT IN SOCIETY'S APPROACH TO THE CHRONIC CRIMINAL. THE AUTHOR STRESSES THAT HUMANE TREATMENT IS POSSIBLE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF SECURITY AND THAT IT HAS, IN HIS EXPERIENCE, SHORTENED AVERAGE DETENTION TIME. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE BOOK IS A DISCUSSION OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT AT HERSTEDVETER. SECTION TWO PRESENTS A MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ACTUAL PROCEDURES AND METHODOLOGY, ILLUSTRATED BY CASE HISTORIES AND INTERVIEWS. THE THIRD SECTION CONTAINS A DISCUSSION OF THE PRISON AS IT IS EXPERIENCED BY STAFF MEMBERS, INMATES, AND THE AUTHOR HIMSELF. SECTION FOUR ILLUSTRATES, THROUGH CASE HISTORIES, SOME OF THE RESULTS OF HIS THERAPEUTIC APPROACH.

15443 L1
 AUTHORS: IDAHO. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH. YOUTH REHABILITATION
 DIVISION.
 TITLE: THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD, JULY 1, 1967
 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1968.
 SOURCEID: BOISE, IDAHO, YOUTH REHABILITATION DIVISION, 1968. 31 P.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTS STATE-WIDE STATISTICAL DATA ON THE NUMBER OF JUVENILES COMMITTED TO THE IDAHO YOUTH REHABILITATION COMMISSION; THE NUMBER OF CASES HANDLED; THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENDERS; SCHOOL GRADES OF OFFENDERS; FAMILY STATUS; RELIGION; DISPOSITION OF CASES; RECIDIVISM RATE; NUMBER OF CHILDREN RELEASED FROM THE YOUTH TRAINING CENTER; DISCHARGES FROM THE YOUTH REHABILITATION DIVISION; AND ON CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE PROBATE COURTS.

15444 L1
 AUTHORS: BAULCH, LAWRENCE.
 TITLE: RETURN TO THE WORLD.
 SOURCEID: VALLEY FORGE, PENN., JUDSON, 1968. 223 P. \$4.95.

A PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF A CONVICT'S EXPERIENCES; THE FACTORS WHICH LED HIM TO A LIFE OF CRIME, HIS ORDEALS IN PRISONS, AND HIS SUCCESSFUL REHABILITATION, ARE RELATED. LAWRENCE BAULCH, WHOSE STORY THIS IS, BECAME AN ORDAINED MINISTER AFTER LEAVING PRISON FOR THE THIRD TIME, AND NOW DIRECTS THE YOKEFELLOW PRISON MINISTRY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

15445 L1
 AUTHORS: SZABO, DENIS.
 DESIG: ED.
 TITLE: /CRIMINOLOGIE EN ACTION; BILAN DE LA CRIMINOLOGIE CONTEMPORAIRE DANS SES GRANDS DOMAINES D'APPLICATION./ (MONTREAL, AUGUST 19 - SEPTEMBER 2, 1967).
 TRTITLE: CRIMINOLOGY IN ACTION; INVENTORY OF CONTEMPORARY CRIMINOLOGY: ITS PRINCIPAL FIELDS OF APPLICATION.
 SOURCEID: MONTREAL, UNIV. OF MONTREAL PRESS, 1968. 464 P. \$7.25

THE INTERNATIONAL COURSE IN CRIMINOLOGY BROUGHT ABOUT A MEETING BETWEEN PRACTITIONERS AND ACADEMIC CRIMINOLOGISTS; LAWYERS AND SOCIAL SCIENTISTS; EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN CRIMINOLOGISTS, AS WELL AS CRIMINOLOGISTS FROM INDUSTRIAL AS OPPOSED TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. THE OPENING MEETING STRESSED THE NECESSITY OF REFORMING PENAL LAWS, THE POLICE, JUDICIAL AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS, BY ADAPTING THESE INSTITUTIONS TO THE EVERCHANGING SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURES OF OUR ERA. THE MAIN LECTURES CONCENTRATED ON THREE THEMES: CRIMINAL PERSONALITY, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, AND PREVENTION OF CRIME. THE CRIMINAL PERSONALITY WAS EXAMINED IN ITS BIO-PSYCHIATRIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS. THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IN MODERN SOCIETIES, THE SITUATION OF THE ACCUSED BEFORE PENAL JURISDICTIONS AND THE STATE OF PRESENT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS WERE PRESENTED AND, FINALLY, WITH REGARD TO PREVENTION OF CRIME, SOCIAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES, THE PROBLEM OF RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGY AND RELIABLE STATISTICS WERE EXTENSIVELY EXAMINED.

15446 L1
 AUTHORS: BAHR, HOWARD M.
 TITLE: HOMELESSNESS AND DISAFFILIATION.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, BUREAU OF APPLIED RESEARCH, 1968. 369 P.

A COMPARISON WAS MADE REGARDING THE AFFILIATION PATTERNS OF RESIDENTS IN THREE DISTINCT COMMUNITIES: A SKID ROW (THE BOWERY DISTRICT IN NEW YORK CITY); A CUSTODIAL INSTITUTION (CAMP LA GUARDIA, OPERATED BY THE CITY WELFARE DEPARTMENT); AND A LOW-INCOME RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD (PARK SLOPE IN BROOKLYN). IT WAS FOUND THAT SKID-ROW MEN ARE AS WELL-EDUCATED AS OTHER LOWER-CLASS MEN; HENCE THEIR RETREAT IS NOT ATTRIBUTABLE TO INSUFFICIENT SCHOOLING. DRINKING WAS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR TO THEIR RETREAT, BUT THE DISAFFILIATION OF SKID-ROW MEN IS NOT DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THEIR DRINKING, BECAUSE THE HEAVIEST DRINKERS ARE MORE AFFILIATED THAN THE LIGHT DRINKERS AND ABSTAINERS. INSTITUTIONAL LIVING AND SOLITARY LIVING ARE MUCH MORE COMMON AMONG SKID-ROW MEN THAN AMONG THE CONTROL RESPONDENTS. ECONOMIC MARGINALITY AND THE FOLLOWING FACTORS WERE MORE COMMON AMONG SKID-ROW MEN THAN IN THE CONTROL GROUP: POOR WORK HISTORY, HEAVY DRINKING, POOR MARITAL HISTORY, LOW STANDARD OF LIVING, DEPENDENCY, WONDERLUST, RECKLESS YOUTH, POOR HEALTH, AND REPEATED ARRESTS FOR DRINKING AND MORE SERIOUS CRIMES. ALTHOUGH IT WAS FOUND THAT SKID-ROW MEN DO MAINTAIN SOME AFFILIATIONS, THEY HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO BE LESS AFFILIATED THAN THE PARK SLOPE MEN, AND THESE DIFFERENCES IN EXTENT OF AFFILIATION EXTEND BACK OVER MUCH OF THEIR LIFE HISTORY. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE SKID-ROW MAN IS AT THE TERMINAL STAGE OF A DISAFFILIATIVE CAREER. THE SKID-ROW WAY OF LIFE DOES NOT BEGIN ON THE BOWERY, AND THE PATTERNS CANNOT BE CHANGED BY

SIMPLY REMOVING THE SKID-ROW MAN FROM ONE URBAN NEIGHBORHOOD TO ANOTHER. PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO AID THE HOMELESS SHOULD FOCUS ON THE PARTIALLY DISAFFILIATED WHO HAVE NOT YET TAKEN UP RESIDENCE ON SKID-ROW. AN APPENDIX OF STATISTICAL MATERIAL IS INCLUDED.

15447 L1
AUTHORS: MOLINARI, JOHN B.
TITLE: BAIL PENDING APPEAL IN CALIFORNIA.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 11(2):217-224, 1968.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE STRONG INDICATION BY THE U.S. SUPREME COURT THAT THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF BAIL ON APPEAL IS PRACTICAL ASSURANCE THAT THE DEFENDANT WILL ATTEND UPON THE COURT WHEN HIS PRESENCE IS REQUIRED; A LARGE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS PRESENTED TO THE APPELLATE COURTS ARE BEING DENIED. A REVIEW OF THE RECORDS IN THE APPELLATE COURTS DISCLOSES THAT, WHILE MANY APPLICATIONS ARE DENIED ON THE BASIS THAT NO ABUSE OF DISCRETION ON THE PART OF THE LOWER COURT HAS BEEN SHOWN, A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER ARE DENIED ON THE BASIS THAT AN INADEQUATE SHOWING, OR NO SHOWING AT ALL, WAS MADE IN THE LOWER COURT THAT THE DEFENDANT WILL ATTEND THE COURT PENDING THE APPEAL. SUMMARIZING THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE APPLICABLE LAW, IT APPEARS THAT A JUDGE OR COURT SHOULD EXERCISE ITS DISCRETION IN FAVOR OF ADMITTING A DEFENDANT TO BAIL PENDING APPEAL, UNLESS THE PROSECUTION PRODUCES FACTS APPEALING TO THE COURT'S DISCRETION WHICH INDICATE THAT THE DEFENDANT'S RELEASE FROM CUSTODY PENDING APPEAL WILL PRESENT A DANGER TO SOCIETY OR THE COMMUNITY, OR WHICH CONSTITUTE A STRONG COUNTERVAILING FACTOR COMPELLING ENOUGH TO REQUIRE THAT HE REMAIN IN CUSTODY. IN THIS POSTURE THE LAW IN CALIFORNIA APPEARS TO RECONCILE THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICY WHICH RECOGNIZES THE NATURAL RELUCTANCE TO COMPEL A DEFENDANT TO UNDERGO PUNISHMENT UNTIL HE HAS BEEN FINALLY ADJUDGED GUILTY BY THE COURT OF LAST RESORT, AND THAT WHICH RECOGNIZES THAT SOCIETY IS ENTITLED TO PROTECTION FROM CONVICTED CRIMINALS. (43 REFERENCES) (AUTHOR ABSTRACT, ED.)

15448 L1
AUTHORS: GALLATI, ROBERT R. J.
TITLE: CRIMINAL JUSTICE: COMPUTERS, RELATED TECHNOLOGY AND THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD.
SOURCE: POLICE.
SOURCEID: 13(1):17-27, 1968.

THIS ARTICLE REVIEWS CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE APPLICATION OF ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND DISCUSSES THE IMPACT OF THE NEW TECHNIQUES ON HUMAN BEHAVIOR IN SOCIETY. (34 REFERENCES).

15449 L1
AUTHORS: ADELSON, LESTER; HUNTINGTON, ROBERT W.; REAY, DONALD T.
TITLE: "A PRISONER IS DEAD": A SURVEY OF 91 SUDDEN AND UNEXPECTED DEATHS WHICH OCCURED WHILE THE DECEDENT WAS IN EITHER POLICE CUSTODY OR PENAL DETENTION.
SOURCE: POLICE.
SOURCEID: 13(1):49-58, 1968.

AN ANALYSIS WAS MADE OF 91 SUDDEN AND UNEXPECTED DEATHS WHICH OCCURED WHILE THE DECEDENT WAS EITHER IN POLICE CUSTODY OR WAS DETAINED IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, DURING THE 12-YEAR PERIOD 1956-1967. SEVENTY-ONE OF THE PRISONERS HAD BEEN ARRESTED FOR OFFENSES DIRECTLY RELATED TO ACUTE AND CHRONIC ALCOHOL ABUSE; 10 WERE CHARGED WITH A MISDEMEANOR; NINE WITH A FELONY AND ONE WAS A JUVENILE OF 15 HELD IN DETENTION FOR AUTO THEFT. THIRTY-EIGHT DEATHS WERE DUE TO NATURAL CAUSES; 20 DUE TO ACUTE ALCOHOLISM; 20 WERE SUICIDES; EIGHT WERE ACCIDENTS OF ALCOHOLICS; AND TWO WERE DUE TO VIOLENCE OF UNDETERMINED ORIGIN. THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE MEN WHO DIED WERE ALCOHOLICS WHO FELL PREY TO ONE OF SEVERAL PROCESSES CAUSED BY PREEXISTING DISEASES, INJURIES, OR COMPLICATIONS OF THEIR ALCOHOLIC CONDITION. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE TO INDICATE THAT WILLFUL MISCONDUCT OR NEGLIGENCE ON THE PART OF LAW

ENFORCEMENT OR CORRECTION PERSONNEL CAUSED ANY OF THE 91 DEATHS. (3 REFERENCES)

15450 L1
AUTHORS: VEDDER, CLYDE B.; KELLER, OLIVER J.
TITLE: THE ELDERLY OFFENDER, PROBATION AND PAROLE.
SOURCE: POLICE.
SOURCEID: 13(1):14-16, 1968.

THIS PAPER PRESENTS A REVIEW OF WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT THE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OF OLDER ADULTS AND THEIR ADJUSTMENT ON PROBATION AND PAROLE. THE TYPES OF CRIME COMMITTED BY OLDER PERSONS, 50 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER, ARE APPROACHED FROM TWO VIEWPOINTS: FIRST, THE 1964 UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, AND, SECOND, RESEARCH FINDINGS OF CRIMINOLOGISTS. (24 REFERENCES)

15451 L1
AUTHORS: SPARKS, R. F.; HOOD, R. G.
DESIG: FDS.
TITLE: THE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT OF DISTURBED AND DELINQUENT BOYS. (PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE CROPWOOD ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE, CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 1968).
SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. 76 P. 15S.

THESE PAPERS CONSIDER THE TREATMENT AND TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS IN RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS. MAJOR EMPHASIS WAS PLACED: ON THE PLACE OF PSYCHIATRY IN THE TREATMENT OF APPROVED SCHOOL BOYS; ON THE TREATMENT NEEDS OF THOSE NOT REQUIRING PSYCHOTHERAPY; ON THE PROBLEM OF INMATE SUBCULTURES; ON MALADJUSTED AND DISRUPTIVE BOYS; AND ON THE LENGTH OF TIME NECESSARY FOR RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT. CONTENTS: THE NATURE OF THE APPROVED SCHOOL POPULATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT; THE PROBLEM OF DEALING WITH SERIOUSLY MALADJUSTED CHILDREN; PERSISTENT ABSCONDERERS AND SERIOUSLY DISRUPTIVE BOYS IN APPROVED SCHOOLS; THE EDUCATIONAL ROLE OF THE APPROVED SCHOOLS; THE LIMITS OF THERAPEUTIC METHODS IN APPROVED SCHOOLS; ORGANIZATIONAL AND GROUP FACTORS IN APPROVED SCHOOL TRAINING; AND THE APPROVED SCHOOL SYSTEM: A CRITIQUE.

15453 L1
AUTHORS: PERCIVAL, R.
TITLE: PERSISTENT ABSCONDERERS AND SERIOUSLY DISRUPTIVE BOYS IN APPROVED SCHOOLS.
SOURCE: THE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT OF DISTURBED AND DELINQUENT BOYS.
SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 34-42.

AS MEASURED IN TERMS OF BOYS MOVED FROM APPROVED SCHOOLS TO OTHER FORMS OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT OR MOVED FROM ONE APPROVED SCHOOL TO ANOTHER, PERSISTENT ABSCONDERERS AND DISRUPTIVE BOYS CONSTITUTE ABOUT 8 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE SCHOOLS. IN 1966 THE NUMBER OF BOYS WHO LEFT APPROVED SCHOOLS UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION WAS 5,228. ABOUT 450 BOYS LEFT AS A RESULT OF OTHER ACTION, MOST FOLLOWING OFFENSES COMMITTED AS ABSCONDERERS. BOYS, RE-COMMITTED FROM ONE SCHOOL TO ANOTHER, NUMBERED ABOUT 258. THE MAJORITY OF ABSCONDERERS AND DISRUPTIVE BOYS ARE DIFFICULT TO IDENTIFY AT COMMITMENT. PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS DO NOT AT PRESENT HELP IN THEIR IDENTIFICATION. SELECTION FOR APPROVED SCHOOLS IS MADE MORE DIFFICULT BY THE LACK OF PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES FOR ADOLESCENTS. IN 1964-1965 SPECIAL UNITS OF CLOSED TREATMENT WERE SET UP IN SOME INSTITUTIONS TO HANDLE BOYS WITH SEVERE EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS. CONSIDERATION IS BEING GIVEN TO THE POSSIBILITY OF SETTING UP COMBINED FACILITIES TO DEAL WITH THESE CHILDREN ON A LONG-TERM BASIS.

15454 L1
AUTHORS: MORRELL, D.H.
TITLE: THE EDUCATIONAL ROLE OF THE APPROVED SCHOOLS.
SOURCE: THE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT OF DISTURBED AND DELINQUENT BOYS.
SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 43-50.

THE PRESENT PATTERN OF APPROVED SCHOOL TRAINING DOES LITTLE TO RESTORE TO NORMAL THE DAMAGED CAPACITY FOR PERSONAL GROWTH OF THE CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS. SINCE ACHIEVEMENT OF THIS GOAL IS POSSIBLE ONLY THROUGH DIRECT PERSONAL COMMUNICATION, THESE SCHOOLS SHOULD OPERATE ON THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EXTENDED FAMILY, WITH A VERY SIMPLE SOCIAL STRUCTURE, COMPOSED OF SMALL GROUPS OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS LIVING AND WORKING TOGETHER, AND WITH THE ADULTS CAPABLE OF PLAYING A MULTIPLICITY OF ROLES. SOME RECOGNITION SHOULD ALSO BE GIVEN TO THE FACT THAT THESE BOYS AND GIRLS HAVE REJECTED AND BEEN REJECTED BY THE PROCESSES OF ORDINARY SCHOOLING. IN FACT, THE APPROVED SCHOOL IS A VERY COMPLEX HIERARCHICAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE WITH ADULTS PLAYING CLEARLY DEFINED ROLES. THE GROUPS TEND TO BE TOO LARGE FOR DIRECT PERSONAL COMMUNICATION. THE CURRICULUM CLOSELY RESEMBLES THAT WHICH THESE CHILDREN HAVE ALREADY REJECTED. A MEANS MUST BE FOUND TO REPLACE THE EXISTING AUTHORITARIAN, HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE ENFORCED BY RULES AND PENALTIES WITH A STRONG CONTROLLING STRUCTURE OF PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS.

15455 L1
 AUTHORS: WALKER, W. LUMSDEN.
 TITLE: THE LIMITS OF THERAPEUTIC METHODS IN APPROVED SCHOOLS.
 SOURCE: THE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT OF DISTURBED AND DELINQUENT BOYS.
 SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 51-62.

MOST OF THE LIMITS ON THE USE OF PSYCHIATRIC THERAPEUTIC METHODS IN RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH OF APPROVED SCHOOL AGE (10 TO 16 YEARS), RESULT FROM THE ATTITUDES OF THOSE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH THERAPY OR BY THE INTRODUCTION OF CONCEPTS OF A PARTICULAR TYPE. THERAPY, ABRUPTLY INTRODUCED, MAY SERVE TO INCREASE ANXIETY IN BOTH STAFF AND PUPILS AND MAY LEAD TO REJECTION OF THERAPEUTIC IDEAS BY THE SCHOOL AND OF TREATMENT BY THE INDIVIDUAL. THE PARENTS, THE CHILD, STAFF MEMBERS, OR THE PUBLIC MAY, FOR VARIOUS REASONS, RESIST THE INTRODUCTION AND USE OF PSYCHIATRIC TECHNIQUES. THERAPY CANNOT BE EFFECTIVE UNLESS THE STAFF OF THE SCHOOL ARE SUPPORTIVE. SINCE THE THERAPIST SEES THE CHILD ONLY FOR A SHORT PERIOD, A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOME STAFF MEMBER AND THE CHILD CAN BE USED TO THERAPEUTIC ADVANTAGE. FACTORS WHICH LIMIT THE USE AND POSSIBLE SUCCESS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN APPROVED SCHOOLS INCLUDE: (1) THE NATURE OF THE POPULATION, INCLUDING LOW INTELLIGENCE, LIMITED VOCABULARY, AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES FROM THE THERAPIST; (2) RELUCTANCE OF THE CHILD TO CONFIDE IN AN ADULT WHO IS VIEWED AS ONE OF THE STAFF; (3) RESISTANCE TO THERAPY BY THE CHILD WHOSE PEERS STIGMATIZE HIM FOR PARTICIPATING. HOWEVER, CASE CONFERENCES WITH STAFF AND THERAPIST MAY INCREASE COOPERATION AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROGRAM. RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL, OFTEN AN IMPORTANT LIMITING FACTOR IN THERAPY, MAY HAVE TO BE MODIFIED. IN ESTABLISHING THERAPEUTIC GROUPS, MEMBERS MUST BE SELECTED CAREFULLY AND PERHAPS SHOULD BE FORMED AROUND AN ACTIVITY SUCH AS MUSIC OR DRAMA. THE LIVING GROUP MAY FACILITATE THERAPY CONSIDERABLY SINCE, NEXT TO HOSTILE STAFF ATTITUDES, THE GREATEST LIMITING FACTOR TO THERAPY IS THE LARGE INSTITUTION. (6 REFERENCES)

15456 L1
 AUTHORS: JONES, HOWARD.
 TITLE: ORGANIZATIONAL AND GROUP FACTORS IN APPROVED SCHOOL TRAINING.
 SOURCE: THE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT OF DISTURBED AND DELINQUENT BOYS.
 SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 63-71.

ANY ATTEMPT TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPACT OF APPROVED SCHOOLS UPON THE CHILDREN COMMITTED TO THE INSTITUTIONS WILL BE INADEQUATE, UNLESS IT TAKES ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL EXPERIENCE TO WHICH THE CHILDREN ARE SUBJECTED. THIS MEANS THAT NOT ONLY THE KINDS OF RELATIONS WITH STAFF OR THE TYPE OF TREATMENT APPROACH, BUT ALSO PEER RELATIONSHIPS AND GROUP INTERACTIONS MUST BE CONSIDERED. THE OVERALL STRUCTURE OF THE SCHOOL, HOWEVER, HAS IMPORTANT CONSEQUENCES FOR THE INMATE SOCIAL STRUCTURE. TWO MAJOR KINDS OF CORRECTIONAL STRUCTURE, THE BUREAUCRATIC AND THE DECENTRALIZED MODELS, HAVE DIFFERENT EFFECTS ON THE INMATE SOCIAL SYSTEM AND ON THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. THE

BUREAUCRATIC MODEL IS BASED ON ORDER AND CONTROL; MISBEHAVIOR IS NOT TOLERATED AND POLICIES ARE UNIFORM THROUGHOUT THE SYSTEM. THE DECENTRALIZED MODEL PROVIDES THE FREEDOM TO EXPERIMENT AND CHOOSE; THE POSSIBILITY OF LEARNING DEMOCRATICALLY BY EXPERIENCE; AND THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS BOTH BETWEEN STAFF AND BOYS AND BETWEEN THE BOYS THEMSELVES. EACH TYPE OF SCHOOL HAS ADVANTAGES FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF OFFENDERS. THE BUREAUCRATIC SCHOOL APPEARS TO BE THE BETTER SOLUTION FOR DELINQUENTS WHOSE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR ARISES FROM A LACK OF SOCIAL TRAINING AND WHO REQUIRE A CONSISTENT TRAINING EXPERIENCE FOR EFFECTIVE CONDITIONING. THE DECENTRALIZED SCHOOL IS MORE APPROPRIATE FOR THE SUBCULTURAL OFFENDER, WHO IS NORMAL IN ALL RESPECTS EXCEPT HIS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE STANDARDS OF A DELINQUENCY AREA. IN THIS CASE, THROUGH APPLICATION OF GROUP WORK METHODS, INCLUDING EXPERIMENTS IN COMMUNITY LIFE WITHIN THE SCHOOL, NEW AND MORE SATISFACTORY SOCIAL NORMS MAY BE EVOLVED. THE THIRD TYPE OF OFFENDER, THE OVERSOCIALIZED OFFENDER, WHOSE DELINQUENCY SEEMS TO BE SYMPTOMATIC OF INNER CONFLICT, WILL NOT BE ADEQUATELY TREATED IN EITHER SCHOOL SYSTEM, AND PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT IS REQUIRED. FOR SOME OFFENDERS PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT IS ESSENTIAL, BUT TO VIEW THE CORRECTIONAL PROBLEM AS ALWAYS A PSYCHIATRIC ONE IS BOTH TO WASTE VALUABLE PSYCHIATRIC RESOURCES AND TO MISUNDERSTAND THOSE NEEDS WHICH ARE NON-PSYCHIATRIC.

15457 L1
 AUTHORS: MILLER, DEREK H.
 TITLE: THE APPROVED SCHOOL SYSTEM: A CRITIQUE.
 SOURCE: THE RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT OF DISTURBED AND DELINQUENT BOYS.
 SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 72-76.

BEFORE ANY CHANGE IS POSSIBLE IN THE APPROVED SCHOOL SERVICE THE WHOLE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF THE INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND THE STRUCTURE OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM NEEDS TO BE REVIEWED. THE HIERARCHICAL AND UNIDIMENSIONAL CHARACTERISTICS WITHIN THE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE IS REFLECTED BOTH IN STAFF-INMATE RELATIONSHIPS AND WITHIN THE INMATE SOCIAL SYSTEM. IF HIGHER INDIVIDUAL MOTIVATION AND GREATER REALIZATION OF BOTH INDIVIDUAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL GOALS IS TO BE ACHIEVED, RESTRUCTURING OF THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM SHOULD BE BASED ON THE ASSUMPTIONS: THAT MAN WILL EXERCISE SELF-DIRECTION AND SELF-CONTROL IN THE SERVICE OF OBJECTIVES TO WHICH HE IS COMMITTED AND WILL LEARN, UNDER PROPER CONDITIONS, TO SEEK RESPONSIBILITY; AND THAT THE CAPACITY TO SOLVE IMAGINATIVELY ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS IS WIDELY DISTRIBUTED IN THE POPULATION. MORE UNDERSTANDING OF FAMILY DYNAMICS, PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT, AND PERSONALITY ILLNESS IS NEEDED BEFORE APPROPRIATE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTS CAN BE CONSTRUCTED. IN ASSESSING THE LENGTH OF TIME A YOUNG PERSON MAY NEED TO SPEND IN A TRAINING SCHOOL, THE NATURE OF THE FAMILY AND OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY MUST BE CONSIDERED. IN THE ETIOLOGY OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, THE PLACE OF THREE FACTORS NEEDS TO BE STUDIED: THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE FAMILY; THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FAMILY WITHIN ITS ENVIRONMENT; AND THE PERSONALITY STRUCTURE OF THE INDIVIDUAL. SINCE WORK WITH PARENTS CANNOT BE ADEQUATE, BOARDING SCHOOL EDUCATION UP TO THE AGE OF 17 SHOULD BE THE NORM FOR ABOUT 50 PERCENT OF THE YOUNG PERSONS NOW IN THE APPROVED SCHOOL SYSTEM. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF EACH INDIVIDUAL, BUT A SYSTEM CAN BE CREATED THAT WILL MEET MOST NEEDS. (10 REFERENCES)

15458 L1
 AUTHORS: LUNDEN, WALTER A.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: STAFF TURNOVER IN THE SWEDISH PRISON SERVICE.
 SOURCE: IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 25, 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 1, 1968.

THE PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT IS TO DETERMINE THE TENURE AND TURNOVER OF STAFF, PAST AND PRESENT. THE PRESENT PRISON STAFF IN SWEDEN WILL BE APPROACHED THROUGH STATISTICAL AND INTERVIEW METHODS, UNDER THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THE LOWER THE TURNOVER, THE LONGER THE TENURE OF PRISON STAFF.

15459 L1
AUTHORS: LUNDEN, WALTER A.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: STAFF TURNOVER IN SCOTLAND YARD OFFICERS.
SOURCE: IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.
SOURCEID: BEGAN NOVEMBER 1, 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION MARCH 1968.

THE PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT IS TO DETERMINE THE METHOD OF SELECTION AND EDUCATION OF OFFICERS, THE LENGTH OF TENURE AND THE DEGREE OF TURNOVER IN THE STAFF OF SCOTLAND YARD, BOTH PRESENT AND PAST. DATA WILL BE COLLECTED FROM FIELD WORK IN LONDON AT SCOTLAND YARD ITSELF. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE RESEARCH WILL SHOW CAREFUL SELECTIONS, SOUND EVALUATIONS, LONG TENURE, LOW TURNOVER RATES, GOOD WAGES AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS.

15460 L1
AUTHORS: RYAN, GERALDINE E.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: STIMULUS SEEKING BEHAVIOR IN JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.
SOURCE: WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS.
SOURCEID: BEGAN AUGUST 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION DECEMBER 1968.

STIMULUS SEEKING BEHAVIOR IMPLIES AN UNDERLYING STATE OF BOREDOM. THIS RESEARCH, BASED ON WORK DONE BY QUAY (1965) AND SKRZYPEK (UNPUBLISHED PAPER) ATTEMPTS TO TEST WHETHER THE PSYCHOPATH'S BASAL REACTIVITY MAY BE MORE RAPID IN ADAPTING TO STIMULATION, WHICH CAUSES THE NEED FOR MORE STIMULUS VARIATION IN ORDER FOR REACTIVITY TO CONTINUE. THE SUBJECTS WILL BE 80 MALE DELINQUENTS, AGES 15 TO 18, FROM WALES SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT WALES, WISCONSIN. MINIMUM READING LEVEL IS SET AT GRADE FIVE. SUBJECTS WILL BE CLASSIFIED AS PSYCHOPATHIC DELINQUENTS AND NEUROTIC DELINQUENTS ON THE BASIS OF A COUNSELORS' RATING SCALE, AND QUAY'S PERSONAL OPINION STUDY. FOLLOWING THE EXPERIMENTAL TASKS EACH SUBJECT WILL BE ASKED TO COMPLETE THE SENSATION SEEKING SCALE DEVELOPED BY ZUCKERMAN, KOLIN, PRICE, AND ZOOR (1964). IN SEPARATE SESSIONS EACH BOY WILL BE ASKED TO COMPLETE THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY. FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY WILL BE ASSESSED WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO NEUROTIC AND PSYCHOPATHIC DELINQUENCY. ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT IS RONALD M. SHANSKY.

15461 L1
AUTHORS: SMITH, SAMUEL C.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: FORESHORTENED TIME PERSPECTIVE AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR.
SOURCE: WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JULY 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION DECEMBER 1968.

IMPULSIVITY, A LACK OF LONG-RANGE GOALS, AN INABILITY TO DELAY GRATIFICATION, AN INABILITY TO LEARN FROM PAST EXPERIENCE, AND LITTLE CONCERN ABOUT THE FUTURE CONSEQUENCES OF ONE'S ACTIONS ARE ALL FREQUENTLY INCLUDED IN DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PSYCHOPATHIC AND DELINQUENT PERSONALITIES. THE PURPOSE OF THE PRESENT STUDY IS TO DEMONSTRATE THE BEHAVIORAL IMPLICATIONS OF FORESHORTENED TIME PERSPECTIVE, AND TO EXPLORE THE RELATIONSHIP OF TIME PERSPECTIVE TO SOME OTHER PERSONALITY VARIABLES. SPECIFICALLY, CORRELATIONS BETWEEN TIME PERSPECTIVE SCORES, SCORES ON THE SOCIALIZATION SCALE OF THE CALIFORNIA PSYCHOLOGICAL INVENTORY, SCORES ON THE PSYCHOPATHIC DEViate SCALE OF THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY, AND SCORES ON THE LYKEN ACTIVITY PREFERENCE SCALE WILL BE OBTAINED. IN ADDITION, A LONG TIME PERSPECTIVE (LTP) GROUP AND A SHORT TIME PERSPECTIVE (STP) GROUP WILL BE SELECTED FROM THE ORIGINAL LARGER SAMPLE USED TO OBTAIN SCORES FOR THE CORRELATION MATRIX. THE SAMPLES WILL INCLUDE 80 INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENT BOYS AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WALES, WISCONSIN.

15462 L1
AUTHORS: DILORENZO, MICHAEL A.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: A PROGRAM FOR THE EXPANSION AND
IMPROVEMENT OF SMALL CITY POLICE SERVICES.
SOURCE: JOHNSTON, RHODE ISLAND POLICE DEPT.
SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1966. CONTINUING.

THE CORE OF THIS PROJECT IS THE REORGANIZATION OF A LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT IN JOHNSTON, A RAPIDLY GROWING URBAN-SUBURBAN TOWN OF 22,000 THAT HAS BEEN PLAGUED BY HIGH CRIME RATES AND INTERNAL CORRUPTION. IT HAS PREPARED DETAILED, TECHNICAL MANUALS FOR EFFECTIVE AND HIGHLY EFFICIENT OPERATIONS. PROGRAMS INITIATED INCLUDE MODERN ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING COMPUTERS, OFFSET PRINTING, MICROFILM, FUNCTIONAL BUILDING DESIGN, CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION, AND A VARIETY OF TRAINING PROGRAMS, TO PROVIDE THE TOWN WITH EFFECTIVE POLICE SERVICES AT A MINIMUM COST. IT HAS BEGUN A NUMBER OF SPECIAL PROJECTS INCLUDING AN INTERN PROGRAM; A PUBLIC OPINION POLL PROGRAM TO MEASURE CITIZEN ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE; THREE DISTINCT YOUTH PROGRAMS, EACH GEARED TO A DIFFERENT AGE GROUP; A COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM; MOTION PICTURES FOR COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND TRAINING PURPOSES; AND A CLASSROOM AND BEHIND-THE-WHEEL DRIVER TRAINING PROGRAM USING A SPECIALLY DESIGNED FIVE ACRE DRIVING COURSE. IN ADDITION, A CONTINUOUS IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM HAS BEEN DEVELOPED AND INSTITUTED WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT. THE GOAL OF THIS PROGRAM IS CROSS-TRAINING OF OFFICERS AT A MINIMUM OF EXPENSE. WITHIN 18 MONTHS EVERY MEMBER OF THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE ABLE TO PERFORM ALL POLICE TASKS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT AT AN ACCEPTABLE LEVEL OF PROFICIENCY. THIS CROSS-TRAINING WILL ALLOW MAXIMUM PERSONNEL FLEXIBILITY WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT. ALSO INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT ARE: EDWIN J. MENDOZZI; EDWARD P. MORGAN; EDWARD RYAN. PUBLICATIONS INCLUDE: POLICE SERVICES IN JOHNSTON, RHODE ISLAND; A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY; A PROGRAM FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION OF POLICE SERVICES IN JOHNSTON, RHODE ISLAND; A MICROFILM AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING FINGERPRINT CLASSIFICATION, STORAGE, AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM; POLICE PUBLIC RELATIONS; AND POLICE ORGANIZATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION IN SMALL CITIES.

15463 L1
AUTHORS: HAMMOND, BOONE.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: NATURAL NEIGHBORHOODS IN EAST ST. LOUIS,
ILLINOIS.
SOURCE: PUBLIC ADMIN. AND MET. AFFAIRS PROGRAM, S. ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY.
SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER, NCCO, AUGUST 1958.

THE PROPOSED STUDY INVOLVES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS FOR EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS, IN A SECTION OF THAT CITY WHICH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS THE "MODEL CITY" AREA. A PREVIOUS PLAN TO DIVIDE THE "MODEL CITY" SECTION INTO "NATURAL" NEIGHBORHOODS WOULD FRAGMENT THE AREA INTO SUCH A LARGE NUMBER OF SEGMENTS THAT THEY WOULD PROVE UNMANAGEABLE. THE IDEA OF NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS IS BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF COMBINING A NUMBER OF SMALLER "NATURAL" NEIGHBORHOODS INTO A LARGER UNIT THAT IS BOTH MORE MANAGEABLE AND MORE FUNCTIONAL FOR THE CITY'S PROGRAMS. THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS OF A REASONABLE AND MANAGEABLE SIZE IS TO PROVIDE THE CITY WITH A FRAMEWORK OF NEIGHBORHOOD STRUCTURES THROUGH WHICH THEY WILL BE ABLE TO CONDUCT A PROGRAM AIMED AT IMPROVING COMMUNITY-PUBLIC RELATIONS. THE PROGRAM EMPHASIZES THE ROLE OF NEIGHBORHOODS AND THE INVOLVEMENT OF CITIZENS IN THEIR OWN NEIGHBORHOODS THROUGH NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS, TRAINING IN COMMUNITY RELATIONS, AND AUXILIARY POLICE AID TO BE RECRUITED FROM THE NEIGHBORHOODS.

15464 L1
AUTHORS: ROTTENBERG, SIMON.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: ECONOMICS OF ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL

JUSTICE.
SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION, CHICAGO; FORD FOUNDATION.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JANUARY 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION 1970.

A STUDY WILL BE MADE OF THE USES OF ECONOMICS IN THE RATIONALIZATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS AND OF THE LIMITS ON THESE USES.

15465 L1
AUTHORS: JANSSEN, DONALD.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: COMMUNITY CONTACT PROGRAM.
SOURCE: OHIO YOUTH COMMISSION.
SOURCEID: BEGAN AUGUST, 1966. CONTINUING.

THE PROGRAM IN OPERATION IN CINCINNATI, DAYTON, COLUMBUS, TOLEDO, AKRON, AND SMALLER COUNTIES IN OHIO SEEKS TO PROVIDE RELEASED DELINQUENTS, ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS, AND PRE-DELINQUENTS WITH ADULT FRIENDS SIMILAR TO VOLUNTEER BIG BROTHERS. THE VOLUNTEER ACTS AS A SUPPLEMENT TO LEGAL PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS, NOT GIVING PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING, BUT RATHER OFFERING GENUINE CONCERN AND FRIENDSHIP TO THESE DISTURBED YOUNGSTERS. A DIRECTOR IS PROVIDED FOR EACH GEOGRAPHIC AREA SERVED. THE DIRECTOR IS ASSISTED BY A VOLUNTEER SPECIALIST AND VOLUNTEER COORDINATORS FOR SUCH ACTIVITIES AS PUBLICITY, ADMINISTRATION, BOYS, GIRLS, JUVENILE COURTS, AND SCHOOLS.

15466 L1
AUTHORS: EL AUGI, MUSTAFA.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: /PROJET EN COURS: DELINQUANCE JUVENILE AU LIBAN./
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN LEBANON.
SOURCE: LEBANESE UNIV.; LEB. BUR. OF STATISTICS; UNION OF CHILD WELFARE.
SOURCEID: BEGINING DATE UNKNOWN. SCHEDULED COMPLETION 1969.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN LEBANON FROM 1960 TO 1965, A POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 10,000, WERE STUDIED BY MEANS OF STATISTICS, OFFENSE RECORDS, SOCIAL REPORTS, SPECIAL REPORTS ON DELINQUENTS, AND BY MEANS OF INTERVIEWS OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES, DIRECTORS AND STAFF OF THE BUREAU OF CHILD PROTECTION OF THE CENTER OF REEDUCATION AT THE OBSERVATION CENTER. A FINAL REPORT WILL BE PUBLISHED BY THE LEBANESE UNIVERSITY IN A FORTHCOMING ANNUAL. PUBLICATIONS: EL AUGI, MUSTAFA. DELINQUANCE JUVENILE AU LIBAN 1960-1965. BEIRUT, UNIVERSITAIRE LEBANAISE, FACULTE DES SCIENCES SOCIALES, CENTRE DE RECHERCHES, (PRELIMINARY REPORT).

15467 L1
AUTHORS: ROUSELLE, CHARLES R.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: OFFENDER REHABILITATION PROJECT OF THE LEGAL AID AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
SOURCE: LEGAL AID AGENCY FOR D.C.; OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JUNE 1, 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION JUNE 30, 1969.

THE OFFENDER REHABILITATION PROJECT OF THE LEGAL AID AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IS A SYSTEMATIC PROGRAM DESIGNED TO HELP PUBLIC DEFENDERS DEVELOP REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS FOR THEIR INDIGENT CLIENTS. UNIQUELY THE PROJECT MAKES AVAILABLE REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMMING TO THE ACCUSED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ASSIGNMENT OF DEFENSE COUNSEL. THE TOTAL PROJECT EFFORT IS PROVIDING NEW TECHNIQUES TO RESULT IN MEANINGFUL AND HIGHER QUALITY IN COURT, CORRECTIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE ACCUSED, THE OFFENDER, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE FAMILIES. THE PROJECTED CASELOAD FOR A 12-MONTH PERIOD WAS 850. THE PROJECT PROVIDES SOCIAL REPORTS ON THEIR INDIGENT CLIENTS FOR USE AT THE PRE-TRIAL STAGE AND PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS FOR USE AT SENTENCING. THE REHABILITATIVE PLANS FOR INDIGENT OFFENDERS ARE EMBODIED IN THE SOCIAL REPORTS AND PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS. ATTEMPTS TO SECURE COMMUNITY-BASED REHABILITATIVE SERVICES FOR THE INDIGENT DEFENDANT AND HIS FAMILY,

AND TO EVALUATE COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS SEEK TO DETERMINE IF THE NEEDS OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION ARE BEING MET. ALSO PARTICIPATING IN THE PROJECT ARE: DORIS L. COLES; EDISON O. JACKSON; BARRY A. BUKATMAN; NOEL G. MARKWELL; AND HARRY D. GRANT. A PUBLICATION FOR THE PROJECT IS: OFFENDER REHABILITATION PROJECT, A SECOND GRANT APPLICATION FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1968 - JUNE 30, 1969 SUBMITTED TO DEO.

15468 L1
AUTHORS: SZABO, DENIS.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKING.
SOURCE: CENTER OF CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER, NCCD, NOVEMBER 1968.

THE STUDY OF JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKING INVESTIGATES THE DECISION PROCESSES INVOLVED IN SENTENCING BY MAGISTRATES IN ONTARIO. IT IS BASED ON THE PROPOSITION THAT VARIATION IN SENTENCING COMES FROM THREE SOURCES: DIFFERENCES IN CASES, DIFFERENCES IN CONTEXTUAL SITUATIONS FACING COURTS IN DIFFERENT REGIONS, AND DIFFERENCES IN THE MAGISTRATES THEMSELVES. EACH PARTICIPATING MAGISTRATE TOOK PART IN AN INTERVIEW WHICH EXPLORED HIS SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS, PHILOSOPHY, AND HIS LEGAL, SOCIAL, AND CORRECTIONAL KNOWLEDGE. THE PARTICIPANTS ALSO ANSWERED A SELF-ADMINISTERED ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE. FOR A PERIOD OF 18 MONTHS PARTICIPATING MAGISTRATES COMPLETED "SENTENCING STUDY SHEETS" WHICH WERE DESIGNED TO AID THE MAGISTRATE IN IMPOSING SENTENCE AND TO REVEAL THE DYNAMICS OF THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS. INDEPENDENT INFORMATION CONCERNING THE OFFENDERS INVOLVED WAS OBTAINED FROM PROBATION OFFICERS AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS THROUGHOUT ONTARIO. WORK HAS NOW BEGUN IN DRAFTING THE REPORTS RELATING TO THE ANALYSES OF THIS DATA. THE PRINCIPAL PORTIONS OF THE REPORT SHOULD BE COMPLETE BY THE END OF 1968. PUBLICATION IS PLANNED FOR 1969.

15469 L1
AUTHORS: SZABO, DENIS.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: FOLLOW-UP STUDIES.
SOURCE: CENTER OF CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER, NCCD, NOVEMBER 1968.

THE PROJECT WILL EXAMINE THE EFFECT OF THE SENTENCE GIVEN AN OFFENDER ON THAT PERSON'S ATTITUDES AND LIFE STYLE. A STUDY OF 750 OFFENDERS WITHIN THE SAMPLE WHO WERE PLACED ON PROBATION BY ONTARIO MAGISTRATES IS UNDERWAY. DATA COLLECTION WILL CONTINUE THROUGH 1968.

15470 L1
AUTHORS: SZABO, DENIS.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: PROBATION OFFICERS' ROLE IN SENTENCING.
SOURCE: CENTER OF CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER, NCCD, NOVEMBER 1968.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY OF THE PROBATION OFFICERS' ROLE IN SENTENCING IS TO EXAMINE HOW PROBATION OFFICERS OF DIFFERENT BACKGROUNDS AND ATTITUDES PROCESS AND INTERPRET INFORMATION IN THE PREPARATION OF PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS. THE BASIC INSTRUMENTS USED INCLUDE A CONFIDENTIAL QUESTIONNAIRE ON PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROBATION OFFICER AND THE OFFENDER ASSESSMENT GUIDES. PUBLICATION OF THIS PORTION OF THE PROJECT SHOULD BE COMPLETE IN LATE 1969.

15471 L1
AUTHORS: WALLER, IRVIN.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: PAROLE SUPERVISOR ROLE STUDY.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO; NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE; ONTARIO PROBATION SERVICE.
SOURCEID: REC. AT THE INFORM. CTR., NCCD, NOV. 1968. SCHEDULED COMPL. 1970.

THE PAROLE SUPERVISOR ROLE STUDY WILL ANALYZE THE RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRES THAT HAVE BEEN SENT TO AFTER-CARE AGENCIES, THE NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE, AND TO THE ONTARIO PROBATION SERVICE. ALSO PARTICIPATING IN THIS PROJECT ARE: JO-ANNE AMER; AND JOAN BUCHANAN.

15472 L1
AUTHORS: BINNIE, SUSAN.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: STUDY OF INMATE BELIEFS AND COMMUNICATIONS ABOUT PAROLE.
SOURCE: CENTER OF CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER, NCCO, NOVEMBER 1968.

THE STUDY EXPLORES THE CONTENT AND FORMATION OF INMATE KNOWLEDGE OF, AND ATTITUDES TOWARD, PAROLE. THESE BELIEFS WILL BE EXAMINED, AS PRODUCTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH AN INMATE EXISTS AND HIS PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AN INMATE'S ATTITUDES TOWARD PAROLE, THE LIKELIHOOD OF HIS APPLYING FOR PAROLE, AND, IF PAROLE IS GRANTED, OF SUCCEEDING ON PAROLE. THE PILOT STUDY IN 1967 OF 190 INMATES IN ONTARIO REFORMATORIES HAS BEEN SUCCEEDED IN 1968 BY A SECOND STUDY OF 380 INMATES IN THREE ONTARIO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES. ALSO PARTICIPATING IN THIS PROJECT IS LOIS JAMES.

15473 L1
AUTHORS: SZABO, DENIS.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO; FORD FOUNDATION.
SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER, NCCO, NOVEMBER 1968.

THE PRESENT ELABORATION OF THE RESEARCH, PUBLISHED AS THE LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN BY J. LL. J. EDWARDS IN 1963, IS CONCERNED WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, AND EMPHASIZES THE ROLE, FUNCTIONS, AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH. OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS INTERVIEWS WERE HELD, AND DATA WAS COLLECTED IN WEST AFRICA, ASIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIA.

15474 L1
AUTHORS: MACNAUGHTON-SMITH, PETER.
DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: UNRECORDED CRIME IN ONTARIO WITH PILOT STUDIES IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER, NCCO, NOVEMBER 1968.

THE STUDY OF UNRECORDED CRIME WITH PILOT STUDIES IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO WILL COMMENCE WITH A STUDY OF THE NATURE OF CRIME AS THE NECESSARY FIRST STEP OF THE PROJECT. THE POSSIBILITY OF PURSUING THIS STUDY IN COLLABORATION WITH THE YORKLEA COMMUNITY STUDY DIRECTED BY DR. D. B. COATES OF THE CLARKE INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY IS BEING INVESTIGATED.

15475 L1
AUTHORS: MACNAUGHTON-SMITH, PETER.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE PAROLE PREDICTION STUDY.
SOURCE: CENTER OF CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER, NCCO, NOVEMBER 1968.

THIS PROJECT IS A MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AN INMATE'S PAST AND THE PROBABILITY OF HIS BEING GRANTED PAROLE, AND, IF PAROLE IS GRANTED, HIS CHANCES OF SUCCEEDING IN THE PAROLE EXPERIENCE. TWO RANDOM SAMPLES HAVE BEEN DRAWN FROM THOSE MALE INMATES OF PENITENTIARIES WITH REGARD TO WHOSE APPLICATION FOR

PAROLE A FINAL DECISION WAS TAKEN IN 1962, 1963, AND 1964. COMPUTER ANALYSIS IS NOW PROCEEDING ON THE DATA OF A PILOT SAMPLE OF 115 MEMBERS; DATA COLLECTION FOR THE MAIN SAMPLE OF 1,037 MEMBERS SHOULD BE FINISHED BY SEPTEMBER 1969. ALSO PARTICIPATING IN THIS PROJECT IS AUDREY MANK.

15476 L1
 AUTHORS: HUDSON, JAMES R.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: AN ANALYSIS OF THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE ADVISORY BOARD.
 SOURCE: RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, ALBANY.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 1969.

THE MAYORS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, IN RESPONSE TO CONCERN AND CRITICISM ABOUT POLICE PRACTICES, HAVE ESTABLISHED A CIVILIAN BOARD TO RECEIVE AND INVESTIGATE COMPLAINTS BROUGHT BY CITIZENS AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE. THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE ADVISORY BOARD IS ONE OF THE FIRST CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS TO BE ESTABLISHED SUCCESSFULLY AND TO CONTINUE FUNCTIONING OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS. THE BOARD HAS BEEN RECEIVING CASES SINCE THE FALL OF 1958. WHILE IT WILL BE INSTRUCTIVE TO REMAIN AWARE OF THE FORCES LEADING TO THE FOUNDATION AND PERPETUATION OF THE POLICE ADVISORY BOARD IN PHILADELPHIA, THE MAIN PROBLEM OF THIS RESEARCH CONCERNS THE EFFECTS OF SUCH A REVIEW BOARD ONCE IT IS IN OPERATION. THIS STUDY PROPOSES TO EXAMINE THREE RELATED PROBLEMS: (1) TO WHAT EXTENT HAS THE PHILADELPHIA PAB MET ITS RESPONSIBILITY TO SERVE AS AN AVENUE OF REDRESS FOR CITIZENS WITH COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE FORCE? DOES IT SATISFY INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINANTS AND THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE?; (2) HAS THE CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARD (AS CONSTITUTED IN PHILADELPHIA) BEEN AN EFFECTIVE MECHANISM FOR REFORMING BUREAUCRATIC PROCEDURES TO PREVENT FURTHER CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT? WHAT ACCOUNTS FOR ANY EFFECTIVENESS IT MAY HAVE HAD, AND WHAT LIMITATIONS ON ITS INFLUENCE ARE APPARENT?; AND (3) DOES ANY AGENCY LIKE THE PAB PROVIDE PROCEDURES AND GUARANTEES TO FILL THE GAP IN ACCOUNTABILITY THAT SEEMS TO BE OPENING UP AROUND MANY PUBLIC BUREAUCRACIES, PARTICULARLY THOSE THAT DIRECTLY SERVE THE GENERAL PUBLIC? BY WHAT OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS CAN MODERN GOVERNMENTAL BUREAUCRACIES BE MADE ACCOUNTABLE TO THE CITIZENRY EITHER DIRECTLY OR THROUGH THEIR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES?

15477 L1
 AUTHORS: BONDESON, ULLA V.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: ARGOT KNOWLEDGE AS AN INDICATOR OF CRIMINAL SOCIALIZATION: A STUDY OF A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
 SOURCE: LUND UNIVERSITY, LUND, SWEDEN.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN 1961. SCHEDULED COMPLETION 1970.

THIS IS PART OF A STUDY CARRIED OUT IN 1961 AT THE LARGEST STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DELINQUENT GIRLS IN SWEDEN. KNOWLEDGE OF THE CRIMINAL LANGUAGE, ARGOT, IS FOUND TO BE A POTENT INDICATOR OF CRIMINAL SOCIALIZATION. ARGOT KNOWLEDGE SEPARATES THE CORRECTIONAL SCHOOL GROUP FROM TWO NORMAL SCHOOL GROUPS AND IS ALSO CORRELATED WITH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AND WITH DEVIANT NORMS. THE INMATES' KNOWLEDGE OF ARGOT INCREASES WITH TIME SPENT IN THE TRAINING SCHOOL AND IS FURTHER POSITIVELY RELATED TO STATUS AND LEADERSHIP IN THE INMATE GROUP. THE RESULTS CONFIRM THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THE GIRLS IN THE TRAINING SCHOOL ARE SOCIALIZED INTO A CRIMINAL SUBCULTURE. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARGOT KNOWLEDGE AND LATER RELAPSE INTO CRIME INDICATES MOREOVER AN INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE ANTISOCIAL VALUES EXPRESSED BY ARGOT. PUBLICATIONS: LUND UNIVERSITY. SOCIOLOGISKA INSTITUTIONEN. ARGOT OCH KRIMINELL SOCIALISERING. (LUND, SWEDEN, 1967. 200 P.); BONDESON, ULLA. ARGOT KNOWLEDGE AS AN INDICATOR OF CRIMINAL SOCIALIZATION. IN: SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY, VOL. 2: CHRISTIE, NILS, ED. ASPECTS OF SOCIAL CONTROL IN WELFARE STATES, (LONDON, TAVISTOCK PUBLICATIONS, 1968. P. 73-107.) (90 REFERENCES)

15478 L1
 AUTHORS: LUNDEN, WALTER A.; SATTERLEE, J. L.; CONNELL, L. D.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: SHOPLIFTING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS - A SURVEY.
 SOURCE: IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY, AMES, IOWA.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN DECEMBER 15, 1965. COMPLETED MARCH 1, 1966.

THIS SURVEY OF THE PROBLEM OF SHOPLIFTING BY COLLEGE STUDENTS COVERS THREE AREAS: THE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF THE PROBLEM AS REVEALED IN DATA OBTAINED FROM 1,000 STUDENTS IN THREE MIDWESTERN COLLEGES; INTERVIEWS WITH 26 MERCHANTS IN ONE COLLEGE CITY ON THEIR PROBLEMS WITH SHOPLIFTING; AND A SUMMARY OF INTERVIEWS WITH SEVEN ADMITTED COLLEGIATE SHOPLIFTERS WHICH EXPRESS THEIR MOTIVATIONS. THE STUDENTS INTERVIEWED FELT THAT ONE OUT OF EVERY FOUR STUDENTS HAD SHOPLIFTED AT SOME TIME; THE ADMITTED SHOPLIFTERS DID NOT STEAL THROUGH NECESSITY, BUT FOR "KICKS"; AND THEY FELT THAT APPREHENSION MIGHT SERVE AS A TEMPORARY BUT NOT PERMANENT DETERRENT. THE MERCHANTS TENDED TO INCLUDE SHOPLIFTING LOSSES AS AN EXPECTED BUSINESS EXPENSE. WITH LARGER SHOPPING CENTERS, THE USE OF SELF-SERVICE OPEN SHELVES AND CHECKOUT COUNTERS, THE RAPID TURNOVER OF STORE EMPLOYEES, LACKING IDENTIFICATION WITH THE FIRM OR COMMUNITY, SHOPLIFTING AND EMPLOYEE THEFTS HAVE CAUSED A RISE IN THE PRICE OF GOODS AND THE COST OF FIRM OPERATIONS. THE STUDY RESULTED IN A PUBLICATION IN THE COLLEGE STORE JOURNAL, SHOPLIFTING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS -A SURVEY. (FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1967, P. 69-78)

15479 L1
 AUTHORS: LIVERMORE, CHARLES P.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY (FINAL): JOINT YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE: CORRECTIONS DEMONSTRATION TRAINING PROGRAM.
 SOURCE: PRES. COM. ON JUV. DEL. AND YOUTH CRIME; CHICAGO COM. ON YOUTH WELFARE.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN 1966. COMPLETED SEPTEMBER 1967.

THE JOINT YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE WAS ESTABLISHED AS THE OFFICIAL AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PLANNING AND EXECUTION OF DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS IN CHICAGO, DESIGNED TO COMBAT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH CRIME. THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED THE CORRECTIONS DEMONSTRATION TRAINING PROGRAM TO: (1) PROVIDE IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR PERSONNEL; (2) DEVELOP TRAINING MATERIAL AND TECHNIQUES; AND (3) FACILITATE COMMUNICATIONS AMONG THE COMPONENT PARTS OF THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM, THE CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES, AND THE COMMUNITY. DURING THE PRELIMINARY TRAINING PERIOD, MEETINGS WERE HELD WITH STAFF MEMBERS OF ALL THE COOPERATING AGENCIES. CONFERENCES WERE HELD WITH CONSULTANTS, STAFF, AND ADMINISTRATORS TO DEFINE AREAS OF CURRICULUM-CONTENT AND DIRECTIONS OF TRAINING. SHORT-TERM COURSES AND GROUP SESSIONS WERE HELD TO DEVELOP SKILLS IN THE HELPING PROCESS AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE PROGRAM WERE: (1) INCREASING THE WORKER'S UNDERSTANDING OF YOUTH AND THE FAMILY IN TROUBLE, THE COMMUNITY IMPACT, AND THE NATURE OF THE HELPING RELATIONSHIP; (2) COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN THE STUDY OF ETHNIC GROUPS, USE OF SUB-PROFESSIONALS, AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER COMMUNITY ORGANIZERS; AND (3) DEVELOPING A MODEL CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. THIS COMMUNITY-ORIENTED CORRECTION PROGRAM IS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT DELINQUENCY CONTROL IS A FUNCTION OF THE TOTAL COMMUNITY AND THAT CONTROL MUST BE DIRECTED AT PREVENTION AS WELL AS REHABILITATION. TRAINING OF THE CORRECTIONS WORKER MUST BE AN INTEGRAL PART OF ANY EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONS PROGRAM. PUBLICATIONS RESULTING FROM THE PROJECT INCLUDE: A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DELINQUENCY, SUBMITTED BY JOINT YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, CITY OF CHICAGO; AND CORRECTIONS TRAINING PROPOSAL. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT: BETTY BEGG; PAUL LEONARDUZZI; AND JERRY SPIEGEL.

15480 L1
 AUTHORS: VERSELE, SEVERIN-CARLOS.
 DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
 TITLE: /PROJET EN COURS: UN SENDAGE PSYCHOSOCIOLOGIQUE DES

EQUIPES DE PROBATION./
 TRTITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: PSYCHO-SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF
 PROBATION TEAMS.
 SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY, FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN MAY 1965. COMPLETED JANUARY 1967.

THIS PROJECT ATTEMPTED TO DISCOVER IF BASIC DIFFERENCES, WHICH WOULD AFFECT THE WAY IN WHICH PROBATION WOULD BE UTILIZED AND APPLIED, EXISTED BETWEEN THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE CHARGED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF PROBATION. THE SOCIAL ATTITUDE INVENTORY QUESTIONNAIRE BY H. J. EYSENCK (1954) AND THE NEUROTICISM SCALE QUESTIONNAIRE BY I. H. SCHEIER AND R. B. CATTFELL (1961), WERE PRESENTED TO THE JUDGES, LAWYERS, AND CIVIL SERVANTS WHO SERVE ON THE BELGIUM PROBATION COMMISSIONS, AND ALSO TO THE SOCIAL WORKERS IN CHARGE OF SUPERVISING THE OFFENDERS ON PROBATION. REPLIES MEASURED: 36.17 PERCENT OF ALL THOSE TO WHOM THE QUESTIONNAIRE HAD BEEN ADDRESSED; 64.28 PERCENT OF PROBATION WORKERS. THE RESULTS INDICATE THAT THE TOTAL OF THE PROBATION PERSONNEL FALL TO THE LEFT CENTER OF THE SCALE "CONSERVATISM-RADICALISM" AND ARE INCLINED TO PRINCIPLES OF TOLERANCE AND DEMOCRATIC FLEXIBILITY. THE JUDGES AND LAWYERS ARE CLEARLY MORE CONSERVATIVE THAN THE CIVIL SERVANTS AND SOCIAL WORKERS. THIS IS THE FIRST STUDY OF THIS TYPE IN THE JUDICIARY OF BELGIUM AND HAS BEEN RECEIVED WITH MUCH RESERVE BY THE JUDGES. THIS STUDY COULD BE USEFULLY REPLICATED IN OTHER COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY IN ORDER TO COMPARE THE SCORES OF VARIOUS PROFESSIONS WHO PLAY A PART IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF PENAL JUSTICE, E.G., SCORES OBTAINED IN LATIN AND ANGLO-AMERICAN COUNTRIES, OR IN SOCIALIST AND CAPITALIST COUNTRIES.

15481 L1
 AUTHORS: VERSELE, SEVERIN-CARLOS.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: /PROJET EN COURS: PREMIERE EVALUATION DE L'APPLICATION DE LA LOI BELGE SUR LA PROBATION./
 TRTITLE: EVALUATION OF THE WAY IN WHICH THE PROBATION LAWS OF BELGIUM ARE APPLIED.
 SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY, FREE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN JANUARY 1966. COMPLETED APRIL 1966.

THIS PROJECT INVESTIGATES THE MANNER IN WHICH BELGIAN JUDGES HAVE REACTED TO A NEW PENAL MEASURE WHICH PERMITS THE JUDGE, AT HIS DISCRETION, TO SUSPEND SENTENCE OR MODIFY THE PERIOD OR TYPE OF PUNISHMENT, ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE OFFENDER WILL ADHERE TO CERTAIN CONDITIONS CONCERNING HIS WAY OF LIFE. IT WAS FOUND THAT, FOR THE FIRST YEAR IN WHICH THE NEW MEASURES WERE APPLIED, THE PERCENTAGE OF CASES GIVEN PROBATION IN EACH DISTRICT RANGED FROM 0 TO 8.46 PERCENT. THE MEAN IN THE JURISDICTIONS OF EACH OF THE THREE COURTS OF APPEAL WAS 4.57, 2.64, AND .90 PERCENT. SOME JUDICIAL DISTRICTS PLACED OFFENDERS ON PROBATION WITHOUT HAVING SOCIAL WORKERS AT THEIR DISPOSAL TO CONDUCT PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BEHAVIOR OR ENVIRONMENT OF THE ACCUSED. ALSO STUDIED WERE THE FIRST 175 CASES ENTRUSTED TO THE BRUSSELS PROBATION COMMISSION TO DISCOVER THE TYPE OF OFFENSE COMMITTED AND THE TYPE OF CONDITIONS IMPOSED ON THE PROBATIONERS. CASE RECORDS REVEALED THAT: 49 PERCENT OF THE OFFENDERS PLACED ON PROBATION WERE ACCUSED OF CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY; 37 PERCENT WERE ACCUSED OF SEX OFFENSES; NINE PERCENT WERE ACCUSED OF CRIMES AGAINST THE FAMILY; FOUR PERCENT OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE; AND ONE PERCENT OF OTHER MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES. PSYCHOTHERAPY WAS THE MEASURE MOST OFTEN IMPOSED AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION. IT WAS IMPOSED IN 59 PERCENT OF THE CASES, A GOOD NUMBER OF WHICH WERE CASES OF ALCOHOLISM. OTHER FREQUENTLY IMPOSED CONDITIONS FOR PROBATION WERE: (1) REGULATION OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY (28 PERCENT); (2) RESTRICTIONS ON PLACES OF RESIDENCE OR FREQUENTATION; AND (3) POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE PROVISIONS CONCERNING LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES (10 PERCENT). THE STUDY WAS REPEATED IN 1967 WITH 484 CASES. THE FINDINGS WERE GENERALLY THE SAME.

15482 L1
 AUTHORS: VERSELE, SEVERIN-CARLOS.
 DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
 TITLE: /PROJET EN COURS: UNE TENTATIVE D'APPROCHE

PSYCHOSOCIOLOGIQUE DE LA MAGISTRATURE BELGE DE PREMIERE INSTANCE./

TRITITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: A TENTATIVE PSYCHO-SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE BELGIAN JUDICIARY IN THE COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE.
SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY, FREE UNIVERSITY OF BELGIUM.
SOURCEID: BEGAN MAY 19659 COMPLETED JULY 1966.

THIS PROJECT INVESTIGATED FACTORS, RELATIVE TO THE PROFESSIONAL IDEOLOGY OF THE JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS IN THE 26 COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE IN BELGIUM. THE RESPONSE REPRESENTED ONLY 17 PERCENT OF THE JUDICIAL POPULATION, AND THE MOTIVES OF REFUSAL INDICATE A REAL RETICENCE WITH RESPECT TO INVESTIGATIONS THAT CONCERN SENTENCING. THE STUDY USED THE QUESTIONNAIRE BY BUONER TO EVALUATE THE RANGE FROM INTOLERANCE TO AMBIGUITY. THE SAMPLE OF 113 ANSWERING JUDGES PRESENTED AN AVERAGE SCORE OF 50.8 WITH A STANDARD DEVIATION OF 7.58. THE HIGHEST FIGURES RESULTED FROM AMBIGUOUS SITUATIONS, PROBLEMS WHICH APPEARED TO BE INSOLVABLE. THE QUESTIONNAIRE BY ROKAECH WAS USED TO EVALUATE DOGMATISM. THE AVERAGE SCORE WAS 225, WITH A STANDARD DEVIATION OF 24.9. THE TOTAL OF THE FINDINGS DEMONSTRATES A STRONG IDEOLOGICAL COHESION OF THE BELGIAN JUDICIARY. PUBLICATIONS INCLUDE: VESELE, S.C.: UNE TENTATIVE D'APPROCHE PSYCHOSOCIOLOGIQUE DE LA MAGISTRATURE BELGE DE PREMIERE INSTANCE, (REVUE DE L'INSTITUT DE SOCIOLOGIE, 1966, VOL. 4, P. 635-697); PSYCHOSOCIOLOGISCHE BENADERING VAN BELGISCHE MAGISTRATEN EN LEDEN VAN DE PROBATION PLOEGEN (MAANDBLAD VEER BERECHTING EN RECLASSERING, DECEMBER 1967, VOL. 46, NO. 12, P. 249-256); CE SONT DES HOMMES QUI JUGENT, (JANUARIO DE DERECHO PENAL Y CIENCIAS PENALES, SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER, 1967, XX/III, P. 730-736); SOME REMARKS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE BELGIAN EXPERIMENT OF THE PROBATION, (INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY, VOL. 1. 1969).

15483 L1
AUTHORS: LEMA, DAVID E.
DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): THE EFFECT OF INSTITUTIONAL LIVING ON THE VALUES OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED, DELINQUENT, ADOLESCENT BOYS.
SOURCE: U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION; SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.
SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT INFORMATION CENTER, NCCO, APRIL 1966.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF 58 MENTALLY RETARDED DELINQUENT BOYS, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 12 AND 16 WHO HAD SPENT UP TO 60 MONTHS IN RESIDENCE IN AN INSTITUTION, IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TIME IN RESIDENCE AND THE VALUES OR BELIEFS OF THE WARDS. VALUE-BELIEFS, AS MEASURED BY THE GARDNER-THOMPSON SCALES OF PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL VALUES (ETHICAL, MORAL, AND SOCIAL) WERE COMPARED FOR SUB-GROUPINGS BASED ON TIME-IN-RESIDENCE, AGE, RACE, AND INSTITUTION OF RESIDENCE. THE TOTAL SAMPLE AND SUB-GROUPINGS WERE COMPARED WITH NORMATIVE DATA AND RESULTS OF OTHER STUDIES OF ADOLESCENTS IN THE GENERAL POPULATION AND OF CONFINED DELINQUENTS IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. FEW DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN RESIDENTIAL GROUPS AND RACIAL GROUPS ON PERSONAL VALUE-BELIEFS AND NO DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND IN IMPERSONAL VALUE-BELIEFS. SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN CHRONOLOGICAL AGE GROUPS ON MEASURES OF TRUTHFULNESS, CONFORMITY, AND LOYALTY. THE FINDINGS WHICH INDICATE NO SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TIME-IN-RESIDENCE AND VALUES SUGGEST THAT THE SCHOOL IS NOT ATTEMPTING TO TEACH VALUE-BELIEFS OR THAT ITS TEACHING IS INEFFECTIVE.

15484 L1
AUTHORS: AMIR, MENACHEM.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR OF CHILDREN BELOW THE AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY.
SOURCE: SZOLD INST.; KIRIAT MENACHEM, JERUSALEM; MIN. OF SOC. WELF., ISR.
SOURCEID: BEGUN MARCH, 1966. CONTINUING.

IN ISRAEL NINE YEARS OF AGE IS THE MINIMUM FOR CRIMINAL

RESPONSIBILITY. THIS STUDY HAS SURVEYED THE POLICE FILES OF ALL CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY WHO COMMITTED AN OFFENSE IN ISRAEL IN 1965. DATA HAVE BEEN GATHERED ON THE BASIC SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE CHILDREN AND ON THE KIND OF OFFENSES THEY COMMITTED. A SAMPLE OF THIS SURVEYED GROUP WILL BE STUDIED INTENSIVELY. PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL TESTS WERE GIVEN AND A TYPOLOGY OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND OF CRIMINOGENIC CONDITIONS AND SITUATIONS WILL BE ESTABLISHED. A FOLLOW-UP STUDY HAS BEEN MADE AFTER A TWO-YEAR PERIOD AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE DONE AT THIS INTERVAL.

15485 LI
AUTHORS: BAIRD, RUSSELL N.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): THE PENAL PRESS.
SOURCE: OHIO UNIVERSITY FUND, INC.; BAKER AWARD FUND.
SOURCEID: BEGAN 1963. COMPLETED 1967.

ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION GATHERED FROM QUESTIONNAIRES FROM MORE THAN 90 PERCENT OF THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, INTERVIEWS WITH CONVICT STAFFS, WARDENS AND OTHER SUPERVISORS AND A DETAILED STUDY OF THE CONTENT OF 162 PENAL PUBLICATIONS, A STUDY AND EVALUATION OF THE PENAL PRESS WAS COMPLETED. A STRUCTURED CONTENT-ANALYSIS WAS PERFORMED ON A SAMPLE IN ORDER TO CHECK THE QUALITATIVE JUDGEMENTS OF THE PUBLICATIONS. THE OBJECTIVES, CONTENT, FORM, CIRCULATION AND PROCEDURES WERE ANALYZED, AND THE ROLE OF THE PENAL PRESS WAS EVALUATED AS AN INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION DEVICE AND AS AN OUTLET FOR CREATIVE SELF-EXPRESSION. EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON THE PUBLICATIONS OF ADULT INSTITUTIONS BUT THE PUBLICATIONS OF JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS WERE ALSO TREATED. A PUBLICATION RESULTING FROM THE PROJECT IS: BAIRD, RUSSELL N. THE PENAL PRESS. EVANSTON, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1967.

15486 LI
AUTHORS: WITT, LEONARD R.
DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): DEVELOPING
 EDUCATIONAL-VOCATIONAL EXPERIENCES FOR LONG TERM
 OCCUPATIONAL ADJUSTMENT OF PAROLEES, PROJECT DEVELOP.
SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR; N.Y. STATE DIV. OF PAROLE.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JUNE 15, 1966. COMPLETED MARCH 31, 1968.

PROJECT DEVELOP IS A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO THE PROBLEMS OF VOCATIONAL APPRAISAL, MOTIVATING, COUNSELING, EDUCATING, SKILL TRAINING, AND SELECTIVE JOB PLACEMENT OF UNDEREDUCATED AND UNDERTRAINED YOUNG MALE OFFENDERS, 17 TO 23 YEARS OF AGE. THE PROJECT WAS CONDUCTED IN THE NEW YORK CITY AREA WITH OFFENDERS UNDER PAROLE SUPERVISION DRAWN DIRECTLY FROM VARIOUS STATE REFORMATORIES. THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP CONSISTED OF 115 INDIVIDUALS ENROLLED IN THE PROJECT DURING THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF OPERATION. A COMPARISON GROUP OF 115 PAROLEES WAS MATCHED WITH RESPECT TO RACE, ALCOHOL OR DRUG USE, MONTH OF RELEASE ON PAROLE, AGE, PRIOR ARRESTS, OFFENSE, AND DURATION OF PAROLE. THE IMPORTANT INNOVATIONS AND TECHNIQUES INCORPORATED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PAROLE EMPLOYMENT EVALUATION CENTER; THE USE OF SPECIAL PROJECT WORKERS TO PROVIDE MORE INTENSIVE AND CONTINUING VOCATIONAL COUNSELING AND SELECTIVE JOB PLACEMENT SERVICES TO PAROLEES; COORDINATED ACTION AMONG THE VARIOUS PARTICIPATING STATE AGENCIES MAKING FOR MORE EFFECTIVE PAROLEE UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY TRAINING FACILITIES; PROVISION FOR FIDELITY BONDING OF CERTAIN PAROLEES THEREBY IMPROVING THEIR EMPLOYABILITY. THE PROJECT INCLUDED NEW INCENTIVE FOR OFFENDER ACHIEVEMENT AND INTRODUCED THE IDEA OF JUDICIOUS USE OF AUTHORITY TO HELP SUSTAIN OFFENDER MOTIVATION FOR EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENT. MORE SPECIFICALLY, THERE WAS PROVISION FOR REWARDING INMATE ACHIEVEMENT DURING CONFINEMENT WITH EARLY RELEASE TO PAROLE SUPERVISION AND PROJECT ENROLLMENT. THE PROJECT DEVELOP SAMPLE SHOWED A DELINQUENCY RATE OF 15 PERCENT AS COMPARED TO 23 PERCENT FOR THE COMPARISON GROUP; THE RECIDIVISM RATE FOR PROJECT PAROLEES WAS SIX PERCENT AGAINST 12 PERCENT FOR THE COMPARISON GROUP. STUDY OF INDIVIDUAL CASES SUGGESTED THAT EVEN AMONG MANY DELINQUENT OR

RECIDIVISTIC PAROLEES, THE DEVELOP EXPERIENCE MADE FOR PERSONAL CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN EMPLOYABILITY. TWO PUBLICATIONS RESULTING FROM THE PROJECT ARE: LEONARD R. WITT. FINAL REPORT AND SUMMARY OF FINAL REPORT TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION AND STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT DIVISION OF PAROLE AND PROJECT DEVELOP.

15487 L1
 AUTHORS: WHITMARSH, GERALD A.
 DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
 TITLE: FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: A SURVEY OF SOME POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND EVALUATION PROCESSES OF THE MARYLAND CHILDREN'S CENTER.
 SOURCE: MARYLAND CHILDREN'S CENTER; EUGENE AND AGNES E. MEYER FOUNDATION.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN JANUARY 1965. COMPLETED JANUARY 1966.

A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 238 FIVE TO 18 YEAR OLD BOYS SERVED BY THE MARYLAND CHILDREN'S CENTER IN THE FIRST FOUR AND ONE HALF YEARS OF ITS OPERATION, WAS UNDERTAKEN. AN ANALYSIS WAS ALSO MADE OF THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES AND TREATMENT METHODS OF THE CENTER. THE GOAL WAS TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR THE GENERATION OF HYPOTHESES CONCERNING DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, ITS CAUSES, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION. THE FINDINGS OF THIS PROJECT ARE PUBLISHED IN: WHITMARSH, GERALD A.; SCHUGAM, MARTIN S. A SURVEY OF SOME POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND THE EVALUATION PROCESSES OF THE MARYLAND CHILDREN'S CENTER. BALTIMORE, MARYLAND CHILDREN'S CENTER, 1966. 107 P. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 1)

15488 L1
 AUTHORS: ROFF, MERRILL.
 DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN RELATION TO PEER ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS.
 SOURCE: UNIV. OF MINN.; U.S. PUB. HEALTH; U.S. ARMY.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN 1953. CONTINUING.

A FOLLOW-UP STUDY WAS MADE OF THE ADJUSTMENT TO MILITARY SERVICE OF A LARGE SAMPLE OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD BEEN JUVENILE DELINQUENTS OR HAD RECEIVED TREATMENT AT A CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC IN THE PAST. THE OPERATION, INFLUENCE, AND RELATIONSHIP OF FACTORS EXPERIENCED DURING LATE CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE WERE EXAMINED TO DETERMINE THEIR RELATION TO EVENTUAL PERFORMANCE IN SERVICE. THE FINDINGS INDICATED THAT THE DEGREE OF PAST DELINQUENCY IS RELATED TO THE DEGREE OF SUCCESS IN ADJUSTMENT TO MILITARY LIFE. MORE THAN HALF THE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD BEEN SENT TO A STATE TRAINING SCHOOL HAD UNSATISFACTORY OUTCOMES IN SERVICE. THE RELATION BETWEEN THE HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED AND SERVICE OUTCOME WAS ALSO STUDIED. FEW OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS WHO COMPLETED AS MUCH AS ONE YEAR OF COLLEGE WERE UNSATISFACTORY IN SERVICE. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION AMONG DELINQUENTS WAS FOUND TO INDICATE A PREDOMINANTLY FAVORABLE OUTCOME. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO ANALYZE BIOGRAPHICAL VARIABLES AMONG DELINQUENTS TO IMPROVE THE SELECTION PROCESS FOR FORMER DELINQUENTS WITH RESPECT TO MILITARY SERVICE. A SERIES OF SEVEN RESEARCH REPORTS HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED, FOUR OF WHICH ARE DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE FOLLOW-UP OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN MILITARY SERVICE. A NEW PROJECT, PEER RELATIONS AND PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT, WHICH RESULTED FROM THE ORIGINAL STUDY, HAS BEEN CARRIED THROUGH ITS FIRST FIVE-YEAR PHASE. THIS STUDY EXPLORES FINDINGS THAT REJECTION BY PEERS DURING THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PERIOD IS STRONGLY PROGNOSTIC OF ADULT MALADJUSTMENT. PUBLICATIONS RESULTING FROM THE ORIGINAL PROJECT ARE: ROFF, MERRILL; MINK, WALTER DAVID; AND HINRICHS, GRACE B. DEVELOPMENTAL ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY: A CASEBOOK. (NEW YORK, HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, 1966. 450 P.); ROFF, MERRILL. SOME CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENT CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT HOMOSEXUALS, REPORT NO. 66-5. (ARMY PRINTING, MAY 1966); ROFF, MERRILL. THE SERVICE-RELATED EXPERIENCE OF A SAMPLE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS: V. THE RELATION BETWEEN EDUCATION, NUMBER OF JUVENILE APPREHENSIONS, AND OUTCOME IN SERVICE, REPORT NO. 68-7. (ARMY PRINTING, MAY 1966); ROFF, MERRILL; SELLS, S.B. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN RELATION TO PEER

ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS, PSYCHOLOGY IN THE SCHOOLS (VOL. V, NO. 1, P 3-18, JANUARY 1968).

15489 L1
AUTHORS: HILL, THEODORE A.
DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: IMPROVING A PROGRAM FOR CRIMINAL SEXUAL PSYCHOPATHS.
SOURCE: DR. NORMAN M. BEATTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER, NCCD, AUGUST 1966.

PATIENTS, COURT-COMMITTED TO THE DR. NORMAN M. BEATTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AS ADJUDGED CRIMINAL SEXUAL PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONS ARE HOUSED IN A SEPARATE WARD. THE TREATMENT PROGRAM HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO REFLECT THE CONCEPT OF A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY. PATIENT RESPONSIBILITY IS STRESSED THROUGH THE USE OF PATIENT GOVERNMENT AND GROUP PROGRAMS. ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO MAINTAIN PATIENTS' HEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS IN THE COMMUNITY DURING HOSPITALIZATION IN ORDER TO SUPPORT APPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR AND PROVIDE A BASIS FOR LATER PAROLE PLANNING. RECENT RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN OFFERED REGARDING TREATABILITY AS WELL AS THE COMPLETENESS WITH WHICH PATIENTS MEET STATUTE DEFINITION. SINCE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION, AT LEAST 25 PATIENTS HAVE UTILIZED THE HOME-PASS PROGRAM. CONJOINT MARITAL COUNSELLING, DESIGNED TO TREAT AND ENHANCE COMMUNICATION SKILLS, IS IN AN EMBRYONIC STAGE. ALSO PARTICIPATING IN THE PROJECT ARE: DR. JOSE MAGNO; DR. JEENE GAINES; JOHN GIVEN; CAROL PUTZ; SUZANNE GEISELMAN; AND BETTY GRAY. PUBLICATIONS INCLUDE: PROGRAM STATEMENTS OF OCTOBER 17, 1968 AND OCTOBER 28, 1968; CONSTITUTION FOR THE PATIENT GOVERNMENT OF WARD N-1; AND WARD RULES.

15490 L1
AUTHORS: DYE, ROBERT R.
DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): DETACHED WORKER PROJECT WITH STREET GANGS AND GROUPS.
SOURCE: OAHU COM. ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH; MCINERNEY FOUND.; FREER ELEEMOSYNARY TRUST.
SOURCEID: BEGAN APRIL 1963. COMPLETED MAY 1965.

THIS PROJECT WAS ESTABLISHED IN AN ATTEMPT TO DEAL CONSTRUCTIVELY WITH 60 HARD-TO-REACH BOYS, 12 THROUGH 22 YEARS OF AGE, WITH HISTORIES OF DELINQUENT OR ANTI-SOCIAL ACTIVITY. A PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED Y.M.C.A. WORKER SPENT TWO YEARS "ON THE STREET" WITH THESE YOUTHS, HELPING DROPOUTS GET BACK INTO SCHOOL, FINDING JOBS FOR YOUTHS, HELPING THOSE WITH DRINKING OR DRUG PROBLEMS, AND TRYING TO BUILD PARENT RESPONSIBILITY. EVALUATIVE DATA PROVIDED SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF THE PROJECT'S VALUE, AND IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE PROJECT BECOME A PERMANENT AND EXPANDED PROGRAM. THE DETACHED WORKER PROGRAM IS NOW AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE OVERALL PROGRAM OF THE Y.M.C.A. BRANCH IN KALIHI, HAWAII AND HAS A STAFF OF FOUR DETACHED WORKERS AND ONE SUPERVISOR. PUBLICATIONS RESULTING FROM THE PROJECT ARE: DETACHED WORKER PILOT PROJECT IN HONOLULU, HAWAII, 1963-1965; AND AN OVERVIEW OF THE DETACHED WORKER PROGRAM, PREPARED BY RAYMOND S. OSHIRO.

15491 L1
AUTHORS: PENNSYLVANIA. BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE.
TITLE: TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1967-1968.
SOURCEID: HARRISBURG, BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, 1968. 49 P.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTS A STATISTICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE. THE HISTORY OF THE BOARD IS BRIEFLY SKETCHED AND SEVERAL OF ITS CURRENT PROGRAMS AND STUDIES ARE DESCRIBED. CONTENTS: HISTORY; NEW MEMBERS; SPECIAL L.E.A. PROJECT; PRE-PAROLE BUREAU; STATISTICAL SERVICES; FISCAL MANAGEMENT; SPECIAL AWARDS AND HONOR ROLE; THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT; INTRASTATE SERVICES; WHAT BRINGS HIM BACK?; TRAINING SERVICES; THE INTERSTATE COMPACT; INSTITUTIONAL PAROLE SERVICES; GROUP TREATMENT PROGRAM -HARRISBURG OFFICE; ADULT PROBATION SERVICES.

15492 L1
AUTHORS: MOMBOISSE, RAYMOND M.
TITLE: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND RIOT PREVENTION.
SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILL., CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1968. 257 P.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF RIOTS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN THE LAST FEW YEARS ACCENTUATE THE NEED FOR RIOT PREVENTION. THE ONLY EFFECTIVE WAY TO CONTROL A RIOT IS TO PREVENT IT. THIS BOOK OUTLINES THE BASIC CAUSES OF RIOTS AND CONSIDERS THE PROBLEM OF PREJUDICE, PARTICULARLY ITS EFFECTS ON POLICE WORK. IT SETS FORTH AN AFFIRMATIVE PROGRAM OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS DESIGNED TO AID THE POLICE IN ELIMINATING THE ROOTS OF THE PROBLEM, ENCOMPASSING THE ENTIRE FIELD OF POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS. MANY SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS USED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ARE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL, WITH STRESS PLACED UPON THE ROLE OF THE INDIVIDUAL POLICE OFFICER, HIS MENTAL ATTITUDE, HIS TRAINING AND HIS DEPARTMENT. A SPECIAL SECTION ON YOUTH IS INCLUDED.

15493 L1
AUTHORS: PRICE, J. B.
TITLE: SOME RESULTS ON THE MAUDSLEY PERSONALITY INVENTORY FROM A SAMPLE OF GIRLS IN BORSTAL.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(4):383-401, 1968.

A STUDY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF GIRLS IN BORSTAL TRAINING INDICATED THAT MANY HAD SUFFERED FROM MENTAL ILLNESS OR PERSONALITY DISTURBANCES. COMPARISON WITH OTHER STUDIES SUGGESTED THAT THE PROPORTION OF GIRLS AFFECTED IN THIS WAY WAS SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER THAN THE PROPORTION OF BORSTAL BOYS. THE M.P.I. WAS ADMINISTERED TO A SAMPLE OF 100 BORSTAL GIRLS BETWEEN 16 AND 22 YEARS OF AGE, MOST OF WHOM HAD A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF SERIOUS OFFENSES. COMPARISON WITH A NORMAL GROUP FROM AN EARLIER STUDY REVEALED SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER EXTROVERSION AND NEUROTICISM SCORES FOR THE BORSTAL GIRLS. THE RESULTS AGREED WITH VARIOUS OTHER STUDIES THAT REPORTED AN ASSOCIATION BETWEEN NEUROTICISM AND RECIDIVISM AND SUPPORTED THE HYPOTHESIS THAT DELINQUENTS SCORE HIGH ON THE EXTROVERSION SCALE. A SMALL NEGATIVE CORRELATION WAS FOUND BETWEEN THE EXTROVERSION AND NEUROTICISM SCALES. THE GIRLS HAD SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER SCORES ON BOTH EXTROVERSION AND NEUROTICISM SCALES THAN DELINQUENT MALE GROUPS OF SIMILAR AGES, AND THEIR SCORES WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE OF HOSPITAL PSYCHOPATHS ON BOTH SCALES. (17 REFERENCES)

15494 L1
AUTHORS: ANTHONY, H. S.
TITLE: THE ASSOCIATION OF VIOLENCE AND DEPRESSION IN A SAMPLE OF YOUNG OFFENDERS.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(4):346-365, 1968.

TO TEST THE HYPOTHESIS THAT, AMONG YOUNG OFFENDERS, DEPRESSION IS ESPECIALLY ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE, A STUDY WAS MADE OF 197 MALE OFFENDERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 21 YEARS WHO WERE HELD AT A REMAND CENTER IN ENGLAND. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND VIOLENCE IS NOT LIMITED TO EXTREME FORMS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR OR TO PSYCHOTIC DEPRESSION, BUT OCCURS OVER A WIDE RANGE OF PHYSICALLY AGGRESSIVE ACTIVITY IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEPRESSION OF BOTH REACTIVE AND ENDOGENOUS TYPES. THE HYPOTHESIS WAS FORMULATED ON FINDING A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TYPE OF CRIME AND PSYCHOMOTOR RESPONSE ON A TEST, PREVIOUSLY FOUND TO DISTINGUISH DEPRESSIVES FROM OTHER PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS. THE SUBJECTS WERE INTERVIEWED INDIVIDUALLY, THEN TOOK THE PSYCHOMOTOR TEST, AND FILLED OUT A QUESTIONNAIRE. IT WAS FOUND THAT, FOR THIS SAMPLE, CONVICTION FOR A VIOLENT OFFENSE WAS POSITIVELY ASSOCIATED WITH DEPRESSION, AS MEASURED BY PERCEPTUAL-MOTOR RESPONSE-SPEED, AND ESPECIALLY WITH REACTIVE DEPRESSION, MEASURED BY MANNER OF PERCEPTUAL-MOTOR REACTION TO STRESS. IN INVESTIGATION OF THE PERSONALITY OF A DELINQUENT, INDICATIONS OF DEPRESSION SHOULD BE NOTED AND, IF POSSIBLE, TESTED

15495 L1
AUTHORS: CAIN, MAUREEN F.
TITLE: ROLE CONFLICT AMONG POLICE JUVENILE LIAISON OFFICERS.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(4):366-382, 1968.

TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE POLICE JUVENILE LIAISON PROGRAM IN DEALING WITH DELINQUENTS OR PREDELINQUENTS AND PREVENTING RECIDIVISM, A STUDY WAS MADE OF TWO POLICE FORCES IN ENGLAND WHICH HAD INSTITUTED THIS SERVICE. TWO OTHER FORCES WERE STUDIED FOR COMPARATIVE AND AND EVALUATIVE PURPOSES. DIVERGENCE FROM THE TRADITIONAL POLICE ROLE BY JUVENILE LIAISON OFFICERS RESULTS IN ROLE CONFLICT. TRADITIONAL ORIENTATIONS ARE TOWARD "CLEARING UP CRIMES", APPREHENDING AND BRINGING THE SUSPECT TO COURT, AND SEEING THAT APPREHENSION LEADS TO CONVICTION. THE JUVENILE LIAISON OFFICER'S TASK IS TO KEEP THE DELINQUENT OR YOUTH IN TROUBLE OUT OF COURT - A WELFARE ORIENTATION. THIS WELFARE ORIENTATION IS COINCIDENT WITH AN INCREASED NEED TO DEVELOP A VALUE CONSENSUS AS A BASIS FOR COOPERATION AND COMMUNICATION WITH SCHOOLS, SOCIAL WORK AGENCIES, PARENTS, AND OTHERS. ONE INDICATOR OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE WELFARE ORIENTATION AS OPPOSED TO THE TRADITIONAL POLICE ROLE WAS FOUND TO BE THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE OFFICER BLAMED THE CHILD FOR HIS ACTIONS AND BELIEVED HIM DESERVING OF PUNISHMENT. ANOTHER WAS THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE OFFICER WAS PREPARED TO WAIVE FORMAL RULES IN THE INTEREST OF THE CHILD. THE JUVENILE OFFICER CANNOT AVOID EXPERIENCING SOME ROLE CONFLICT: A POLICEMAN BY CHOICE AND TRAINING, HE HAS MORE CONTACTS WITH PERSONS IN SYSTEMS OTHER THAN HIS OWN. HE DOES NOT KNOW THE EXTENT TO WHICH A WELFARE ORIENTATION IS ACCEPTABLE TO HIS POLICE SUPERIORS. ALTHOUGH GENERALLY A COMPROMISE POSITION IS MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE WELFARE ROLES, IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS THIS BALANCE IS DISTURBED. TO INCREASE EFFECTIVENESS THERE MUST BE SOME CLEAR POLICY AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THE POLICE SHOULD CONTINUE TO DO THIS WORK. SEPARATE JUVENILE POLICE DEPARTMENTS WOULD GIVE GREATER SECURITY TO THE OFFICERS INVOLVED AND FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT OF A VIABLE WELFARE ORIENTATION. (9 REFERENCES)

15496 L1
AUTHORS: SHOHAM, SHLOMO; RAHAV, GIORA.
TITLE: SOCIAL STIGMA AND PROSTITUTION.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(4):402-412, 1968.

IN AN ATTEMPT TO RELATE THE STIGMA THEORY OF CRIME AND DEVIATION TO THE ETIOLOGY OF PROSTITUTION IN AUTHORITARIAN, ORIENTAL FAMILIES, A STUDY WAS MADE OF A SAMPLE OF NORTH AFRICAN PROSTITUTES IN ISRAEL. STIGMA WAS DEFINED AS A DEROGATORY ATTRIBUTE IMPUTED TO THE SOCIAL IMAGE OF AN INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP AND USED AS A TOOL OF SOCIAL CONTROL. THE FOCUS OF STUDY WAS ON THE BRANDING MECHANISMS OF SOCIETY, AND THE CORRESPONDING SELF-DEFINITION BY AN INDIVIDUAL AS A DEVIANT, PRIOR TO HIS FORMAL STIGMATIZATION BY THE COURT AND OTHER METHODS OF SOCIAL CONTROL. IN CONSTRUCTING A THEORY OF SOCIAL STIGMA TWO LEVELS OF ANALYSIS WERE USED: (1) PREDISPOSING FACTORS LINKED WITH STIGMATIZING; AND (2) THE DYNAMIC PROCESS OF STIGMATIZATION. TWO GROUPS OF PREDISPOSING FACTORS WERE IDENTIFIED, THE FIRST RELATED TO DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, THE SECOND TO VALUE DEVIATION. THE SEVERAL STAGES IN THE PROCESS OF STIGMATIZATION WERE IDENTIFIED AS: (1) THE FORMATIVE YEARS PRIOR TO THE CRYSTALLIZATION OF THE PERSONALITY; (2) THE PERIOD OF SEEKING EGO-IDENTITY; (3) THE PERIOD AFTER INTERNALIZATION OF THE STIGMA DURING WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL RELATES THE CAUSES OF FAILURE TO HERSELF OR TO OTHERS; (4) COMPULSIVE PERFORMANCE OF THE DEROGATORY BEHAVIOR NOW EXPECTED BY STIGMATIZING OTHERS, E.G., PARENTS IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE ACCEPTANCE; AND (5) REJECTION OF PARENTS FOR NOT ACCEPTING OR REINFORCING THE BEHAVIOR. IN APPLYING THE STIGMA THEORY TO THE GENESIS OF PROSTITUTION, THE ANALYSIS MUST GO BEYOND THESE EARLY FORMATIVE STAGES TO THE OVERT INITIATION PROCESSES. THESE PROCESSES MAY BE RELATED TO CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY

IN TERMS OF DIFFERENTIAL IDENTIFICATION, DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION,
AND DIFFERENTIAL OPPORTUNITY STRUCTURE. (14 REFERENCES)

15497 L1
AUTHORS: CRAFT, M. J.
TITLE: ENGLISH PSYCHOPATHS AND THEIR TREATMENT.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(4):412-419, 1968.

PSYCHOPATHY IN ENGLAND AND WALES IS LEGALLY DEFINED AS PERSISTENT MENTAL DISORDER, SERIOUS IRRESPONSIBILITY, AND AGGRESSION WHICH USUALLY REQUIRES IN-PATIENT TREATMENT. ALTHOUGH GENETIC TRAITS MAY PREDISPOSE THE INDIVIDUAL, IT APPEARS THAT BRAIN DAMAGE MAY INCREASE THE RISK OF, AND UPBRINGING MAY PLAY A PART IN, BUT ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS OF CHANCE ARE DECISIVE IN THE SUBJECT BEING LABELLED AS A PSYCHOPATH. THE INCIDENCE OF PSYCHOPATHY VARIES WIDELY FROM COMMUNITY TO COMMUNITY, SUGGESTING THAT THE DISEASE IS A SOCIAL SYNDROME, HAVING A CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP WITH ITS SOCIAL BACKGROUND. IN ENGLAND THERE ARE FOUR LEVELS OF TREATMENT FOR PSYCHOPATHS. THE MOST SEVERE ARE SENT TO LOCKED SECURITY HOSPITALS, IN WHICH TREATMENT CONSISTS OF CAREFUL TRAINING TOWARDS SOCIAL CONFORMITY, USING A COMPLEX SYSTEM OF REWARDS AND DISINCENTIVES. THE SECOND LEVEL OF TREATMENT CONSISTS OF NON-SECURITY GENERAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, IN WHICH A DISCIPLINARY WORK-TRAINING PROGRAM IS PROVIDED. THIRD-LEVEL PATIENTS ARE ADMITTED TO OPEN PSYCHIATRIC IN-PATIENT UNITS, SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR PATIENTS WITH PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS, IN WHICH TREATMENT IS PATIENT-ORIENTED, PERMISSIVE, AND STRESSES THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY. THE MOST COMMON METHOD OF TREATMENT IN LONDON IS IN OUT-PATIENT CLINICS IN WHICH PSYCHOTHERAPY AND TRANQUILIZERS ARE USED. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE INDICATES THAT, WHILE ENGLISH PSYCHOPATHS TEND TO SHOW IMPROVEMENT WITH AGE, THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT WITH ANY ONE PATIENT DEPEND UPON THE GIVEN INDIVIDUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES OVER WHICH THE THERAPIST USUALLY HAS LITTLE CONTROL. (29 REFERENCES)

15498 L1
AUTHORS: GATHERCOLE, C. E.; CROFT, M. J.; MCDUGALL, J.; BARNES, H. M.; PECK, D. F.
TITLE: A REVIEW OF 100 DISCHARGES FROM A SPECIAL HOSPITAL.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(4):419-424, 1968.

A PILOT STUDY WAS MADE OF 72 PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM A SPECIAL HOSPITAL IN ENGLAND, IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE DEVISING OF A PREDICTION INDEX AND TO IMPROVE FOLLOW-UP INFORMATION. SPECIAL HOSPITALS ARE FOR PERSONS REQUIRING TREATMENT UNDER CONDITIONS OF SPECIAL SECURITY BECAUSE OF THEIR DANGEROUS, VIOLENT OR CRIMINAL PROPENSITIES. THE 72 PATIENTS, FOR WHOM FOLLOW-UP DATA WAS AVAILABLE, WERE CATEGORIZED AS SEVERELY SUBNORMAL, SUBNORMAL, PSYCHOPATHIC, OR SUBNORMAL AND PSYCHOPATHIC. OF THE 51 MALE AND 21 FEMALE SUBJECTS, 20 HAD NO CONVICTIONS PRIOR TO ADMISSION; 29 HAD ONE TO THREE CONVICTIONS; AND 23 HAD MORE THAN FOUR. FOLLOW-UP DATA REVEALED THAT: 16 WERE READMITTED TO A SPECIAL HOSPITAL; 19 WERE CONVICTED WITH OR WITHOUT DETENTION OR IMPRISONMENT; AND 55 HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO LOCAL HOSPITALS. FROM THE LATTER GROUP 25 HAD NOT LEFT THE HOSPITAL SYSTEM AT THE TIME OF FOLLOW-UP. ALTHOUGH THE DECISION DETERMINING THE SUCCESS AND FAILURE OF PATIENTS IS FAIRLY ARBITRARY, 18 OF THE 72 WERE DESIGNATED AS FAILURES IN THIS STUDY. THE NEXT STAGE IN DEVISING A PREDICTION INDEX WILL BE TO RELATE PRE-ADMISSION DATA TO SUCCESS AND FAILURE ON FOLLOWUP INFORMATION. (5 REFERENCES)

15499 L1
AUTHORS: CHAPPELL, DUNCAN; WILSON, PAUL.
TITLE: AUSTRALIAN ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE: A PILOT STUDY.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(4):424-431, 1968.

A PILOT STUDY OF ATTITUDES OF, AND RELATIONS BETWEEN, THE POLICE AND PUBLIC WAS CARRIED OUT IN CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA DURING A TWO-WEEK PERIOD IN 1966. A SAMPLE OF 250 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WERE INTERVIEWED IN ORDER TO OBTAIN SOME MEASURE OF: (1) PUBLIC RESPECT FOR POLICE; (2) PUBLIC CONTACT WITH POLICE; AND (3) ATTITUDES TOWARD ARMING THE POLICE. GENERAL RESPECT FOR POLICE WAS FOUND TO BE MUCH LOWER THAN IN GREAT BRITAIN. AS IN A PREVIOUS STUDY OF ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, FEMALES WERE FOUND TO HAVE GREATER RESPECT FOR POLICE THAN MALES, AND NO MARKED VARIATIONS WERE FOUND AMONG DIFFERENT SOCIAL CLASSES. IN BOTH STUDIES, MOTORISTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE WERE MOST CRITICAL OF THE POLICE. DESPITE THIS CRITICAL ATTITUDE, MOST RESPONDENTS IN BOTH STUDIES REPORTED FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE THAT THE POLICE WERE USUALLY POLITE AND HELPFUL. THE MAJORITY OF CANBERRA RESIDENTS WERE NOT IN SUPPORT OF ISSUING ARMS TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE. (2 REFERENCES)

15500 L1
 AUTHORS: HENSHAW, STANLEY K.
 TITLE: CAMP LAGUARDIA: A VOLUNTARY TOTAL INSTITUTION FOR HOMELESS MEN.
 SOURCEID: N.Y., BUR. OF APPLIED SOCIAL RES., COLUMBIA UNIV., 1968. 160 P. \$2.00.

A SUBPROJECT OF A PROGRAM OF RESEARCH ON THE ETIOLOGY, PATTERNS, AND CONSEQUENCES OF HOMELESSNESS, EXAMINED THE NEW YORK CITY WELFARE DEPARTMENT'S CAMP LAGUARDIA. THE PROJECT FOCUSED ON THE SOCIAL AFFILIATION OF HOMELESS, USUALLY ALCOHOLIC, MEN. THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE CAMP IS DESCRIBED, AND RELATED TO THE HISTORY AND PRESENT ENVIRONMENT OF THE CAMP. THE WORK PROGRAM FOR THE RESIDENTS IS EXAMINED AND RELATED TO THE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MEN. FACTORS AFFECTING THE DECISION OF HOMELESS MEN TO ENTER AND REMAIN IN THE CAMP ARE OUTLINED, AND THIS DECISION IS SHOWN TO PARALLEL THEIR RESPONSES TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS. FINALLY, THE EFFECT OF THE CAMP ON THE BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES OF THE RESIDENTS, AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE ADMINISTRATION AND BUREAUCRACY OF SOCIAL WORKERS IS EXAMINED.

15501 L1
 AUTHORS: NEW YORK (STATE). DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES. COMMUNITY SERVICES BUREAU OF METROPOLITAN NEW YORK.
 TITLE: FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICES BUREAU OF METROPOLITAN NEW YORK.
 SOURCEID: N.Y., COMMUNITY SERVICES BUR. OF METROPOLITAN N.Y., 1968. 51 P.

THIS IS A REPORT OF THE OLD HOME SERVICES BUREAU OF NEW YORK CITY AND OF THE MERGER OF THE BUREAU WITH THE FIELD SERVICES OF HUDSON TRAINING SCHOOL IN JULY 1967. ALTHOUGH THE INTEGRATION OF STATISTICS AS A RESULT OF THE MERGER HAS ONLY BEGUN, THIS IS THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICES BUREAU, IDENTIFYING THE MERGED BUREAU'S HIGHLIGHTS AND FUTURE DIRECTION. CONTENTS: HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR; EMPLOYMENT AND GUIDANCE COUNSELLING; COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES; DISCHARGES AND RECIDIVISM; PROGRAM GOALS FOR 1969-1970.

15502 L1
 AUTHORS: PRINGLE, EDWARD E.; GARFIELD, HELEN.
 TITLE: THE EXPANDING POWER OF POLICE TO SEARCH AND SEIZE: EFFECT OF RECENT U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS ON CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.
 SOURCE: COLORADO LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 40(4):491-508, 1968.

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT IN MIRANDA V. ARIZONA LAID DOWN SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR POLICE TO FOLLOW IN OBTAINING CONFESSIONS FROM SUSPECTS IN CUSTODY. NO SUCH TECHNIQUE HAS BEEN EMPLOYED IN SEARCH AND SEIZURE CASES. THE COURT'S LATEST DECISIONS IN THIS AREA SHOW A CONTINUED ADHERENCE TO TRADITIONAL CASE-BY-CASE DETERMINATION. THE COURT ITSELF ADMITTED THAT THE LAW OF SEARCH AND SEIZURE IS IN A STATE OF FLUX. HOWEVER, A LINE IS BEING DRAWN BETWEEN THE COURT'S

INCREASINGLY TOLERANT TREATMENT OF POLICE PRACTICES IN THE INVESTIGATORY STAGES, AND ITS CONTINUED EXTENSION OF EVERY CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION TO THE DEFENDANT ONCE HE BECOMES A DEFENDANT. THIS DISTINCTION EMERGES WITHIN THE SEARCH AND SEIZURE AREA ITSELF, AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE COURT'S RECENT DECISION IN SIMMONS V. UNITED STATES WHICH HELD THAT TESTIMONY GIVEN BY A DEFENDANT AT A PRE-TRIAL HEARING ON A MOTION TO SUPPRESS EVIDENCE WAS NOT ADMISSIBLE AGAINST HIM, OVER HIS OBJECTION, AT THE TRIAL. AT THE SAME TIME, THE COURT REFUSED TO EXTEND THE LIMITATION IMPOSED ON TESTIMONY RELATING TO IDENTIFICATION MADE IN POLICE LINEUPS TO TESTIMONY AS TO IDENTIFICATIONS BY PHOTOGRAPHS MADE DURING THE EARLY STAGES OF INVESTIGATION. WHATEVER REFINEMENTS MAY HEREAFTER BE MADE IN THE RULES GOVERNING SEARCH AND SEIZURE, IT IS CLEAR THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT INTENDS TO ALLOW THE POLICE IN THEIR SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE THE WIDEST POSSIBLE LATITUDE CONSONANT WITH THE PROTECTION OF PRIVACY AFFORDED BY THE FOURTH AMENDMENT. CURRENT DISAGREEMENT CENTERS ON WHAT SORT OF POLICE CONDUCT CONSTITUTES AN "UNREASONABLE" SEARCH AND SEIZURE. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE COURT IS NOW TAKING A BROADER VIEW OF WHAT IS "REASONABLE" CONDUCT WHEN POLICE ARE INVESTIGATING CRIME. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT, ED.) (138 REFERENCES)

15503 L1
 AUTHORS: GLEN, JEFFREY E.
 TITLE: INTERROGATION OF CHILDREN: WHEN ARE THEIR ADMISSIONS ADMISSIBLE?
 SOURCE: FAMILY LAW QUARTERLY.
 SOURCEID: 2(3):280-295, 1968.

THE PROHIBITION OF EXTRAJUDICIAL STATEMENTS IN JUVENILE COURT, AND THE APPLICATION OF THE MIRANDA RULES TO DELINQUENCY PROCEEDINGS, MAY LEAD THE POLICE TO EXPAND THEIR UPSURGED ROLE OF JUDGE AND PUNISHER. CHILDREN WHO BECOME INVOLVED IN THE CRIMINAL PROCESS ARE ENTITLED TO HAVE THEIR EXTRAJUDICIAL STATEMENTS TESTED BY THE PROCEDURAL RULES THAT APPLY TO ADULTS AND THE SUBSTANTIVE LAW OF WAIVER ENUNCIATED IN HALEY AND GALLEGOS. EVEN IF CUSTODIAL QUESTIONING FOR A REASONABLE PERIOD IS PERMITTED BY STATUTE OR DECISION, THE POLICE SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO EXTRACT A CONFESSION, FOR USE EVEN IN JUVENILE COURT, BY ANY TECHNIQUE THAT DEPRIVES A CHILD OF THE ABILITY TO EXERCISE FREELY HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS. THE COUNCIL OF JUDGES OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY HAS PROPOSED A RULE GOVERNING THE ADMISSIBILITY IN JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS OF OUT-OF-COURT STATEMENTS. IF STATEMENTS ARE NOT RELIABLE IN COURT, BECAUSE OF THE SUGGESTIBILITY, IMMATURITY, AND IGNORANCE OF THE CHILDREN WHO MAKE THEM, THEY ARE NOT RELIABLE IN THE STATION HOUSE, AND THE CONTROL OF THE COURTS IN EXCLUDING SUCH STATEMENTS SHOULD LEAD TO CONTROL OF THE POLICE IN ELICITING STATEMENTS AND INVESTIGATING CASES. MODELS FOR POLICE INVESTIGATION ARE OFFERED. (53 REFERENCES)

15504 L1
 AUTHORS: ROBINSON, CYRIL D.
 TITLE: POLICE AND PROSECUTOR PRACTICES AND ATTITUDES RELATING TO INTERROGATION AS REVEALED BY PRE- AND POST-MIRANDA QUESTIONNAIRES: A CONSTRUCT OF POLICE CAPACITY TO COMPLY.
 SOURCE: DUKE LAW JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 1968(3):425-524, 1968.

BOTH PRIOR AND SUBSEQUENT TO THE SUPREME COURT DECISION IN MIRANDA V. ARIZONA, QUESTIONNAIRES WERE SENT TO POLICE AND PROSECUTORS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY SOLICITING INFORMATION CONCERNING THEIR INTERROGATION PRACTICES, THE FACTORS PROMPTING THESE PRACTICES, AND THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD RECENT TRENDS IN THE LAW OF INTERROGATION. THIS ARTICLE ANALYZES THE FINDINGS OF THIS SURVEY AND CONCLUDES THAT JUDICIAL ADOPTION OF SPECIFIC RULES TO GOVERN POLICE PROCEDURES IS NOT LIKELY TO PROMOTE THE CREATION OF A RATIONAL SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. FOR THIS REASON, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THERE BE A REALIGNMENT OF ROLES IN WHICH ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR POLICIES, NOW ASSUMED TO BE "POLICE BUSINESS," IS SHIFTED TO THE CITY GOVERNMENT, THE PROSECUTOR, AND THE LEGISLATURE. (215 REFERENCES)

15505 L1
AUTHORS: TAYLOR, RICHARD.
TITLE: LAW AND MORALITY.
SOURCE: NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 43(4):611-647, 1968.

QUESTIONS OF LAW AND QUESTIONS OF MORALITY ARE SEPARATE THINGS, AND ONLY CONFUSION CAN RESULT FROM MIXING THEM. LAWS ARE PARTICULAR, ENFORCEABLE COMMANDS ADDRESSED BY PARTICULAR MEN TO OTHER MEN; THEY ARE SELDOM GENERAL IN NATURE; AND THEY NEED NOT EMANATE FROM ANY POLITICALLY SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY OR LEGISLATURE. LAWS ARE NOT MORAL PRINCIPLES, NOR MUST THEY EMBODY MORAL PRINCIPLES TO HAVE THE STATUS OF LAW. IN FACT, NO MORAL ELEMENT IS INHERENT IN THE NATURE OF A LAW, SIMPLY BECAUSE IT IS A LAW. MORALITY IS REINTRODUCED INTO THE CONCEPT OF LAW WHEN LAW IS CONSIDERED AS AN ACTIVITY OF SEEKING THE COMMON GOOD. LAW IS CONNECTED, NOT WITH THE MORAL RIGHTNESS AND WRONGNESS OF ACTIONS, BUT WITH THE GOOD AND EVIL OF ENDS. LAWS ARE MORALLY NEUTRAL WITH RESPECT TO WHAT THEY REQUIRE: IT BEING NO REQUISITE OF LAWS THAT THEY PRESCRIBE WHAT MORALS WOULD ALSO REQUIRE; BUT THE ENTERPRISE OF LAW CANNOT BE NEUTRAL WITH RESPECT TO GOOD AND EVIL. THE COMMON GOOD IS WHAT GIVES THE ACTIVITY OF LAW ITS MEANING. (41 REFERENCES)

15506 L1
AUTHORS: LYNN, CONRAD.
TITLE: WE MUST DISOBEY
SOURCE: NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 43(4):648-650, 1968.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAN INFLUENCE THE DIRECTION OF SOCIETY ONLY WHEN ENGAGED IN BY LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE SEEKING A COMMON OBJECTIVE. WHEN PRACTICED INDIVIDUALLY BY ONE WILLING TO ACCEPT THE SANCTIONS SOCIETY ATTACHES TO SUCH ACTION, THE DISOBEDIENCE LOSES ITS REVOLUTIONARY POTENTIAL.

15507 L1
AUTHORS: PUNER, NICHOLAS W.
TITLE: CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: AN ANALYSIS AND RATIONALE.
SOURCE: NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 43(4):651-720, 1968.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IS A DELIBERATE, OPEN VIOLATION OF ANY SELECTED LAW BY PERSONS ACTIVELY PREPARED TO TAKE THE CONSEQUENCE OF THEIR ACT. ITS PURPOSE IS THE AMELIORATION OF CONDITIONS THROUGH LAW, NOT APART FROM LAW. IT IS PRESERVATIVE, A PROTEST WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF EXISTING GOVERNMENT. CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IS BASICALLY A PROCEDURE FOR CHALLENGING LAW OR POLICY, A PROCEDURE WHOSE ADHERENTS PAY HEED TO THE NECESSITY OF MAKING THEIR ACTION RESPONSIBLE. A REPRESENTATIVE SELECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS CASES OF THE 1960'S, SPECIFICALLY THE SIT-INS AND CASES INVOLVING DEMONSTRATIONS, ARE DISCUSSED AS THE BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF THE COMPATIBILITY OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE WITH LAW. (144 REFERENCES)

15508 L1
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: PRE-ARREST DELAY: EVOLVING DUE-PROCESS STANDARDS.
SOURCE: NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 43(4):722-743, 1968.

MANY PROBLEMS IN THE AREA OF PRE-ARREST DELAY REMAIN UNRESOLVED. SINCE A DEFENDANT IS PROTECTED FROM PREJUDICE DUE TO A SUBSTANTIAL POST-ARREST DELAY BY THE SIXTH AMENDMENT, AND SINCE THE POTENTIAL DEFENDANT IS LIKELY TO SUFFER EVEN GREATER PREJUDICE BY A PRE-ARREST DELAY, IT FOLLOWS THAT THE RIGHT TO SPEEDY TRIAL SHOULD PROTECT THE SUSPECT IN CASES OF PRE-ARREST DELAYS AS WELL. THE COURTS, HOWEVER, HAVE TRADITIONALLY LIMITED THE PROTECTION OF THE SIXTH AMENDMENT TO POST-ARREST DELAYS. TO THE EXTENT THAT PRE-ARREST DELAY PREJUDICES THE DEFENSE PREPARATION OF THE ACCUSED, HIS DUE-PROCESS RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL UNDER THE FIFTH AMENDMENT MAY BE VIOLATED. IN ROSS V.

UNITED STATES IT WAS HELD THAT A PRE-ARREST DELAY WHICH REFLECTS AN AWARENESS OF DUE PROCESS CONSIDERATIONS IS JUSTIFIED. (382 REFERENCES)

15509 L1
AUTHORS: CAVENAGH, W. E.
TITLE: JUVENILE COURTS, THE CHILD AND THE LAW.
SOURCEID: MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND, PENGUIN BOOKS, 1967. 300 P. \$1.20.

THIS BOOK ON THE JUVENILE COURT AND JUVENILE PROCEDURE IN GREAT BRITAIN DESCRIBES THE HISTORY AND THE WORKINGS OF BRITAIN'S JUVENILE COURTS, THE PROCEDURE FOLLOWED IN JUVENILE COURTS, TYPES OF JUVENILE DISPOSITION, AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE COURT AND THE CHILD. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE REFORM OF THE JUVENILE COURT IN GREAT BRITAIN ARE OFFERED. CONTENTS: THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT: I; THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT: II; JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURE; THE POWERS OF THE JUVENILE COURT; APPROVED SCHOOLS, BORSTALS, ATTENDANCE CENTRES AND 'FIT PERSON' ORDERS; THE JUVENILE COURT AT WORK; AVOIDING THE STIGMA OF A CRIMINAL CONVICTION; THE FINDING AND THE ORDER; THE CHILD AND THE COURT; DEALING WITH CRIMINALITY BY COURT ORDER; THE FUTURE: PROPOSALS AND REFORM.

15510 L1
AUTHORS: DAVIS, ALAN J.
TITLE: SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA PRISON SYSTEM AND SHERIFF'S VANS.
SOURCE: TRANS-ACTION.
SOURCEID: 6(2):8-16, 1968.

THIS ARTICLE IS BASED ON THE RESULTS OF A THREE-MONTH INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED JOINTLY BY THE PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. IT RELATES ONLY TO THOSE PORTIONS OF THE REPORT WHICH ANALYZE INCIDENTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS AND COMPARE THE PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VICTIMS AND AGGRESSORS. IT WAS FOUND THAT DURING A 26-MONTH PERIOD THERE HAD BEEN 156 SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA PRISON SYSTEM THAT COULD BE DOCUMENTED AND SUBSTANTIATED; SEVEN OF THE ASSAULTS TOOK PLACE IN THE SHERIFF'S VANS; 149 IN THE PRISONS. OF THE SEVERAL ASSAULTS, 82 CONSISTED OF BUGGERY, 19 OF FELLATIO, AND 55 OF ATTEMPTS AND COERCIVE SOLICITATIONS TO COMMIT SEXUAL ACTS. THERE WERE ASSAULTS ON AT LEAST 97 DIFFERENT VICTIMS BY AT LEAST 176 DIFFERENT AGGRESSORS. TAKING VARIOUS FACTORS INTO CONSIDERATION IT IS ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT 2,000 SEXUAL ASSAULTS HAD OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD UNDER STUDY AND THAT ONLY 96 WERE REPORTED TO PRISON AUTHORITIES. OF THE 96 ONLY 64 WERE MENTIONED IN PRISON RECORDS; OF THE 64 ONLY 40 RESULTED IN DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS AGAINST THE AGGRESSORS; AND ONLY 26 INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED TO THE POLICE FOR PROSECUTION. SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA PRISON SYSTEM WERE FOUND TO BE EPIDEMIC.

15511 L1
AUTHORS: HAWAII. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES. CORRECTIONS DIVISION; STEVENSON, GEORGE H.
TITLE: FIRST ADMISSIONS TO THE HAWAII STATE PRISON IN 1966. (STUDY NO. 1).
SOURCEID: HONOLULU, CORRECTIONS DIVISION, MAY 1967. 16 P.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE 68 PERSONS ADMITTED TO THE HAWAII STATE PRISON FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1966. ALL WERE MEN, AND THEY CONSTITUTED 45 PERCENT OF ALL ADMISSIONS. ONE-HALF OF THE ADMISSIONS WERE 21 OR YOUNGER; ANOTHER ONE-THIRD RANGED FROM THE AGES OF 22 TO 29. FIFTY-TWO OF THE 68 WERE BORN AND REARED IN THE STATE OF HAWAII. THEY WERE LARGELY UNDER-EDUCATED, ONLY EIGHT WERE KNOWN TO HAVE COMPLETED GRADE 12. THE GREAT MAJORITY WERE SCHOOL DROPOUTS CHIEFLY FROM GRADES 8, 9, AND 10. ONLY 10 OF THE 63 TESTED HAD GENERAL INTELLIGENCE SCORES ABOVE 100. ALMOST INVARIABLY, THEIR VERBAL I.Q.'S WERE MUCH LOWER THAN THEIR PERFORMANCE I.Q.'S. THE MAJORITY WERE VERY INADEQUATE IN READING, WRITING, AND IN GENERAL KNOWLEDGE. ABOUT 40 WERE REGARDED AS RESTRICTED INTELLECTUALLY,

SEVERAL SEVERELY SO, AND 19 OF THE 68 WERE PRACTICALLY ILLITERATE. THE CHIEF CRIMES WHICH BROUGHT MOST OF THESE MEN TO PRISON WERE BURGLARY, ROBBERY, CAR THEFT, AND FORGERY. FIFTY-THREE OF THE 68 WERE CONVICTED OF ONE OR MORE OF THESE FOUR CRIMES. THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THESE HAD A LONG HISTORY OF REPETITIVE DELINQUENCY: 39 HAD BEEN SEVERE DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS IN SCHOOL, WERE SCHOOL DROPOUTS OR EXPULSIONS; 42 OF THEM HAD HAD JUVENILE COURT APPEARANCES; AND 27 HAD BEEN IN THE YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY. AT THE TIME OF COMMITMENT TO PRISON, 30 OF THE 53 WERE ON PROBATION FOR PREVIOUS CRIMES. AN ADDITIONAL NINE HAD A HISTORY OF EARLIER PROBATION OR EARLIER SERIOUS CRIME. ALL 66 WERE PSYCHIATRICALY INTERVIEWED AFTER ADMISSION TO PRISON. NINE OF THE 66 WERE CONSIDERED TO HAVE STRONG SCHIZOID CHARACTERISTICS, AND AT LEAST SEVERAL OTHERS HAD MINOR SCHIZOID FEATURES, BUT 11 OF THE 68 SHOWED NO DEFINITE PERSONALITY DISORDER. TWO WERE CONSIDERED SEVERELY PSYCHONEUROTIC, AND 42 WERE CONSIDERED TO BE PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITIES. IN ONLY 11 OF THE 66 CASES COULD THE FAMILY LIFE BE REGARDED SATISFACTORY. FIFTY OF THE 66 REGULARLY ASSOCIATED WITH DELINQUENT COMPANIONS. IN 23 OF THE 66 CASES, ONE OR MORE SIBLINGS WAS DELINQUENT, WHILE 50 OF THE 66 REGULARLY ASSOCIATED WITH DELINQUENT COMPANIONS. (AUTHORS ABSTRACT, ED.)

15512 L1
 AUTHORS: HAWAII. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES. CORRECTIONS DIVISION; STEVENSON, GEORGE H.
 TITLE: REPEAT ADMISSION TO THE HAWAII STATE PRISON IN 1966. (STUDY NO. 2).
 SOURCEID: HONOLULU, CORRECTIONS DIVISION, SEPTEMBER 1967. 9 P.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE 75 MEN READMITTED TO THE HAWAII STATE PRISON IN 1966. ALL HAD HAD ONE OR MORE ADMISSIONS IN PREVIOUS YEARS. THE 75 MEN HAD A TOTAL OF 83 ADMISSIONS IN 1966, AS FOUR OF THEM WERE ADMITTED THREE TIMES DURING THE YEARS, TWO OTHERS TWICE. THE READMITTED PERSONS WERE AN OLDER GROUP THAN THE FIRST ADMISSIONS, BUT THEIR AGES ON THEIR FIRST ADMISSIONS CLOSELY PARALLEL THE GROUP ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1966. BURGLARY IS THE COMMONEST CRIME IN THE READMISSIONS IN 1966, AS WELL AS ON THEIR FIRST ADMISSIONS: THE RATIO OF SECOND ADMISSIONS TO FIRST ADMISSIONS IS CLOSE TO 1 TO 2: 32 OF THE READMISSIONS WERE ADMITTED FOR THE SECOND TIME, AS COMPARED WITH 68 WHO WERE ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME. THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE MEN READMITTED IN 1966 DID NOT RETURN BECAUSE OF NEW CRIMES. ONLY 24 OF THE 83 READMISSIONS WERE FOR THE CONVICTION OF NEW CRIMES. THE REMAINDER OF 59, WERE BROUGHT BACK TO PRISON FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE RULES OF PAROLE OR FOR SPECIAL HELP WITH SOME ADJUSTMENT PROBLEM. OF THE 75 PERSONS, 55 HAD HAD JUVENILE COURT APPEARANCES: 29 HAD BEEN TREATED AT THE YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY. (AUTHOR: ABSTRACT, ED.)

15513 L1
 AUTHORS: HAWAII. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES. CORRECTIONS DIVISION; STEVENSON, GEORGE H.
 TITLE: FIRST ADMISSIONS TO HAWAII STATE PRISON IN 1956. WHERE ARE THEY NOW? (JUNE 30, 1967). (STUDY NO. 3).
 SOURCEID: HONOLULU, CORRECTIONS DIVISION, OCTOBER 1967. 13 P.

A FOLLOW-UP STUDY WAS MADE OF THE 69 MEN WHO WERE FIRST ADMISSIONS TO THE HAWAII STATE PRISON IN 1956. FINDINGS INDICATED THE FOLLOWING DATA. THE PRISONERS WERE YOUNG MEN, 65 PERCENT BEING 25 YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER. OF THE 69 ADMITTED, 38 HAD JUVENILE COURT APPEARANCES, 17 HAD SPENT SOME TIME IN THE YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, AND THE REVOCATION OF PROBATION FOR 31 LED TO AUTOMATIC PRISON ADMISSION. WITHIN ONE TO THREE YEARS 68 WERE PLACED ON PAROLE: 27 WERE RETURNED TO PRISON FOR A TOTAL OF 37 READMISSIONS; 24 FOR NEW FELONIES; AND 13 AS PAROLE VIOLATORS. OF THESE 27 READMISSIONS, 13 WERE SERVING SENTENCES IN PRISON FOR NEW FELONIES AS OF JUNE 30, 1967. OF THE 55 IN THE COMMUNITY, 42 ARE ON FULL DISCHARGE. FIVE OF THE 42 WERE DEPORTED TO THEIR NATIVE COUNTRY ON COMPLETION OF THEIR SENTENCES. THE REMAINING 37 ON FULL DISCHARGE WERE NOT INVOLVED IN ANY KNOWN CRIME. A RATING SCALE SHOWS THAT: OF THE MEN KNOWN TO BE ON FULL DISCHARGE OR ON PAROLE, 12 ARE RATED AS

EXCELLENT; 9 AS GOOD; 19 AS MARGINAL; 15 (INCLUDING THE 13 NOW IN PRISON) AS POOR; AND 14 ARE LEFT UNRATED. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.)

15514 L1
AUTHORS: KOLVIN, ISRAEL; DUNSTED, CHRISTOPHER.
TITLE: SURVEY OF BOYS ON PSYCHIATRIC REMAND.
SOURCE: MEDICINE, SCIENCE AND THE LAW (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(2):88-95, 1968.

THIS PAPER REPORTS THE FINDINGS OF A SURVEY OF 234 DELINQUENT BOYS REFERRED FOR PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION AT THE OXFORD REMAND HOME IN GREAT BRITAIN. DATA ARE PRESENTED ON: REASONS FOR PSYCHIATRIC REFERRAL; AGE; SOCIAL CLASS; FAMILY SIZE; PARENTAL CONSTELLATION; PARENTAL SEPARATION; OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL AND FAMILY DATA; FAMILY DELINQUENCY; INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION; TRUANCY; PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES; HEWITT AND JENKINS CLASSIFICATION; THE NATURE OF THE OFFENSES; MOTIVES FOR DELINQUENCY; AND COURT DECISIONS. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA SUGGESTS THAT THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THESE CHILDREN FOLLOWS A FAMILIAR PATTERN. SEPARATION EXPERIENCES, FOSTERING, AND OVERCROWDING WERE COMMON IN THE HOME BACKGROUND OF THE SUBJECTS, AND EDUCATIONAL RETARDATION WAS VIRTUALLY UNIFORM. LARCENY WAS THE MOST COMMON OFFENSE.

15515 L1
AUTHORS: KNOX, S. J.
TITLE: EPILEPTIC AUTOMATISM AND VIOLENCE.
SOURCE: MEDICINE, SCIENCE AND THE LAW (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(2):96-104, 1968.

A PLEA BY THE DEFENDANT THAT AN OFFENSE WAS COMMITTED IN A STATE OF AUTOMATISM, DESCRIBED AS A CONDITION OF IMPAIRED AWARENESS IN WHICH AN INDIVIDUAL MAY PERFORM AN ACT OR SERIES OF ACTIONS OF A COMPLEX KIND. THIS INVESTIGATION EXPLORED VARIOUS ASPECTS OF EPILEPTIC AUTOMATISM WITH EMPHASIS ON ASSESSING THE DURATION OF AUTOMATISM, THE FREQUENCY OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, AND THE NATURE OF SUCH VIOLENCE. THE RECORDS STUDIED BELONGED TO 43 PATIENTS, DIAGNOSED AS SUFFERING FROM EPILEPSY, AND CURRENTLY ATTENDING CLAREMONT STREET HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES IN GREAT BRITAIN. THE FINDINGS WHICH WOULD SEEM TO HAVE MEDICO-LEGAL SIGNIFICANCE INDICATE THAT: (1) ACTS OF VIOLENCE ARE UNUSUAL IN EPILEPTIC AUTOMATISM; (2) THE ABNORMAL ACTIVITY TENDS TO APPEAR SUDDENLY; (3) AUTOMATIC BEHAVIOR IS OF BRIEF DURATION; (4) NO ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO CONCEAL ANY AGGRESSIVE ACTS UNDERTAKEN IN AUTOMATISM; AND (5) AMNESIA WILL NOT INCLUDE EVENTS OCCURRING PRIOR TO LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS. (8 REFERENCES)

15516 L1
AUTHORS: POWER, D. J.
TITLE: PARANOID PSYCHOSIS AND CRIME.
SOURCE: MEDICINE, SCIENCE AND THE LAW (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(2):105-108, 1968.

THE VIEWS EXPRESSED IN THIS ESSAY ON PARANOID PSYCHOSIS AND CRIME ARE THE RESULT OF FOUR YEARS EXPERIENCE IN FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY IN H. M. PRISON AT LEEDS, ENGLAND. THE PARANOID SUFFERS FROM A BASIC THOUGHT DISORDER WHICH RESULTS IN DEFECTIVE REASONING AND JUDGMENT ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY IN RELATION TO THE DELUSIONAL MATERIAL WITH WHICH HE IS OBSESSED. HIS JUDGMENT IS SUBJECTIVELY BIASED, AND HE IS INCAPABLE OF FORMING A RATIONAL OPINION IN REGARD TO HIS DELUSIONAL BELIEFS. PARANOIA IS A PROGRESSIVE ILLNESS WITH RELATIVE RETENTION OF SELF-CONTROL IN THE EARLY STAGES WHEN THE IRRITATING DELUSIONS ARE OF TOLERABLE INTENSITY. WHEN THE PARANOID LOSES SELF-CONTROL HE MAY BE CAPABLE OF HOMICIDE. AT THE TRIAL OF SUCH CASES IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE DOCTRINE OF DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY APPLIES. MEDICAL TREATMENT OF PARANOID IS DISCUSSED. (9 REFERENCES)

15517 L1
AUTHORS: KOLVIN, ISRAEL; DUNSTED, CHRISTOPHER.
TITLE: REMAND DELINQUENTS, THE COURT AND THE PSYCHIATRIST.

SOURCE: MEDICINE, SCIENCE AND THE LAW (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(2):109-118, 1968.

THIS PAPER IS A FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF THE FINDINGS OF A SURVEY OF 232 BOYS, REFERRED FOR PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION AT THE OXFORD REGIONAL REMAND HOME IN GREAT BRITAIN. THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN MEDICAL RECOMMENDATION AND COURT DISPOSAL, AND ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SPECIFIC COURT DECISIONS AND THE INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR, SOCIAL AND FAMILY BACKGROUND OF THE BOYS ARE CONSIDERED. THE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT: (1) THE COURTS IMPLEMENTED 79 PERCENT OF THE MEDICAL RECOMMENDATIONS MADE; (2) NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS, I.E., "IMPLEMENTED" AND "NON-IMPLEMENTED" WERE DISCOVERED WITH REFERENCE TO FAMILY SIZE, ORDINAL POSITION, DELINQUENT SIBLINGS IN THE FAMILY, ILLEGITIMACY, POOR SCHOOL PROGRESS, OR THE VARIOUS TYPES OF STEALING; AND (3) IN THE CASES WHERE THE COURTS DID NOT ACCEPT THE MEDICAL RECOMMENDATIONS, THE REJECTION RATE WAS SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO A NUMBER OF FEATURES, SUCH AS NON-INTACT HOMES AND CASES WHERE THE BOY HAD COMMITTED HIS OFFENSES IN SOLITUDE. WITH REGARD TO SPECIFIC COURT DECISIONS, A GREATER PERCENTAGE OF THE DELINQUENTS PLACED ON PROBATION CAME FROM HIGHER SOCIAL CLASSES, AND A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF DELINQUENTS, WHO WERE THE SUBJECT OF A FIT PERSON ORDER OR APPROVED SCHOOL COMMITTEE, CAME FROM THE LOWER SOCIAL CLASSES. ALSO A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF THE DELINQUENTS WHO FOUND THEIR WAY INTO RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS CAME FROM NON-INTACT FAMILIES OR HAD LIVED IN OVERCROWDED HOMES. (19 REFERENCES)

15518 L1
AUTHORS: ALPERT, JONATHAN.
TITLE: THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL AT LINEUP.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN.
SOURCEID: 4(7):385-396, 1968.

SIMPLE LINEUPS OR IDENTIFICATION PARADES HAVE BEEN HELD NOT TO VIOLATE THE FIFTH AMENDMENT. LINEUPS ARE NOT CONSIDERED TO BE IN VIOLATION OF AN ACCUSED'S SELF-INCRIMINATION OR DUE-PROCESS RIGHTS, EVEN WHEN A SUSPECT IS IN CUSTODY ON ANOTHER CHARGE OF BEING IMPROPERLY HELD, ALTHOUGH LINEUP PROCEDURE HAS BEEN FREQUENTLY MISUSED AND ABUSED BY THE POLICE. REQUIRING A SUSPECT TO SPEAK AT A LINEUP FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN QUESTIONED. IN GILBERT V. CALIFORNIA (1967), WHERE THE PROSECUTION HAD INTRODUCED LINEUP IDENTIFICATION TESTIMONY, THE COURT EXCLUDED THE IDENTIFICATIONS BECAUSE THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THEY WERE MADE WERE SUGGESTIVE AND HIGHLY PREJUDICIAL. THE WADE V. UNITED STATES (1967) DECISION EXTENDS THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL TO LINEUPS BECAUSE OF THE POTENTIAL FOR INTENTIONAL OR UNINTENTIONAL SUGGESTION INFLUENCING IDENTIFICATION. WADE HOLDS THAT THE LINEUP IS A "CRITICAL STAGE" AT WHICH THE ACCUSED IS DENIED DUE PROCESS, UNLESS HE HAS COUNSEL. THIS RULING IS REASONABLE IN THE CONTEXT OF PREVIOUS DECISIONS, THAT IS, THAT ABSOLUTE FAIRNESS AND OBSERVANCE OF DUE-PROCESS REQUIREMENTS MUST BE GUARANTEED AT EVERY CRITICAL STAGE OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS. (78 REFERENCES)

15519 L1
AUTHORS: DEUSNER, EDWIN E.
TITLE: THE DOCTRINE OF IMPOSSIBILITY IN THE LAW OF CRIMINAL ATTEMPTS.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN.
SOURCEID: 4(7):398-403, 1968.

IN THE DOCTRINE OF IMPOSSIBILITY IN THE LAW OF CRIMINAL ATTEMPTS, A DISTINCTION IS DRAWN BETWEEN ATTEMPTS WHICH ARE PHYSICALLY OR FACTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE AND THOSE WHICH ARE LEGALLY IMPOSSIBLE. WHERE AN ACT, EVEN IF COMPLETED, WOULD NOT BE A CRIME, IT IS DESCRIBED AS A LEGAL IMPOSSIBILITY. WHERE THERE IS A LEGAL IMPOSSIBILITY OF COMMITTING A CRIME, THE ACCUSED CANNOT BE SUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTED FOR THE ATTEMPT. WHEREAS IN THOSE CASES IN WHICH ONLY FACTUAL IMPOSSIBILITY EXISTS, THE ACCUSED MAY BE CONVICTED OF THE ATTEMPT.

15520 L1
 AUTHORS: VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE SERVICE.
 TITLE: A WORK-STUDY PROGRAM FOR SOCIO-ECONOMICALLY DEPRIVED
 DELINQUENT YOUTH. (FINAL REPORT).
 SOURCEID: HOUSTON, TEXAS, VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE SERVICE, OCTOBER 1968.
 46 P.

AN EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR SOCIO-ECONOMICALLY DEPRIVED DELINQUENT YOUTH WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE SERVICE OF HOUSTON FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR. ITS MAJOR OBJECTIVE WAS TO EXPLORE AND DEMONSTRATE THE FEASIBILITY OF WORKING WITH SUCH YOUTH TO HELP THEM PREPARE FOR WORK OR RE-ENTER SCHOOL, AND TO ESTABLISH GUIDELINES FOR PROGRAMS OF A WORK-STUDY OR WORK-EXPERIENCE NATURE FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH. THE 303 YOUTHS, ENROLLED IN THE PROGRAM, WERE REFERRED BY THE HARRIS COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT AND THE TEXAS YOUTH COUNCIL. THE DELINQUENTS WERE BETWEEN 15 AND 21 YEARS OF AGE. OF THE TOTAL GROUP, 42 PERCENT WERE NEGROES, 25 PERCENT MEXICAN-AMERICAN, AND 33 PERCENT ANGLOS. APPROXIMATELY THREE OUT OF EVERY FOUR ENROLLEES WERE MALE, WHICH CONTRASTS WITH NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS IN THE SOUTHWEST WHEREIN THE MAJORITY OF ENROLLEES IN WORK PROGRAMS ARE FEMALE. THE PROJECT DID DEVELOP A SERIES OF GUIDELINES FOR THE SELECTION OF JOB SITES FOR SOCIO-ECONOMICALLY DEPRIVED DELINQUENT YOUTH. IT DEMONSTRATED THAT SUCH YOUTH CAN BE INCLUDED WITHIN EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS PROGRAMS AND DO NOT NEED SPECIAL PROGRAMS. HOWEVER, THEY DO NEED INTENSIVE INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION FROM STAFF IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE GREATER STABILITY IN EITHER WORK OR SCHOOL. THE FINDINGS REVEAL THAT THE RECIDIVISM RATE WAS REDUCED SHARPLY WITH ONE GROUP WHO ARE RETURNED TO STATE SCHOOL AND ONLY SLIGHTLY FOR REPEATERS WHO COME IN CONTACT WITH THE JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT. OF THE ENTIRE GROUP, 70 PERCENT MADE A POSITIVE ADJUSTMENT AS OF THE CLOSE OF INTAKE ON MAY 25, 1968. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.)

15521 L1
 AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE AT LONG BEACH. INSTITUTE FOR
 POLICE STUDIES; PAUL M. WHISENAND.
 TITLE: AUTOMATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS: AN
 ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY.
 SOURCEID: LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 1968. 26 P.

THIS IS A SPECIALIZED BIBLIOGRAPHY DESIGNED TO SERVE ALL INTERESTED AGENCIES, ESPECIALLY THOSE INVOLVED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. IT CONTAINS AN ANNOTATED LISTING OF 140 PUBLICATIONS PERTAINING TO ALL ASPECTS OF COMPUTER-BASED CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS. THE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM ADVOCATED BY THE PUBLIC AUTOMATED SYSTEMS SERVICE (PASS) IS UTILIZED. BASICALLY, THE PASS SYSTEM CONSISTS OF THREE CATEGORIES: (1) THE TECHNOLOGY WITH ITS EQUIPMENTS AND TECHNIQUES, ITS SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS AND RELATIONSHIPS, AND ITS SOCIAL AND GENERAL MANAGERIAL IMPLICATIONS; (2) THE CONDITIONS THAT BEAR UPON ITS EMPLOYMENT IN THE GOVERNMENT; AND (3) ITS APPLICATION TO GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS. EACH CATEGORY INCLUDES PRINCIPAL CLASSES WITH SUB-CLASSES. ALL GROUPS AND CLASSES ARE REPRESENTED BY A NUMERICAL CODING SYSTEM, EASILY ADAPTED TO MACHINE PROCESSING. THE REPORT IS DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS: (1) A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE GENERAL PROBLEM OF AUTOMATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS; (2) ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRIES; AND (3) AN AUTHOR INDEX.

15522 L1
 AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE AT LONG BEACH. INSTITUTE FOR
 POLICE STUDIES; WHISENAND, PAUL M.
 TITLE: AUTOMATED POLICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS: A SURVEY.
 SOURCEID: LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 1968. 23 P.

DURING THE 1960'S THE DEVELOPMENTS CAUSING LOCAL POLICE AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES TO BE INCREASINGLY INTERESTED IN IMPROVING DATA PROCESSING OPERATION ARE: (1) THE RAPID GROWTH OF ACTIVITIES REQUIRING THE HANDLING OF EXPANDING VOLUMES OF DATA; AND (2) MAJOR TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES THAT HAVE BEEN MADE IN DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT. THIS RESEARCH REPORTS ON A RECENT SURVEY OF AUTOMATED

POLICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS. ALL MUNICIPAL AGENCIES, SERVING CITIES OF POPULATIONS OVER 25,000, WERE QUESTIONED ON EXISTING OR ANTICIPATED APPLICATIONS OF AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING SYSTEMS. THE STUDY UPDATES THREE SIMILAR EFFORTS: (1) INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION. MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1965, CHICAGO, 1965; (2) THE INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSIS. TASK FORCE REPORT: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. (REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.) WASHINGTON, D. C., GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1967. P. 157-165; (3) WHISENAND, PAUL M. AND KRAEMER, KENNETH L. "POLICE AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING IN ORANGE, LOS ANGELES COUNTIES." JOURNAL OF CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT. VOL. 1, OCTOBER 1966. P. 92-97.

15523 L1
 AUTHORS: NEW JERSEY. SENATE. LAW, PUBLIC SAFETY AND DEFENSE COMMITTEE.
 TITLE: REPORT ON SENATE NO. 897: ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE.
 SOURCE: TRENTON, SENATE COMMITTEE ON LAW, PUBLIC SAFETY AND DEFENSE, 1968. 77 P.

THE NEW JERSEY SENATE COMMITTEE ON LAW, PUBLIC SAFETY AND DEFENSE BELIEVES ENACTMENT OF ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE LEGISLATION IS IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND RECOMMENDS TO THE SENATE IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF A REVISION OF S 897 TO MEET THE FEDERAL STANDARDS AND SAFEGUARDS INCORPORATED IN TITLE III OF THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968. PUBLIC HEARINGS ON ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE AND THE SUPREME COURT MAJORITY OPINION ON BERGER V. NEW YORK ARE INCLUDED.

15524 L1
 AUTHORS: UNITED NATIONS. SECRETARIAT.
 TITLE: SOCIAL DEFENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.
 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF CRIMINAL POLICY (UNITED NATIONS).
 SOURCEID: NO. 25:3-8, 1967.

CRIME, BY HINDERING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, REPRESENTS A SUBSTANTIAL AND LONG-TERM COST TO THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY. SINCE THE BASIC PROBLEM OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS NOT INCREASING PRODUCTION, BUT INCREASING THE CAPACITY TO PRODUCE, AND THE CAPACITY TO PRODUCE IS INHERENT IN PEOPLE, THE HUMAN AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT ARE CRUCIAL TO ECONOMIC GROWTH. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS NOT ONLY GROWTH BUT ALSO CHANGE AND THESE CHANGES AND BREAKS WITH TRADITION ARE OFTEN ACCOMPANIED BY INCREASED CRIMINALITY. GIVEN THIS INCREASING RISK AND THE HIGH COSTS OF CRIME, IT SEEMS REASONABLE THAT SOCIAL DEFENSE EXPENDITURES WOULD REPRESENT AN INCREASING SHARE OF THE BUDGETS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. (4 REFERENCES)

15525 L1
 AUTHORS: CLIFFORD, W.
 TITLE: CRIME AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING.
 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF CRIMINAL POLICY (UNITED NATIONS).
 SOURCEID: NO. 25:9-19, 1967.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNERS OFTEN GIVE INADEQUATE ATTENTION TO CRIME PREVENTION AND TREATMENT, ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WILL RESULT IN LESS CRIME. THE EXPERIENCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT WILL RESULT IN LESS CRIME. THE EXPERIENCE OF THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, HOWEVER, SUGGESTS THAT CRIME RATES INCREASE WITH DEVELOPMENT. A BALANCE BETWEEN ORDER AND DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE SOUGHT, AND THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF ECONOMIC DECISIONS MUST BE CONSIDERED. IF THE OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL PLANNING ARE BOTH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC, THEN MORE ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS WHICH DEVELOPMENT CREATES AND WHICH OFTEN INHIBIT FURTHER DEVELOPMENT. DEVELOPMENT WILL BE MORE WHOLESOME IF THE PREVENTION OF CRIME IS AN EQUAL OBJECTIVE OF NATIONAL PLANNING. CRIME PREVENTION SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A SPECIALIST AREA OR THE CONCERN ONLY OF THOSE DIRECTLY INVOLVED. SOME PERMANENT MACHINERY SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE STUDY AND MEASUREMENT OF CRIME AND FOR EVALUATION OF CRIME PREVENTION SERVICES. IF, AS IT APPEARS, CRIME INCREASES

WITH SOCIAL ISOLATION, IMPERSONALITY, GROWTH IN INSTITUTIONAL SIZE, AND DECLINE IN FAMILY CONTROL, THEN DEVELOPMENT SHOULD EMPHASIZE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, COOPERATION, PARTICIPATION, AND GROUP SOLIDARITY. IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES THERE IS A NEED TO PROVIDE FOR GREATER FLEXIBILITY TO ALLOW COMMUNITY SERVICE GROUPS TO OPERATE.

15526 L1
 AUTHORS: CARNEY, DAVID.
 TITLE: SOCIAL DEFENCE PERSPECTIVES IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AFRICA.
 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF CRIMINAL POLICY (UNITED NATIONS).
 SOURCEID: NO. 25:29-45, 1967.

SOCIAL DEFENSE HAS TO BE REVIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF THE OBJECTIVES AND TASKS OF "SOCIETICS," OR THE STUDY OF SOCIETY. THE OBJECTIVES OF SOCIETICS ARE: (1) TO RECOGNIZE THE PHENOMENA OF SOCIAL CHANGE, INCLUDING THE TENDENCY OF GROUPS OUTSIDE OF SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE TO THREATEN THE SECURITY OF THE MAJORITY THROUGH ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR; (2) TO STUDY THE CAUSES OF GROUP BEHAVIOR UNDER STRESS OF SOCIAL CHANGE; AND (3) TO DEVISE TECHNIQUES FOR THE CONTINUAL REINTEGRATION OF OUT-GROUPS INTO SOCIETY. IF EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES ARE TO BE DEVELOPED, SOCIAL DEFENSE MUST NOT BE REGARDED AS CONFINED SOLELY TO CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL, BUT EXAMINED IN THE LIGHT OF THE ENTIRE PROCESS OF SOCIAL-MECHANICS. STUDY OF THE CAUSES AND TECHNIQUES OF SOCIAL GROUP FORMATION AND BEHAVIOR IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND AND PREVENT, IF NOT THE FORMATION OF ANTISOCIAL GROUPS, AT LEAST THE DEVELOPMENT OF GROUPS WHICH MAY THREATEN THE SOCIETY. THIS STUDY SHOULD TRACE THE ORIGINS OF ANTISOCIAL GROUPINGS IN THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE FAMILY OR OTHER GROUPS UNDER THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL CHANGE; THE NATURE OF THE SOCIAL SELECTION PROCESS WHICH DETERMINES WHO SHALL BE EDUCATED AND TRAINED AND THEREFORE WHO SHALL BE EMPLOYED AND WHO SHALL NOT; THE GROUPS SELECTED FOR EXCLUSION FROM THE SOCIAL HERITAGE; AND THE NATURE OF THE REACTIONS OF GROUPS EXCLUDED FROM THE SOCIAL HERITAGE IN THE PROCESS OF CHANGE. EXCLUSION FROM THE SOCIAL HERITAGE, FOR WHATEVER REASON, IS A CENTRIFUGAL GROUP-FORMATION FACTOR. ALIENATED INDIVIDUALS SEEK COMPANIONSHIP IN THEIR LONELINESS, AND THESE GROUPS MAY BECOME ANTISOCIAL, IF THEY CANNOT FIND USEFUL ALTERNATIVE BASES OF ALIGNMENT FOR OBTAINING ACCEPTANCE IN SOCIETY ON A CONTRIBUTING BASIS. SOCIAL EXCLUSION MAY LEAD TO: (1) ACCEPTANCE OF EXCLUSIONS, DEFEAT (VAGRANCY, DRUNKENNESS); (2) EGO-COMPENSATION AND EGO-EXPANDING ESCAPISM (DRUG ADDICTION, SEXUAL PERVERSION); (3) ANTAGONISM AND VENGEANCE (CRIMES OF VIOLENCE); OR (4) RESPONSE TO EXCLUSION AS A CHALLENGE TO OVERCOME SOCIAL BARRIERS (NONVIOLENT OR VIOLENT). MAJORITY SOCIAL GROUPS REACT BY REINFORCING THE BARRIERS OF EXCLUSION, EXPLOITING EXCLUDED GROUPS, OR IGNORING THEIR EXISTENCE WHILE TAKING FURTHER MEASURES FOR THEIR REPRESSION. THIS FRAMEWORK OF SOCIAL DEFENSE IS USEFUL IN EXPLAINING THE CONTEXT IN WHICH SOCIAL DEFENSE PROBLEMS IN MANY AFRICAN COUNTRIES ARISE AND HAVE TO BE DEALT WITH. (22 REFERENCES)

15527 L1
 AUTHORS: MARTIN, J. P.; WILSON, GAIL.
 TITLE: PROBLEMS IN COST OF CRIME ANALYSES: SOME ASPECTS OF POLICE EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.
 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF CRIMINAL POLICY (UNITED STATES).
 SOURCEID: NO. 25:47-55, 1967.

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE SERVICES CONSTITUTES A SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN THE FIELD OF CRIME PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. IN ENGLAND AND WALES THE TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE ON POLICE SERVICES IN 1965-1966 WAS MORE THAN SIX TIMES AS MUCH AS THAT FOR PRISONS AND DETENTION CENTERS. THE TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES WHICH ARISE IN CALCULATING THESE COSTS ARE DUE TO THE LARGE TOTAL COST OF THE POLICE WITH RESOURCES DERIVED FROM A VARIETY OF AUTHORITIES AND THE MULTIPLICITY OF POLICE FUNCTIONS. TWELVE POLICE FORCES WERE SURVEYED. POLICE ACTIVITIES WERE CLASSIFIED, AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF WORK, ACCORDING TO FUNCTIONS AND AREA OF OPERATION, WAS ANALYZED. MANPOWER SURVEYS WERE USED TO DETERMINE THE PROPORTION OF POLICE EFFORT DEVOTED TO DEALING WITH THE VARIOUS FUNCTIONS UNDERTAKEN BY THE SERVICE. (25 REFERENCES)

15528 L1
 AUTHORS: GRYGIER, TADEUSZ.
 TITLE: RESEARCH AS A BASIS OF PLANNING IN THE SOCIAL DEFENCE FIELD.
 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF CRIMINAL POLICY (UNITED NATIONS).
 SOURCEID: NO. 25:61-66, 1967.

NMENT POLICY CAN BE GUIDED BY RESEARCH AND THAT COORDINATION OF RESEARCH AND SOCIAL POLICY CAN BE FRUITFUL, IF IT IS AN ONGOING PROCESS RATHER THAN AN ISOLATED OCCURRENCE. THE INHERENT DIFFICULTIES IN PLANNING ARE AGGRAVATED BY THE FACT THAT THE SOCIAL DEFENSE FIELD IN CANADA IS SHARED BY DIFFERENT LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT, BUT IN RECENT YEARS SOCIAL DEFENSE PLANNING HAS BECOME MORE SCIENTIFIC. THERE IS INCREASING ACCEPTANCE OF RESEARCH AS THE PROPER BASIS FOR PLANNING IN A SITUATION OF CONSTANTLY CHANGING SOCIAL CONDITIONS. MANY OF THE FINDINGS OF A SERIES OF STUDIES CARRIED OUT IN TRAINING SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS OF ONTARIO. A VARIETY OF RESEARCH TECHNIQUES WERE EMPLOYED IN THESE STUDIES, INCLUDING THE SENTENCE COMPLETION TEST, THE DYNAMIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY, SOCIOMETRIC TESTS, BEHAVIOR RATINGS, A MEASURE OF TREATMENT POTENTIAL, AND STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES. (13 REFERENCES)

15529 L1
 AUTHORS: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. BUREAU OF PRISONS.
 TITLE: NATIONAL PRISONER STATISTICS. PRISONERS IN STATE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS FOR ADULT FELLOWS, 1966. (NPS BULLETIN NO. 43).
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. BUREAU OF PRISONS, AUGUST 1968. 35 P.

THIS REPORT PRESENTS SUMMARY NATIONWIDE STATISTICAL DATA ON SENTENCED PRISONERS ADMITTED TO, CONFINED IN, AND RELEASED FROM, STATE AND FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR ADULT FELONY IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1966. ALSO INCLUDED ARE TREND DATA ON MOVEMENT OF THE SENTENCED PRISON POPULATION SINCE 1939. AMONG THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN TABLES IS THE FOLLOWING: AUTHORIZED TEMPORARY ABSENCES; CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATIONS RETURNED; COURT ORDERS; DEATHS; ESCAPES; EXECUTIONS; RELEASES; RATE OF THE PRISON POPULATION PER 100,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION; MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS; TRANSFERS; AND TYPE OF RELEASES.

15530 L1
 AUTHORS: MARQUIS, MARC; GIRARD, JEAN S.
 TITLE: THE YOUTH OFFICER: ANNUAL REPORT.
 SOURCEID: QUEBEC, 1968. 34 P. Mimeo.

THIS IS THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE YOUTH OFFICER PROGRAM ESTABLISHED IN QUEBEC, CANADA IN A COOPERATIVE ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF POLICE, THE SCHOOLS, AND THE COMMUNITY TO PREVENT AND CONTROL DELINQUENCY AMONG JUVENILES. THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE YOUTH OFFICER PROGRAM, THE QUALIFICATIONS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE YOUTH OFFICER, THE ROLE OF VOLUNTEERS FROM THE COMMUNITY, AND THE NEED FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY COOPERATION ARE DISCUSSED. ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE, AND THE CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP OF THESE PROBLEMS TO CRIME, ARE ALSO ANALYZED. STATISTICAL DATA ON THE YOUTH OFFICER PROGRAM ARE PRESENTED. CONTENTS: PREVENTION FOR YOUTH; ADDICTION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE; 1967-1968 ANNUAL REPORT; A PROVINCIAL DIRECTOR; SUMMARY; RECOMMENDATIONS.

15531 L1
 AUTHORS: CONQUEST, ROBERT.
 DESIG: ED.
 TITLE: THE SOVIET POLICE SYSTEM.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, PRAEGER, 1968. 103 P. \$5.00.

THIS STUDY ANALYZES THE INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND THE PRESENT STRUCTURE OF THE SOVIET POLICE SYSTEM, CONCENTRATING MAINLY ON THE NORMAL OPERATIONS OF ITS EXTRALEGAL ORGANS. AN EXAMINATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK OF THE SYSTEM TRACES ITS EVOLUTION FROM ITS BEGINNINGS IN 1917, AS THE "SWORD OF THE REVOLUTION"; THROUGH THE "RED TERROR" OF THE CIVIL WAR, THE COLLECTIVIZATION CAMPAIGN OF THE EARLY 1930'S, AND THE "GREAT PURGES" OF 1936-1938; TO THE DOWNGRADING OF ITS POWER AS A POLITICAL ENTITY DURING THE POST-STALIN ERA. THE SIZE, ORGANIZATION, AND PERSONNEL OF ITS FORCES ARE DISCUSSED, AS IS ITS MULTIFACETED NETWORK OF CONTROLS OVER THE POPULATION, INCLUDING THE PASSPORT SYSTEM, FRONTIER PROCEDURES, CENSORSHIP AND LICENSING FUNCTIONS, ANCILLARY CITIZENS' GROUPS, AND THE POLICE-INFORMER NETWORK. THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE POLICE APPARATUS TO THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND TO FORCED-LABOR INSTITUTIONS ALSO COMES UNDER SCRUTINY, WITH ATTENTION BEING DEVOTED TO THE EXTRAJUDICIAL AND INVESTIGATORY POWERS OF THE FORMER AND THE ECONOMIC AND PENAL FUNCTIONS OF THE LATTER. THE METHODS OF REPRESSION PRACTICED BY THE POLICE WITHIN SOVIET SOCIETY ARE TREATED, AS ARE SOVIET-DIRECTED POLICE OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED.

15532 L1
 AUTHORS: BLOCK, EUGENE B.
 TITLE: THE FABRIC OF GUILT: TRUE STORIES OF CRIMINALS CAUGHT IN A NET OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.
 SOURCEID: GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK, DOUBLEDAY, 1968. 215 P. \$4.95.

CASE HISTORIES ARE PRESENTED OF TRUE CRIMES WHICH WERE SOLVED BY A CAREFUL COMPILATION OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. THE CRIMINALS INVOLVED IN THESE CASES WERE CONVICTED, NOT BY THE TESTIMONY OF EYE WITNESSES, BUT BY INFERENCE THROUGH THE DISCLOSURE OF DAMAGING, INCONVERTIBLE FACTS.

15533 L1
 AUTHORS: HORNING, DONALD N. M.
 TITLE: THE ORGANIZATION AS VICTIM: A STUDY IN BLUE COLLAR CRIME. (PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 1968 ANNUAL MEETING OF ASA, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS).
 SOURCEID: KALAMAZOO, MICH., WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIV., 1968. 14 P. Mimeo.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF PILFERING BY INDUSTRIAL WORKERS FROM THEIR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT. THE STUDY WAS DESIGNED AS AN EMPIRICAL APPRAISAL OF NORMATIVE BEHAVIOR WITHIN A GIVEN SOCIAL SYSTEM, I.E., A LARGE ELECTRONICS MANUFACTURING PLANT. THE METHOD USED WAS A SERIES OF INTENSIVE SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS WITH 88 MALE WORKERS, SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF A STRATIFIED SAMPLE. ADDITIONAL INTERVIEWS WERE OBTAINED FROM OPINION LEADERS, GUARDS, AND SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL. FINDINGS REVEALED THE CONCEPTION OF PROPERTY WITHIN THE PLANT; WORK GROUP NORMS GOVERNING PILFERING; WORK GROUP NORMS VERSUS CONVENTIONAL NORMS DEALING WITH PILFERING, SOCIALIZATION AND SOCIAL CONTROL; THE NATURE OF PILFERING AND THE ROLE OF THE PILFERER; THE SUPERVISOR'S ROLE; THE SECURITY PERSONNEL'S ROLE; AND MANAGEMENT'S ROLE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE BLUE-COLLAR THEFT STUDIED IS, FOR ALL BUT A FEW SYSTEMATIC PILFERERS, AN INCIDENTAL FORM OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.

15534 L1
 AUTHORS: LOUISIANA. COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH. SOCIAL WELFARE PLANNING COUNCIL.
 TITLE: FINAL REPORT. (APRIL 15, 1968).
 SOURCEID: NEW ORLEANS, SOCIAL WELFARE PLANNING COUNCIL, 1968. 15 P.

THE COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH WAS GIVEN THE RESPONSIBILITY OF FORMULATING RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE TYPE OF YOUTH WHO SHOULD BE SERVED, AND THE KIND AND SIZE OF JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOLS WHICH WOULD BEST FIT THE NEEDS OF THESE YOUTHS, THE NEW ORLEANS AREA, AND THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. A STUDY OF YOUTHS COMMITTED TO STATE SCHOOLS AND CONSULTATIONS WITH LOCAL AND NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL EXPERTS, PROVIDED THE BASIS FOR THESE

RECOMMENDATIONS. THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUPPORTING DATA ARE INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT.

15535 L1
AUTHORS: ASHMAN, ALLAN.
TITLE: LEGAL ASPECTS OF JAIL AND DETENTION SERVICES.
SOURCEID: CHAPEL HILL, INST. OF GOV., UNIV. OF NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 1968. 32 P.

THIS MANUAL WAS PREPARED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR USE BY ITS INSTRUCTORS IN REGIONAL SCHOOLS HELD THROUGHOUT NORTH CAROLINA FOR THE TRAINING OF JAIL PERSONNEL ON THE LEGAL ASPECTS OF JAIL AND DETENTION SERVICES. CONTENTS: THE HISTORY AND FUNCTION OF JAILS; POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE; POWERS AND DUTIES OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS; POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE STATE AND LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH; POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SHERIFF; MINIMUM JAIL STANDARDS; AND RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE PRISONER. (50 REFERENCES)

15536 L1
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COMMISSION.
TITLE: YOUTH SERVICE BUREAUS: STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.
SOURCEID: CALIFORNIA, DEPT. OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, OCT. 1968. 30 P.

THE YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU IS A PLACE IN THE COMMUNITY TO WHICH DELINQUENTS AND DELINQUENCY-PRONE YOUTHS CAN BE REFERRED BY PARENTS, POLICE, OR SCHOOLS TO DIVERT THEM FROM ENTERING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE BUREAU SHOULD HAVE A WIDE RANGE OF SERVICES REFLECTING THE INTEGRATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PREVENTION RESOURCES. NEW METHODS OF REFERRAL, EDUCATION, AND TREATMENT SHOULD BE ADAPTED TO MEET THE UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF DELINQUENCY IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY. THE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES PRESENTED ARE FLEXIBLE AND EMPHASIZE LOCAL CONTROL, SINCE THE INCIDENCE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF DELINQUENCY, AS WELL AS THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE, VARY WITH THE COMMUNITY. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION; STANDARDS; GUIDELINES FOR PROPOSALS TO BE SUBMITTED FOR FUNDING AS YOUTH SERVICE BUREAUS; PAYMENT OF FUNDS; PROGRAM EVALUATIONS; TIME SEQUENCE; APPENDICES.

15537 L1
AUTHORS: SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. COMMUNITY SERVICES COUNCIL.
TITLE: SALT LAKE CITY PROBATION DEPARTMENT: PROGRAM REVIEW. (MAY 1968).
SOURCEID: SALT LAKE CITY, COMMUNITY SERVICES COUNCIL, 1968. 21 P.

THE ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT OF THE SALT LAKE CITY CRIMINAL COURT HAS CONCENTRATED ON THE PROCESSING OF PUBLIC ALCOHOLIC OFFENDERS. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S PROGRAM WAS STUDIED; ITS PROBLEMS OUTLINED; AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT. DETAILS ARE PRESENTED DESCRIBING STAFF ACTIVITIES, CASELOADS, FACILITIES, AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE DEPARTMENT WITH THE POLICE AND COURT. ALSO, IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF THE DEPARTMENT'S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER AGENCIES SERVING ALCOHOLICS, A SURVEY WAS MADE OF THE 18 LOCAL AGENCIES, MOST CLOSELY INVOLVED WITH THIS PROBLEM. AMONG THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT'S SERVICES WAS THAT: MORE USE BE MADE OF THESE COMMUNITY RESOURCES; AND THE STATE AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS SHARE A GREATER RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE ALCOHOLIC OFFENDER.

15538 L1
AUTHORS: HADDEN, TOM.
TITLE: OFFENCES OF VIOLENCE: THE LAW AND THE FACTS.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW (LONDON).
SOURCEID: NO. OCTOBER:521-536, 1968.

THE TRADITIONAL ANALYSIS OF MENS REA IN GREAT BRITAIN IN TERMS OF INTENTION, RECKLESSNESS, NEGLIGENCE, AND ACCIDENT, BEARS VERY LITTLE RELATION TO THE REALITIES OF THE CASES WITH WHICH THE COURTS

MUST DEAL. TO MAKE REAL PROGRESS IN CODIFYING CRIMINAL LAW, LESS ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO THE MENTAL ELEMENT AND MORE TO THE TOTAL SITUATION IN WHICH THE OFFENSE TAKES PLACE. ANY GENERAL DEFINITION OF THE DEGREES OF MENTAL CULPABILITY MUST TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFERENT CONSIDERATIONS WHICH ARISE IN DEALING WITH OFFENSES OF VIOLENCE, OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY, AND THE SIMPLER REGULATORY OFFENSES. SIMILARLY, THE GENERAL DEFENSES OF JUSTIFICATION, CONSENT, AND THE LIKE ARE CLOSELY INTERTWINED WITH THE CRITERIA ON WHICH WE MAY WISH TO GRADE SOME OF THE VARIOUS SPECIFIC OFFENSES. THE PROCESS OF CODIFICATION SHOULD BEGIN WITH A COMPREHENSIVE LEGAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF EACH OF THE VARIOUS AREAS OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY. (35 REFERENCES)

15539 L1
 AUTHORS: DEL ROSAL, JUAN.
 TITLE: /MEDITACION CRITICA SOBRE LA MODIFICACION DE LOS DELITOS DE CIRCULACION./
 TRITITLE: A CRITIQUE OF THE REFORM OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES.
 SOURCE: CRIMINALIA (MEXICO, D. F.).
 SOURCEID: 24(8):436-462, 1968.

THE NEW ROAD TRAFFIC LAW OF MEXICO, ISSUED ON APRIL 8, 1967, UNDULY EMPHASIZES REPRESSION AT THE EXPENSE OF PREVENTION. FOLLOWING THE TRADITIONAL APPROACH OF PENAL LAW, IT ENDORSES A SIMPLISTIC CAUSE-AND-EFFECT CONNECTION BETWEEN THE FAILURE TO OBSERVE TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND THE TRAFFIC ACCIDENT. THE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAW ARE EXCESSIVELY FORMALISTIC IN REGARD TO DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED, IMPRUDENT DRIVING, TAMPERING WITH LICENSE PLATES, PLACING OBSTACLES TO VEHICULAR TRAFFIC, AND RELATED TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS. IN ORDER THAT A TRAFFIC LAW MAY BE EFFECTIVE, ITS ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE FROM THE TRADITIONAL BODY OF CRIMINAL LAW MUST BE RECOGNIZED. MEXICO MUST FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF MORE ADVANCED COUNTRIES, SUCH AS BELGIUM, IN ADAPTING ITS TRAFFIC REGULATIONS TO THE NEEDS OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY. (32 REFERENCES)

15540 L1
 AUTHORS: GARCIA RAMIREZ, SERGIO.
 TITLE: /LA LIBERTAD PROVISIONAL DEL INculpADO./
 TRITITLE: TEMPORARY RELEASE OF PERSONS UNDER INDICTMENT.
 SOURCE: CRIMINALIA (MEXICO, D. F.).
 SOURCEID: 34(8):463-483, 1968.

IN MEXICO, THE LAW AUTHORIZES THE SECURITY DETENTION OF PERSONS SUSPECTED OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES, IN PARTICULAR CAPITAL OFFENSES. THE LAW ALSO PROVIDES FOR POSSIBLE TEMPORARY RELEASE OF PERSONS UNDER INDICTMENT PRIOR TO THE TRIAL UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES. RELEASE UPON PLEDGE PROVIDES FOR THE SUBSTITUTION OF SECURITY DETENTION BY POSTING A SECURITY, FINANCIAL (BAIL) OR OTHERWISE. RELEASE UPON VERBAL DECLARATION IS POSSIBLE AT THE COURT'S DISCRETION, IF THE COURT IS SATISFIED THAT THE DEFENDANT WOULD NOT ESCAPE BEFORE TRIAL. RELEASE WITHOUT BOND IS ALSO USED, IF THE DURATION OF SECURITY DETENTION HAS EQUALED THE PRISON TERM FORESEEN FOR THE PARTICULAR OFFENSE, OR IF THE SENTENCE IMPOSED BY THE LOWER COURT HAS BEEN SERVED, WHILE THE APPEAL TO A SUPERIOR ONE IS STILL PENDING. (65 REFERENCES)

15541 L1
 AUTHORS: ISLAS DE GONZALES MARISCAL, OLGA; RAMIREZ HERNANDES, ELPIDIO; KARP S., LIAN; TERAN, EDUARDO G.
 TITLE: /ANALISIS LOGICO FORMAL DEL TIPO EN EL DERECHO PENAL./
 TRITITLE: LOGICO-MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE TYPE IN PENAL LAW.
 SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO (MEXICO, D. F.).
 SOURCEID: NO. 27:13-102, 1968.

A LOGICO-MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF TYPE IS APPLICABLE TO CRIMINAL LAW. TYPE IN PENAL LAW IS A CATEGORY OF NECESSARY AND SUFFICIENT FACTORS WHICH QUALIFY JURIDICAL PROPERTY. THE FOLLOWING NOTIONS ARE DEFINED IN TERMS OF LOGICO-MATHEMATICAL TYPOLOGY: JURIDICAL NORM; JURIDICAL PROPERTY; ACTIVE SUBJECT;

PASSIVE SUBJECT; MATERIAL OBJECT; "KERNEL"; VIOLATION OR JEOPARDY OF JURIDICAL PROPERTY; AND VIOLATION OF JURIDICAL PENAL NORM. THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF SUCH A CLASSIFICATION IN PENAL LAW IS DEMONSTRATED BY THE EXAMPLE OF SIX TYPES OF OFFENSES: VIOLATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY; FORGERY OF NAME; INCEST; RAPE; ABUSE OF CONFIDENCE (SWINDLING); AND FAILURE TO ASSIST A PERSON IN DANGER.

15542 L1
 AUTHORS: WILLFRATT, MAX.
 TITLE: /GEFAHRDUNG DES LEBENS NACH ART. 129 STRGB./
 TRITITLE: THE ENDANGERING OF LIFE ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 129 OF THE PENAL CODE.
 SOURCE: SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFRECHT (BERNE).
 SOURCEID: 84(3):225-317, 1968.

ARTICLE 129 OF THE PENAL CODE OF SWITZERLAND SPECIFIES AS AN OFFENSE THE ENDANGERING OF LIFE. BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF DEFINITION AND PROOF, THE COURTS HAVE SELDOM APPLIED ARTICLE 129. IN 1951-1964, ONLY 71 SUCH CASES WERE ADJUDICATED. THE ENDANGERING OF LIFE, TO BE DISTINGUISHED FROM INTENTIONAL OR NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE, CONSISTS IN THE CREATION OF, OR THE ATTEMPT TO CREATE, A SITUATION IN WHICH LOSS OF LIFE CAN RESULT. A DANGER TO LIFE, NOT MERELY TO HEALTH, MUST BE IMPLICIT IMMEDIATELY. THE NECESSARY QUALIFICATION OF THE OFFENSE IS CRIMINAL INTENT OR AT LEAST DOLUS EVENTUALIS, I.E., THE ANTICIPATION BY THE OFFENDER OF A POSSIBLE SUCCESS OF HIS ACT. CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY CAN ALSO BE GIVEN, IF THE OFFENDER SIMULTANEOUSLY ENDANGERS HIS OWN LIFE. ON THE OTHER HAND, AN ACTION DICTATED BY OFFICIAL OR PROFESSIONAL DUTY, AS WELL AS BY SELF-DEFENSE, PRECLUDES CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. THE ENDANGERING OF LIFE OFTEN APPEARS IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER, MORE EASILY DEFINABLE OFFENSES. AS EXAMPLES FROM COURT PRACTICE INDICATE, THE TREATMENT OF OFFENSES ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 129 HAS FREQUENTLY BEEN INCONSISTENT OR EVEN CONTRADICTORY. (181 REFERENCES)

15543 L1
 AUTHORS: LIAPUNOV, IU.
 TITLE: /UGOLOVNAIA OTVETSTVENNOST ZA PRESTUPLENIIA NARUSHAIUSHCHIE BEZOPASNOST DVIZHENIIA I EKSPLOATATSII TRANSPORTA./
 TRITITLE: CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRAFFIC OFFENSES.
 SOURCE: SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA (MOSCOW).
 SOURCEID: NO. 17:12-14, 1968.

ON JUNE 19, 1968, THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R. ISSUED THREE AMENDMENTS TO THE EXISTING PROVISIONS CONCERNING ROAD TRAFFIC. THE FIRST AMENDMENT DEALS WITH THE VIOLATIONS OF THE TRAFFIC CODE IN GENERAL. CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OFFENDERS HAS BEEN INCREASED AND DIFFERENTIATED, ACCORDING TO THE GRAVITY OF THE CONSEQUENCES INCIDENTAL TO THEIR ACTS. ACCORDING TO THE SECOND AMENDMENT, DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED ALONE CONSTITUTES AN OFFENSE, PUNISHABLE BY BOTH JURIDICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SENTENCES. THE THIRD AMENDMENT CONCERNS THE USE OF DEFECTIVE VEHICLES AND CLARIFIES THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MECHANICS, DRIVERS, AND MANAGERS.

15544 L1
 AUTHORS: VLASOV, V.; LUBSHEV, IU.
 TITLE: /OTGRANICHENIE MELKOGO KHULIGANSTVA OT INYKH NARUSHENII OBSHCHESTVENNOGO PORIADKA./
 TRITITLE: THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN A MISDEMEANOR AND OTHER VIOLATIONS OF PUBLIC ORDER.
 SOURCE: SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA (MOSCOW).
 SOURCEID: NO. 18:8-9, 1968.

ACCORDING TO THE RECENT LAWS IN THE U.S.S.R., A MISDEMEANOR, "HOOLIGANISM," IS DISTINGUISHED FROM OTHER VIOLATIONS OF PUBLIC ORDER. IT IS A SPECIFIC TYPE OF DISORDERLY CONDUCT WHICH IS AIMED DIRECTLY AT THE DISTURBANCE OF ORDER IN PUBLIC PLACES, I.E., IN THOSE DESIGNED FOR USE BY THE COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE, AND AT THE DISTURBANCE OF PEACEFUL WORK OR LEISURE OF INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS, UNLESS SUCH

BEHAVIOR FALLS UNDER THE CATEGORY OF CRIMINAL OFFENSE. MINOR MISDEMEANOR IS TYPICALLY COMMITTED BY PERSONS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, USUALLY USING OFFENSIVE LANGUAGE, AND IS PUNISHABLE BY A FINE.

15545 L1
AUTHORS: KOZAK, V.
TITLE: /CHTO ZNAIUT GRAZHDANE O NEOBKHOODIMO I OBORONE./
TRITITLE: WHAT THE CITIZENS KNOW ABOUT COMPULSORY DEFENSE.
SOURCE: SOVETSKAYA IUSTITSIIA (MOSCOW).
SOURCEID: NO. 18:12-13, 1968.

IN THE CITY OF SARATOV, U.S.S.R., 827 WHITE MALE, BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS WERE QUESTIONED CONCERNING THE PREVENTION OF CRIME BY MEANS OF ANONYMOUS QUESTIONNAIRES. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT: 34 PERCENT OF THE SUBJECTS WITNESSED A FELONY; 80 PERCENT STATED THAT THEY HAD INTERVENED TO PREVENT IT; AND 30 PERCENT RESULTED IN PHYSICAL DAMAGE INFLICTED UPON THE OFFENDER. THE BULK OF THE INTERVENTIONS WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN MOTIVATED BY MORAL IMPULSE. YET ONLY 25 PERCENT OF THE PERSONS QUESTIONED KNEW ABOUT THE EXISTENCE OF THE COMPULSORY DEFENSE LAW WHICH OBLIGES EVERY CITIZEN TO INTERVENE ACTIVELY IN ORDER TO PREVENT VIOLATIONS OF LAW.

15546 L1
AUTHORS: LAY, DONALD P.
TITLE: PROBLEMS OF FEDERAL HABEAS CORPUS INVOLVING STATE PRISONERS.
SOURCE: FEDERAL RULES DECISIONS.
SOURCEID: 45(1):45-67, 1968.

THE PERSISTENT PROBLEMS WITH REGARD TO HABEAS CORPUS APPEALS, WHICH RELATE IN SOME INDIRECT MANNER TO THOSE FACED BY THE DISTRICT COURTS, MOST OFTEN FALL WITHIN THREE CATEGORIES: THE RIGHT OF COUNSEL AT AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING; THE EXHAUSTION OF THE ADEQUATE STATE REMEDIES; AND THE INTERRELATED QUESTION OF WAIVER. THE UNITED STATES COURTS OF APPEALS HAVE UNIFORMLY HELD THAT THERE IS NO ABSOLUTE RIGHT TO COUNSEL IN POST-CONVICTION CASES WITHIN THE MEANING OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONCEPTS. AS A PRACTICAL MATTER, HOWEVER, MOST STATES HAVE RECOGNIZED THAT IT IS BETTER TO APPOINT COUNSEL, WHENEVER AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING BECOMES NECESSARY. REGARDING THE EXHAUSTION OF STATE REMEDIES, WHENEVER THERE REMAINS OPEN A POSSIBILITY FOR A STATE HEARING, RELIEF SHOULD BE SOUGHT THROUGH THE STATE COURTS. THE WAIVER QUESTION REPRESENTS A VERY DIFFICULT AREA, AND BOTH CASES, IN WHICH WAIVER HAS BEEN FOUND AND OTHERS IN WHICH IT HAS NOT, ARE REVIEWED.

15547 L1
AUTHORS: GILBERT, BEN W.
TITLE: TEN BLOCKS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, PRAEGER, 1968. 245 P. \$2.45.

THIS BOOK IS AN ATTEMPT TO RECONSTRUCT THE BACKGROUND OF THE RIOTS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., IN APRIL 1968 IN ORDER TO AID IN EVENTUAL ASSESSMENT. INFORMATION HAS BEEN DRAWN FROM THE EXTENSIVE REPORTING AND PHOTOGRAPHY OF NEWSMEN DURING THE PERIOD OF CIVIL DISORDERS AND IN THE WEEKS FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING. INTERVIEWS WITH OFFICIALS, EYEWITNESSES, AND PARTICIPANTS WERE UNDERTAKEN AFTER THE RIOTS, RESEARCH ON PRE-RIOT ATTITUDES OF BLACKS AND WHITES TOWARDS EACH OTHER WAS ANALYZED, AND A COMPUTERIZED STUDY OF PERSONS ARRESTED DURING THE DISORDERS PROVIDED BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON TYPICAL PARTICIPANTS. APPENDICES PROVIDE DATA ON THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF RIOTERS, AND A BREAKDOWN OF DATA ON PERSONS WHO PARTICIPATE IN RIOTS.

15548 L1
AUTHORS: PENNSYLVANIA. BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE; JACKS, WILLIAM L.
TITLE: TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT, 1967-1968.
SOURCEID: HARRISBURG, BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, 1968. 31 P.

STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA ARE PRESENTED ON THE ACTIONS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PAROLE AND ON PAROLE SUPERVISION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1968, INCLUDING: APPLICATIONS FOR PAROLE; PAROLES GRANTED AND REFUSED; TOTAL CASE LOAD; SUMMARY OF PERSONS RELEASED ON PAROLE DURING THE YEAR BY SEX, RACE, OFFENSE; DURATION OF IMPRISONMENT, AGE, AND PREVIOUS ARREST; PAROLEES RETURNED TO PRISON; DURATION OF SUPERVISION OF THOSE DISCHARGED FROM PAROLE; NUMBER OF AGENTS AND AVERAGE CASELOAD; AND INVESTIGATIONS AND SUPERVISION REPORTS.

15549 L1
 AUTHORS: GABRIELSON, ARNIE E.
 TITLE: MUNICIPAL COURT STUDY: CITY OF SEATTLE. (OCTOBER 20, 1967).
 SOURCEID: SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, CITY OF SEATTLE, 1967. 29 P.

THE UNDERLYING THEME OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS, PROPOSED IN THIS STUDY OF THE SEATTLE MUNICIPAL COURT, IS ONE OF CONSOLIDATION, BOTH IN THE AREA OF FACILITIES AND ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITIES. SUGGESTIONS OFFER AN OPPORTUNITY FOR IMPROVEMENT OF DISTRIBUTION OF CASE LOAD, STAFF SUPERVISION, CLERICAL STAFF PROCEDURES, AND CONSIDERATION OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS TO THESE COURT PROCEDURES. THE MUNICIPAL COURT AND ITS RELATED ACTIVITIES IS LOOKED UPON AS A SINGLE FUNCTION RATHER THAN SEPARATE COURTS AND DEPARTMENTS UNDER SEPARATE HEADS. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BROKEN DOWN INTO FIVE PHASES WITH AN ACCOMPANYING TIME SCHEDULE FOR COURT FACILITY AND ORGANIZATION CHANGES.

15550 L1
 AUTHORS: JOPLIN, GLENN H.
 TITLE: SELF-CONCEPT AND THE HIGHFIELDS PROGRAM.
 SOURCE: CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST.
 SOURCEID: 3(5):4-5, 1968.

SINCE THE SELF-CONCEPT OF AN INDIVIDUAL APPEARS TO BE A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR IN DELINQUENCY, TREATMENT PROGRAMS MIGHT BE DIRECTED AT IMPROVING THE SELF-CONCEPT. ALTHOUGH THE STATED PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM AT THE HIGHFIELDS RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTER IN HOPEWELL, NEW JERSEY, IS BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION THROUGH GROUP PRESSURE, IMPROVEMENT IN SELF-CONCEPT MIGHT BE INVOLVED. THE TENNESSEE SELF-CONCEPT SCALE WAS ADMINISTERED TO RESIDENTS OF HIGHFIELDS BOTH UPON ENTERING THE PROGRAM AND WHEN THEY WERE RELEASED. AS A WHOLE, THE GROUP OF 28 BOYS SHOWED SIGNIFICANT GAINS IN THE INTERIM ON 19 OF THE 29 SCORES. THE RESULTS INDICATED GREATER CERTAINTY AND CLARITY IN SELF-PERCEPTION, GREATER CONSISTENCY, AND A REDUCTION IN PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTURBANCE. (8 REFERENCES)

15551 L1
 AUTHORS: LYLE, WILLIAM H.
 TITLE: A NEW PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUE FOR THE SOCIOPATHIC OFFENDER.
 SOURCE: CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST.
 SOURCEID: 3(5):6-9, 1968.

ADDICT PATIENTS OF THE HOSPITAL IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY WERE HYPNOTIZED FOLLOWING INGESTION OF THE DRUG LSD-25 TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE DRUG-INDUCED HALLUCINATORY EXPERIENCE COULD BE BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL OF THE HYPNOTIC TECHNIQUE. UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF THE THERAPIST THE TREATMENT ROUTINE WAS MADE AS DRAMATIC AS POSSIBLE AND AFTER TRANCE WAS INDUCED SUGGESTIONS WERE MADE TO INTENSIFY THE DRUG EFFECTS. UNDER THERAPEUTIC DIRECTIONS THE PATIENT RE-EXPERIENCED EVENTS WITH A REALITY WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE. RESULTS INDICATED THE APPARENT SUCCESS OF THIS "HYPNODOLIC" METHOD. THE PROCEDURE SEEMS APPROPRIATE FOR THE TREATMENT OF SOCIOPATHIC OFFENDERS BECAUSE OF ITS USEFULNESS IN OVERCOMING LIMITATIONS OF TIME AND RESISTANCE TO TREATMENT. (18 REFERENCES)

15552 L1
 AUTHORS: WAYNE COUNTY INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL DISTRICT.
 TITLE: STRATEGIES FOR EDUCATIONAL CHANGE (FINAL REPORT): REMIDY:
 CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.
 SOURCEID: DETROIT, WAYNE COUNTY INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL DISTRICT, SEPT.
 1968. 68 P.

RE MIDY: IS A CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DESIGNED TO IDENTIFY, DEVELOP OBJECTIVES, AND TEST STRATEGIES TO CHANGE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN TWO MICHIGAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, A SUBURBAN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AND AN INNER-CITY SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL. MAJOR OBJECTIVES INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING: TO DECREASE THE ALIENATION OF YOUTH FROM SCHOOL AND SOCIETY; TO EXPERIMENT WITH NEW ROLES FOR YOUTH IN EDUCATIONAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES; TO DETERMINE METHODS FOR DEVELOPING CURRICULA FOR TRAINING EDUCATORS; AND TO IMPLEMENT LEARNING EXPERIENCES PROVIDING A USEFUL EDUCATION FOR DELINQUENT AND NONDELINQUENT STUDENTS. THE ORIENTATION OF THIS PROJECT WAS UNUSUAL IN THAT IT FOCUSED ON THE SCHOOL, AN INSTITUTION AS THE TARGET OF CHANGE, NOT ON THE STUDENTS. EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENT TO INCREASING PARTICIPATION OF BOTH STUDENTS AND STAFF IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES IN CURRICULUM-MAKING. IT WAS OBSERVED IN BOTH SCHOOLS THAT STUDENTS NEED PERMANENT, EASILY ACCESSIBLE COMMUNICATION CHANNELS WITH FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATION, BASED ON STAFF ACCEPTANCE OF STUDENT PARTNERSHIP IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS. STUDENT-FACULTY COUNCILS, "ACTION LINES" IN STUDENT NEWSPAPERS, AND STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRES ARE MECHANISMS WHICH IMPROVE COMMUNICATION, FEEDBACK, AND INTERACTION. FACULTY NEED CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS ABLE TO CONTACT OUTSIDERS, ESPECIALLY CONSULTANTS IN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNITY, BUSINESS GROUPS, AND UNIVERSITY FACULTIES. IN THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL THERE IS A NEED TO DEVELOP A VARIETY OF ALTERNATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR HANDLING MISBEHAVIOR. INTER-DEPARTMENTAL WORKING GROUPS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO KEEP FACULTY INFORMED OF THE IMPACT OF THE TOTAL SCHOOL ON THE STUDENTS. (24 REFERENCES)

15553 L1
 AUTHORS: DRIVER, EDWIN D.
 TITLE: CONFESSIONS AND THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF COERCION.
 SOURCE: HARVARD LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 82(1):42-61, 1968.

POLICE INTERROGATIONS WERE CATEGORIZED BY THE U. S. SUPREME COURT IN MIRANDA AS "INHERENTLY COERCIVE", BUT LITTLE ATTENTION HAS BEEN PAID TO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS AT WORK DURING QUESTIONING. THIS ARTICLE SURVEYS THE SOCIAL SCIENCE LITERATURE AND FINDS IN THE REPORTED FINDINGS AND EXPERIMENTS ANALOGIES TO THE PROCEDURES AND TACTICS EMPLOYED BY THE POLICE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT DESPITE THE MIRANDA WARNINGS THE SUSPECT WHO SUBMITS TO INTERROGATION FACES POWERFUL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURES TOWARDS SELF-DOUBT, CONFORMITY, AND ULTIMATELY CONFESSION. (85 REFERENCES)

15554 L1
 AUTHORS: BRANDSTATTER, A. F.; RADELET, LOUIS A.
 TITLE: POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS: A SOURCEBOOK.
 SOURCEID: BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA, GLENCOE, 1968. 480 P. \$7.95.

THIS BOOK IS A COLLECTION OF ARTICLES AND SPEECHES CONCERNED WITH THE BROAD FIELD OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS. SOME OF THE SUBJECTS DISCUSSED INCLUDE: YOUTH AND THE POLICE; FULL ENFORCEMENT VS. POLICE DISCRETION NOT TO ARREST; POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAMS; COMMUNITY CONFLICT AND POLICE; THE ROLE OF POLICE IN COMMUNITY CHANGE; THE POLICE ROLE IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY; THE LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE; POLICE PROFESSIONALIZATION; ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME; POLICE AND MINORITY GROUPS; RACIAL FACTORS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT; AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND GROUP BEHAVIOR. CONTENTS: THE RULE OF LAW; PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS; THE POLICE AND MINORITY GROUPS; SOCIAL CHANGE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT; PRINCIPLES OF PROGRAMMING IN POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS; SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS; SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS.

15555 L1
AUTHORS: COHEN, JEROME ALAN.
TITLE: THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA,
1949-1963: AN INTRODUCTION.
SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, MASS., HARVARD UNIV. PRESS, 1968. 706 P.
\$15.00.

THIS VOLUME REPRESENTS THE RESULTS OF A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY INTO ONE ASPECT OF CONTEMPORARY CHINESE LAW, THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. EMPHASIZED IS THE PROCESS ITSELF, BUT A GOOD DEAL OF ATTENTION IS DEVOTED TO SUBSTANTIVE LAW, AS WELL AS TO THE MODES OF ITS APPLICATION. THE VOLUME CONSISTS OF THREE PARTS: AN INTRODUCTORY ESSAY THAT PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF THE EVOLUTION AND OPERATION OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS FROM 1949 THROUGH 1963; A SYSTEMATIC PRESENTATION OF PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIAL, INCLUDING EXCERPTS FROM LEGAL DOCUMENTS, POLICY STATEMENTS, ARTICLES IN CHINESE PERIODICALS, AND SELECTIONS FROM WRITTEN AND ORAL ACCOUNTS BY PERSONS WHO HAVE LIVED IN, OR VISITED THE, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC; AND AN ENGLISH-CHINESE GLOSSARY OF MAJOR INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL TERMS AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY.

15556 L1
AUTHORS: OAKS, DALLIN H.
TITLE: PRACTICES AND POLICIES UNDER THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT.
SOURCE: THE LEGAL AID BRIEFCASE.
SOURCEID: 27(1):9-16, 1968.

THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER AND THE OPERATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1964 WERE STUDIED FOR THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IN AN ATTEMPT TO EVALUATE THE EFFICACY OF THE ACT AND THE POSSIBLE AUTHORIZATION OF A FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER. FOUR ISSUES FROM THE AUTHOR'S STUDY ARE EMPHASIZED IN THIS SPEECH: (1) ARRANGEMENTS FOR FURNISHING COUNSEL UNDER THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT, INCLUDING THE INVOLVEMENT OF BAR ASSOCIATIONS AND LEGAL AID AGENCIES; (2) THE LEVEL OF EXPERIENCE OF COUNSEL ENGAGED IN CJA DEFENSE; (3) COMPENSATION OF CJA COUNSEL; AND (4) THE USE OF LAW STUDENTS IN CJA REPRESENTATION. THE FINDINGS PROVED THAT THE LEVEL OF CJA COUNSEL WAS INADEQUATE BECAUSE OF THE PROCEDURES USED IN THE SELECTION OF COUNSEL, THE LACK OF EXPERIENCE OF COUNSEL IN CRIMINAL CASES, INSUFFICIENT FUNDING, AND THE USE OF LAW STUDENTS IN CRIMINAL DEFENSE CASES.

15557 L1
AUTHORS: LEAHY, FRANK J., JR.
DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
TITLE: A PROPOSAL TO THE CONNECTICUT RESEARCH COMMISSION FOR A PROGRAM OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AS APPLIED TO SELECTED URBAN CONNECTICUT POLICE DEPARTMENTS.
SOURCEID: HARTFORD, CONN., 1967. 39 P. APP.

THE TRAVELERS RESEARCH CENTER WILL UNDERTAKE A PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THREE URBAN CONNECTICUT POLICE DEPARTMENTS OVER AN 18-MONTH PERIOD IN THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM ARE: (1) TO ASSESS SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS TO IDENTIFY THE FINDINGS APPLICABLE TO THE POLICE AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THIS STUDY; (2) TO CONDUCT A SURVEY OF THE PARTICIPATING DEPARTMENTS WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES, PATROL OPERATIONS, AND STAFF SERVICE FUNCTIONS; (3) DEVELOP QUANTITATIVE AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT TO ESTABLISH TRENDS THAT MAY SERVE TO CLARIFY POLICE PROBLEMS AND NEEDS; (4) ASSIST THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS TO IMPLEMENT PROJECTS WITHIN THEIR AGENCIES BY PROVIDING TECHNICAL GUIDANCE, ASSISTANCE, AND SERVICES AS MAY BE REQUIRED; (5) CONDUCT EVALUATIONS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAM AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN EACH OF THE THREE DEPARTMENTS; AND (6) DEVELOP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.

15558 L1
 AUTHORS: LEAHY, FRANK, JR.; BUSSEMY, ANN; FENNESSY, EDMUND F., JR.; GOLDSTEIN, BENJAMIN; LEIBOWITZ, PETER; PINSKY, PAUL.
 TITLE: A LITERATURE REVIEW OF POLICE PLANNING AND RESEARCH. (INTERIM REPORT TO THE CONNECTICUT RESEARCH COMMISSION).
 SOURCEID: HARTFORD, TRAVELERS RESEARCH CENTER, INC., OCTOBER 1968. 197 P. APP.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS RESEARCH WAS TO DISCOVER WHAT POLICE PLANNING AND RESEARCH LITERATURE EXISTS AND TO REVIEW AND ANALYZE IT. CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES WERE VISITED, LETTERS WERE WRITTEN REQUESTING REPORTS, AND ORDERS WERE PLACED FOR LITERATURE AVAILABLE THROUGH COMMERCIAL CHANNELS. THE REPORT HAS FOUR PRINCIPAL PARTS: (1) OVERVIEW OF POLICE PLANNING AND RESEARCH WITH PRIMARY EMPHASIS ON THE UNITED STATES AND FINDINGS ON POLICE PLANNERS AND PLANNING AGENCIES; (2) 17 ESSAYS DEALING WITH THE MATERIALS COLLECTED TO BE OF VALUE TO THE WORKING POLICE ADMINISTRATOR; (3) A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DOCUMENTS NUMBERED SEQUENTIALLY IN ORDER OF RECEIPT, AND AUTHOR INDEX WITH THE CROSS-REFERENCE TO THE APPROPRIATE NUMBERED DOCUMENT; AND (4) APPENDICES.

15559 L1
 AUTHORS: BARRY, DONALD D.; BERMAN, HAROLD J.
 TITLE: THE SOVIET LEGAL PROFESSION.
 SOURCE: HARVARD LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 82(1):1-41, 1968.

OVER 100,000 JURISTS, ADVOCATES, ADVISERS TO STATE INSTITUTIONS, PROCURATORS, JUDGES, LEGAL SCHOLARS, AND OTHERS, FORM A COHESIVE PROFESSION WHICH PLAYS AN IMPORTANT PART IN SOVIET SOCIETY. ALTHOUGH THE JURISTS ARE IN NO SENSE OPPONENTS OF THE SOVIET POLITICAL SYSTEM, BY VIRTUE OF THEIR PROFESSION THEY ARE COMMITTED TO LEGAL VALUES OF FREEDOM AND JUSTICE, WHICH ARE SOMETIMES IN OPPOSITION TO THE POLITICAL VALUES OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERSHIP. APPROACHING THE SUBJECT THROUGH THE CONCEPTS OF SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, THIS ARTICLE DRAWS ON LITTLE-KNOWN MATERIALS AND FIRST-HAND INFORMATION TO PRESENT AN ACCOUNT OF THE SOVIET LEGAL PROFESSION--ITS COMPOSITION, ITS PROFESSIONAL ROLE, ITS SELF-AWARENESS, AND ITS INFLUENCE ON SOVIET SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT. (86 REFERENCES)

15560 L1
 AUTHORS: SMITH, JOHN W.; SMITH, LOIS H.
 TITLE: FIRST AMENDMENT FREEDOMS AND THE POLITICS OF MASS PARTICIPATION: PERSPECTIVE ON THE 1967 DETROIT RIOT.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
 SOURCEID: 45(3/4):503-562, 1968.

THE INDISPENSABLE KEY TO THE POTENTIAL RIOTOUS BLACK URBAN AREAS IS RESPONSIBLE, POPULAR, ELECTED NEGRO LEADERSHIP. THE COURTS IPSO FACTO ABHOR VIOLENT ACTIONS BECAUSE OF THEIR DEEP-SET MAJOR JURISTIC PREMISE THAT THE RULE OF LAW IS A SOLUTION FOR EVERY CONCEIVABLE COMMUNITY PROBLEM; CHANGE CAN ALWAYS BE PEACEFUL AND POLITICALLY MANAGEABLE BECAUSE THE PROCEDURES FOR CHANGE, THE POLITICAL BRANCHES, ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AND RUN BY MEN OF GOOD WILL. ON THE OTHER HAND, POLITICS IN AMERICA IS DEEPLY SET WITH THE PREMISE THAT WHEN A GROUP IS DENIED ACCESS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CONDUCT OF STATECRAFT, IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO TAKE TO THE STREETS. IF A GROUP IS NOT ADEQUATELY REPRESENTED AND COUNSELED WITH, AND CANNOT CORRECT THE WRONG, THEN IT IS FREE TO DO VIOLENCE TO THE SYSTEM. THE EFFICIENT AND ULTIMATE ESCAPE FROM THIS VIOLENCE IS NEITHER JUDICIAL PUNISHMENT OF THE RIOTERS NOR LEGISLATIVE PUNISHMENT FOR LEADERS WHO USE INTERSTATE COMMERCE TO INCITE RIOTS. THE SOLUTION MUST BE POSITIVE: IT MUST BE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DEMOCRATICALLY ORIENTED AND POLITICALLY SENSITIVE HIGH QUALITY NEGRO POLITICAL LEADERSHIP. (311 REFERENCES)

15561 L1
 AUTHORS: FREILICH, ROBERT H.

TITLE: THE EMERGING GENERAL THEORY OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE WITHIN
THE LEGAL ORDER.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 45(3/4):563-598, 1968.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAN BE DEFINED AS THE DELIBERATE AND OPEN VIOLATION OF LAW WITH INTENT, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF EXISTING GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST A WRONG OR ACCOMPLISH SOME BETTERMENT IN SOCIETY. IT CAN BE AN INDISPENSABLE TECHNIQUE FOR THE EFFICACIOUS FUNCTIONING OF OUR LEGAL AND SOCIAL ORDER. THE PRACTICE OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND THE USE OF NONVIOLENCE IN FACT, RESTS ON THE FOUNDATION OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM AND FUNCTIONS WITHIN THAT SYSTEM. THE COURTS ARE BEGINNING TO RECOGNIZE USE OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE. THE LAW IS SHAPING AN EMERGING GENERAL THEORY OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE WHOSE OUTLINES ARE NOW VISIBLE AND THE SUBSTANCE OF WHICH IS BEING CONSTRUCTED. THIS THEORY RESTS ON CONFIDENCE IN THE VIABILITY OF OUR SOCIAL AND LEGAL ORDER. (180 REFERENCES) (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.)

15562 L1
AUTHORS: KOMISARUK, RICHARD; PEARSON, CAROL E.
TITLE: CHILDREN OF THE DETROIT RIOTS: A STUDY OF THEIR PARTICIPATION AND THEIR MENTAL HEALTH.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 45(3/4):599-626, 1968.

THIS STUDY IS AN EXPLORATION OF THE DETROIT RIOTS FROM A DEMOGRAPHIC/GEOGRAPHIC STANDPOINT AND FROM A PSYCHOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL POINT OF VIEW. THE 700 JUVENILES WHO WERE BROUGHT TO THE WAYNE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT YOUTH HOME DURING THE WEEK OF THE VIOLENT ACTIVITY FORM THE SUBJECTS OF RESEARCH. THE COMPILED DATA INDICATES THAT THERE WAS NO CORRELATION BETWEEN SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND PARTICIPATION IN THE RIOT. RESIDENCE IN A PSEUDO-INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DID NOT IN ITSELF DECREASE PARTICIPATION. OF 673 ARRESTS CONSIDERED HERE, 641 WERE NEGRO MALES, AGES 15 TO 17. THE GREATEST NUMBER (424) WERE ARRESTED FOR BREAKING AND ENTERING, AND LOOTING. THE AVERAGE YOUNGSTER WAS 15 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE, LIVING WITH AND SUPPORTED BY HIS FAMILY. THE AVERAGE PARTICIPANT HAD NO RECORD OF MAJOR DELINQUENT ACTIVITY. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FINDING WAS THAT THIS AVERAGE YOUTH LACKS PATHOLOGICAL HOSTILITY OR SEXUAL IDENTIFICATION PROBLEMS AND EXHIBITS A HIGHER LEVEL OF PERSONALITY INTEGRATION THAN THE DELINQUENT POPULATION, NORMALLY SEEN AT THE WAYNE COUNTY CLINIC FOR CHILD STUDY. CLINICAL PSYCHIATRIC INTERVIEWS REVEALED THAT, ALTHOUGH THE YOUTHS HAD BEEN WARNED BY THEIR MOTHERS TO AVOID THE RIOT AREAS, THEY WERE SUBSEQUENTLY LEFT ALONE. IT IS POSTULATED THAT AT AN UNCONSCIOUS LEVEL, RIOT PARTICIPATION WAS NOT CONDEMNED BUT SANCTIONED BY THE MOTHERS. AN APPENDIX OF QUESTIONNAIRES IS INCLUDED. (43 REFERENCES)

15563 L1
AUTHORS: HUNDLEY, JAMES R., JR.
TITLE: THE DYNAMICS OF RECENT GHETTO RIOTS.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 45(3/4):627-639, 1968.

THIS ARTICLE IMPARTS A HEURISTIC UNDERSTANDING OF RIOT DYNAMICS. THE RESEARCH IS DIVIDED INTO GENERAL CONDITIONS, PROXIMATE CONDITIONS, AND THE INTERNAL DYNAMICS OF BEHAVIOR OCCURRING DURING THE COURSE OF RIOTS. THE ESSENCE OF THE PERCEIVED CRISIS IN THE NEGRO GHETTO IS THAT RESIDENTS SEE A GAP BETWEEN CONDITIONS IN WHICH THEY FIND THEMSELVES AND WHAT THEY FEEL CONDITIONS OUGHT TO BE. UNDERLYING CAUSES ARE: (1) THE PERCEPTION OF A CRISIS IN ACHIEVING ASPIRATIONS; (2) THE PERCEPTION THAT LEGITIMATE CHANNELS FOR BRINGING ABOUT CHANGES ARE BLOCKED; (3) HOPE ON THE PART OF GHETTOITES THAT RIOTING WILL BRING ABOUT CHANGES; (4) THE POSSIBILITY THAT LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE CAN INTERACT UNDER CONDITIONS OF REDUCED SOCIAL CONTROL; AND (5) THE BREAKDOWN OF ACCEPTED SOCIAL CONTROL MECHANISMS. THE MAIN FACTORS SUGGESTED AS BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR PRODUCING A RIOT AT A PARTICULAR TIME AND PLACE ARE: (1) THE PRESENCE OF RUMORS OF A RIOT; (2) AN EVENT WHICH TYPIFIES GRIEVANCES AND COMPLAINTS; (3) THE PHYSICAL CONVERGENCE OF LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE AROUND THIS EVENT;

AND (4) THE AROUSAL OF A SENSE OF INDIGNATION IN THE CROWD, AND THE EMERGENCE OF SUGGESTED COURSES OF ACTION FOR IMMEDIATE REDRESS. THE PROCESS BY WHICH A CROWD DEVELOPS INTO A RIOT INVOLVES: (1) KEYNOTING OR THE FORMATION OF CONSENSUS AROUND SUGGESTIONS FOR ACTION; (2) HOSTILE, DEVIANT ACTS WHICH GO UNPUNISHED; AND (3) THE EMERGENCE OF FOCUSED HOSTILITY AS A NORM FOR THE CROWD, AND NORMS FOR THE TYPES OF DEVIANT ACTIVITIES THE CROWD WILL SANCTION. RIOTING CROWDS DEVELOP DEFINITE GROUP STRUCTURE, WHICH SUGGESTS THE POSSIBILITY OF PREDICTABLE METHODS FOR RELATING TO AND CONTROLLING SUCH CROWDS BY POLICE AND OTHERS. (13 REFERENCES) (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.)

15564 L1
AUTHORS: CORSI, JEROME R.
TITLE: DETROIT 1967: RACIAL VIOLENCE OR CLASS WARFARE?
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 45(3/4):641-671, 1968.

THE DETROIT VIOLENCE IN THE SUMMER OF 1967 IS CONSTANTLY ANALYZED AS MERELY ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE NEGRO DOMINATED, PROPERTY-ORIENTED VIOLENCE WITNESSED RECENTLY. DATA ANALYZED IN THIS STUDY INDICATE, HOWEVER, THAT THE CONTEXT OF THE DETROIT RIOT WAS SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF TYPICAL RACIAL DISTURBANCES. THE AREAS OF DETROIT WHERE THE VIOLENCE OCCURRED WERE AREAS UNDERGOING SIGNIFICANT RACIAL CHANGE. THE PERCENTAGE OF WHITE RESIDENTS WITHIN THE AREAS OF VIOLENCE, AND THE EXTENT OF THE AREAS OF VIOLENCE IN DETROIT, INDICATE THAT THE VIOLENCE WAS NOT CONTAINED WITHIN NEGRO GHETTOS. WHITE INDIVIDUALS WERE PRESENT WITHIN THE RIOT AREAS, AND THEY DID PARTICIPATE IN THE RIOT ACTIVITY. FOR NEGRO RIOTERS CLASS CONSIDERATIONS WERE VERY IMPORTANT IN CONSTRUCTING AN ATTITUDE OF DISSATISFACTION DEMANDING EXPRESSION. THE FURTHER EVIDENCE OF WHITE PARTICIPATION YIELDS STRONG SUPPORT TO THE CLASS, AS OPPOSED TO THE RACIAL, ASPECT OF THE VIOLENCE. DETROIT DEMONSTRATES THAT A HOSTILE OUTBURST CAN SIMULTANEOUSLY INCLUDE BOTH NEGRO AND WHITE PARTICIPATION, AND THAT SUCH AN OUTBURST CANNOT BE ANALYZED STRICTLY ALONG RACIAL CONSIDERATIONS. (59 REFERENCES)

15565 L1
AUTHORS: SENGSTOCK, MARY C.
TITLE: THE CORPORATION AND THE GHETTO.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 45(3/4):673-703, 1968.

THIS ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED ON FOOD PRICES, FOOD OUTLETS, AND LOWER-INCOME AND NON-WHITE COMMUNITIES IN THE DETROIT AREA, SUGGESTS THAT CHAIN-OPERATED RETAIL FOOD STORES TEND TO BE CLUSTERED IN MIDDLE-INCOME WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS. FURTHER, THE LOWER INCOME AND NON-WHITE AREAS OF DETROIT TEND TO BE SERVED LARGELY BY INDEPENDENTLY OWNED FOOD STORES WHICH TEND TO CHARGE HIGHER PRICES, AS A RESULT OF MARKET CONDITIONS AND NOT BECAUSE OF A DELIBERATE POLICY OF CUSTOMER EXPLOITATION. HENCE THE NON-WHITE AND LOWER-INCOME CONSUMER IS PLACED IN THE POSITION OF HAVING TO TRAVEL LONG DISTANCES TO PURCHASE FOOD, OR PAY A PREMIUM PRICE TO FEED HIS FAMILY. THE HESITANCE OF CHAIN MANAGEMENT TO MOVE MORE AGGRESSIVELY INTO LOWER-INCOME AREAS MAY BE BASED: ON FEAR OF THE HIGH CRIME RATE, ESPECIALLY A HIGHER RATE OF DAMAGE AND PILFERAGE THAN IN MIDDLE-INCOME AREAS; ON STAFFING PROBLEMS AND POSSIBLE SHOPLIFTING LOSSES, ALTHOUGH SOME EXECUTIVES FELT THESE PROBLEMS WERE WORSE IN OTHER AREAS; AND ON THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING SUFFICIENT LAND FOR THE LARGE MODERN SUPERMARKET. SUGGESTED AS A POSSIBLE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF PROVIDING LOW-COST FOODSTUFFS TO THE LOWER INCOME, NON-WHITE POPULATIONS OF THE CORE CITY IS A CONCERTED POLICY TO ATTRACT THE CHAIN-OWNED SUPERMARKETS BACK INTO GHETTO AREAS IN GREATER NUMBERS. GREATER FLEXIBILITY IN ZONING REGULATIONS AND URBAN RENEWAL SHOULD FREE THE NECESSARY LAND FOR PROFIT OPERATIONS AND ENCOURAGE THE DESIRED RESULT OF LOW-COST FOOD FOR CORE CITY RESIDENTS. (23 REFERENCES)

15566 L1
AUTHORS: GLICKSMAN, ELLIOT B.; JONES, VERA MASSEY.

TITLE: CONSUMER LEGISLATION AND THE GHETTO.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 45(3/4):705-712, 1968.

SOCIETY'S FAILURE TO INSTITUTE SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION TO CURB EXPLOITATION OF THE POOR CONSUMER IN THE FORM OF EXORBITANT CREDIT CHARGES, EXCESSIVE PRICING, POOR QUALITY MERCHANDISE AND SERVICE, BEARS CONSIDERABLE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CIVIL DISORDERS WHICH HAVE PLAGUED URBAN AREAS DURING THE SIXTIES. SUCH CONDITIONS MIGHT HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ARSON AND LOOTING IN THE DETROIT DISORDER, SINCE MANY OF THE BUSINESSES DESTROYED WERE THOSE WHICH ALLEGEDLY ENGAGED IN UNETHICAL, SOMETIMES ILLEGAL, PRACTICES. THE INTRODUCTION OF MEANINGFUL COMPETITION INTO THE NEIGHBORHOOD WOULD BE ACHIEVED BY EXPANDING THE ALREADY EXISTING CO-OPERATIVES TO DEAL IN RETAIL SALES OF DURABLE GOODS. IN THIS MANNER THE LOCAL MERCHANTS WILL BE COMPELLED ECONOMICALLY TO COMPETE BOTH IN CREDIT SERVICES, AS WELL AS IN THE QUALITY OF GOODS OFFERED. (24 REFERENCES)

15567 L1
AUTHORS: DUCHARME, GERALD D.; EICKHOLT, EUGENE H.
TITLE: STATE RIOT LAWS: A PROPOSAL.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 45(3/4):713-734, 1968.

RATHER THAN A SOLUTION TO RIOTS, RIOT LAWS ARE USELESS UNLESS ENFORCED. DUE TO THE PRESSURES GENERATED FROM THE RIOTS OF THE 1960'S, RIOT LAW IS EMERGING FROM ITS RELATIVELY STATIC POSITION INTO A PHASE OF DYNAMIC CHANGE AND MODIFICATION. PRESSURE WILL BE EXERTED, IN THE NEAR FUTURE, UPON THE STATE LEGISLATURES TO REVIEW THE CONDITION OF THEIR RESPECTIVE RIOT LAWS. THE RIOT LAWS OF MICHIGAN, AS WELL AS THOSE OF OTHER STATES, ARE EXAMINED, AND AN OUTLINE OF A MODEL RIOT CONTROL PROVISION IS PRESENTED. (81 REFERENCES)

15568 L1
AUTHORS: SOLOMON, KENNETH IRA; YATES, STEPHEN R.
TITLE: RIOTS, CONGRESS AND INTERSTATE COMMERCE: THE HISTORY OF THE COMMERCE CLAUSE AND ITS RELATION TO THE CRAMER AMENDMENT.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 45(3/4):735-771, 1968.

THE PURPOSE OF THE CRAMER AMENDMENT TO TITLE FIVE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1966, WAS TO PROVIDE FEDERAL PENALTIES FOR THOSE WHO ACTIVELY TOOK PART IN RIOTS, SUCH AS THOSE IN CHICAGO AND CLEVELAND IN 1966, OR WHO HELPED TO INSTIGATE SUCH DISTURBANCES. CONGRESS, IN THIS AMENDMENT, IS USING ITS POWER OVER INTERSTATE COMMERCE NOT TO REGULATE COMMERCE BUT TO PUNISH OFFENDERS OF LOCAL LAWS. SUCH ACTION ON THE PART OF CONGRESS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED A VIOLATION OF THE TENTH AMENDMENT. LEGAL CASES DISCUSSED INCLUDE: UNITED STATES V. ZIZZO; GIBBONS V. OGDEN; MCCULLOCH V. MARYLAND; THE LOTTERY CASE; HIPOLITE EGG CO. V. U. S.; HOKE V. U. S.; CAMINETTI V. U. S.; HAMMER V. DAGENHART; RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD V. ALTON RAILROAD CO.; SCHECTER POULTRY CORP. V. U. S.; CARTER V. CARTER COAL CO.; U. S. V. DABBY; HEART OF ATLANTA MOTEL V. U. S.; AND KATZENBACH V. MCCLUNG. (100 REFERENCES)

15569 L1
AUTHORS: RINELLA, VINCENT J., JR.
TITLE: POLICE BRUTALITY AND RACIAL PREJUDICE: A FIRST CLOSE LOOK.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 45(3/4):773-804, 1968.

THE PHRASE "POLICE BRUTALITY TOWARD NEGROES" DESCRIBES A VARIETY OF UNDESIRABLE ACTIVITIES BROUGHT ABOUT AND MOTIVATED BY AN INTERRELATED SERIES OF NUMEROUS COMPLICATED FACTORS, MOST OF WHICH OWE THEIR EXISTENCE NOT TO RACIAL PREJUDICE, BUT TO THE PROFESSIONAL ROLE THE POLICEMAN MUST PLAY, THE NATURE OF THE INSTITUTION HE IS A PART OF, AND THE OFTEN IMPOSSIBLE AND CONFLICTING TASKS WE HAVE

CHARGED HIM WITH PERFORMING. TO DEAL WITH VERBAL ABUSE, A GROUP OF SOLUTIONS MAY RECOMMEND THEMSELVES, WHILE TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF PHYSICAL ATTACK OR DISCRIMINATION, A NUMBER OF SEPARATE AND DISCRETE REFORMATIVE METHODS MAY BE REQUIRED. BECAUSE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL PRESSURES IMPOSED ON POLICEMEN, MOST EXPRESSIONS OF BRUTALITY TOWARD NEGROES OR OTHER MINORITY GROUPS MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE TO ELIMINATE WITHOUT A TOTAL RESTRUCTURING OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND A REDEFINITION OF THE OFFICER'S ROLE IN SOCIETY. ALTHOUGH UPON OBJECTIVE CONSIDERATION IT SEEMS THAT RACIAL PREJUDICE IS RARELY A COMPONENT OR CAUSE OF POLICE BRUTALITY TOWARD NEGROES, STILL, FROM THE NEGRO'S VANTAGE-POINT, POLICE ABUSE IS INEXCUSABLE AND IS USUALLY PERCEIVED AS A MANIFESTATION OF PREJUDICE. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.) (99 REFERENCES)

15570 L1
AUTHORS: LOCKE, HUBERT G.
TITLE: RIOT RESPONSE: THE POLICE AND THE COURTS.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 45(3/4):805-813, 1968.

THE DETROIT POLICE AND COURTS WERE NOT PREPARED FOR THE ENORMOUS PRESSURES THAT THE 1967 CIVIL DISORDER CREATED. THE POLICE HAD POSTULATED A CIVIL DISTURBANCE IN WHICH THE MAIN TACTICAL PROBLEM WOULD BE ONE OF CROWD CONTROL AND DISPERSAL, BUT THEY WERE NOT PREPARED IN NUMBERS, TRAINING, OR EQUIPMENT TO HANDLE THE KIND AND SIZE OF DISORDER THAT ERUPTED ON 12TH STREET, JULY 23RD. FOR EXAMPLE, THE COUNTY JAIL WAS FILLED TO CAPACITY WITHIN 36 HOURS AFTER THE RIOT BEGAN. NEITHER THE COURTS NOR THE PRISON SYSTEM WERE EQUIPPED TO PROCESS THE MASSIVE NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED DURING THE DISORDER. (17 REFERENCES)

15571 L1
AUTHORS: COLISTA, F. PHILIP; DOMONKOS, MICHAEL G.
TITLE: BAIL AND CIVIL DISORDER.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 45(3/4):815-839, 1968.

THE USE OF BAIL DURING THE DETROIT RIOT IS EXAMINED AND THE WIDESPREAD USE OF BAIL FOR PREVENTIVE DETENTION DURING CIVIL DISORDERS IS DISCUSSED IN THIS ARTICLE. THE UTILIZATION OF A LIMITED SYSTEM OF PRETRIAL DETENTION DURING A RIOT DESERVES CONSIDERATION. THE LACK OF CERTAINTY AND GUIDELINES IN THIS AREA HAS CONTRIBUTED TO A WHOLESALE DENIAL OF BAIL BY THE COURTS, ACHIEVED BY THE INDISCRIMINATE SETTING OF HIGH BAIL. A PROPOSAL AND OUTLINE OF A WORKABLE SYSTEM, WHICH WOULD PROVIDE DUE PROCESS OF LAW FOR THOSE ARRESTED DURING CIVIL DISORDERS, IS PRESENTED. IT IS ASSUMED THAT MASS ARRESTS AND DETENTION WILL CONTINUE TO BE USED AS A TECHNIQUE TO DEAL WITH CIVIL DISORDER. WITH THE CONSEQUENT PRESSURE ON THE COURTS TO DEAL WITH THE RELEASE OR DETENTION OF HUNDREDS OR THOUSANDS OF ARRESTED PERSONS, RELEASE ON BAIL OR PERSONAL RECOGNIZANCE SHOULD BE PROVIDED. THE GREAT MAJORITY OF PERSONS DO NOT APPEAR TO PROVIDE A RISK OF SUBSEQUENT SERIOUS CRIMINAL CONDUCT. THE KERNER RECOMMENDATIONS WITH RESPECT TO CONDITIONAL RELEASE OF DANGEROUS OFFENDERS (I.E., PART-TIME RELEASE WITH REQUIREMENTS TO SPEND NIGHTS IN JAIL FORBIDDING ACCESS TO CERTAIN AREAS, PEACE BONDS, AND RELEASE TO THIRD PERSONS) SEEM TO THE AUTHORS TO BE UNREALISTIC EXCEPT FOR SOME POSSIBLE USE OF THE RECOMMENDATION THAT ARRESTEES BE RELEASED TO CUSTODIANS OUTSIDE THE RIOT AREA. (80 REFERENCES)

15572 L1
AUTHORS: CROCKETT, GEORGE W., JR.
TITLE: RECORDER'S COURT AND THE 1967 CIVIL DISTURBANCE.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 45(3/4):841-847, 1968.

DURING THE 1967 CIVIL DISTURBANCE IN DETROIT THERE WAS A DENIAL OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF VIRTUALLY EVERYONE WHO WAS ARRESTED DURING THAT DISTURBANCE. THERE WAS NO JUSTIFICATION WHATEVER IN DETAINING CURFEW VIOLATORS, WHO REPRESENTED THE BULK OF THE

ARRESTEES, ANY LONGER THAN THE TIME REQUIRED TO OBTAIN IDENTIFICATION AND TO VERIFY THEIR NAMES AND CORRECT ADDRESSES. THE OFFENDERS, ALMOST WITHOUT EXCEPTION, WERE NOT BROUGHT BEFORE A JUDGE UNTIL 24 TO 48 HOURS AFTER THEIR ARREST. IN THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF FELONY CASES, THE POLICE AND THE PROSECUTOR CHARGED MORE THAN THEY COULD POSSIBLY PROVE. OF THE 3,230 PERSONS CHARGED WITH FELONIES, THE FIRST 1,630 WERE DISPOSED OF BY 961 DISMISSALS, BY 664 PLEAS TO MISDEMEANORS, AND RESULTED IN ONLY TWO CONVICTIONS AFTER TRIAL ON THE ORIGINAL CHARGE. (19 REFERENCES)

15573 L1
AUTHORS: SULTAN, ALLEN; HOWARD, RICHARD A.
TITLE: THE EFFICIENT USE OF MILITARY FORCES TO CONTROL RIOTS:
SOME PROPOSALS FOR CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 45(3/4):849-862, 1968.

THE CONTROL OF RIOTS AT THE STATE LEVEL REQUIRES THE AVAILABILITY OF A WELL TRAINED AND HIGHLY DISCIPLINED NATIONAL GUARD CAPABLE OF BEING MOBILIZED AND DEPLOYED ON A TIMELY BASIS. IT SEEMS CLEAR THAT THE MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD WAS NOT PROPERLY TRAINED TO HANDLE THE RIOT IN 1967. EXISTING STATUTORY COMMANDS AS TO BOTH TRAINING TIME AND INSPECTION ROUTINES ARE INADEQUATE. CHANGES IN THE LAW REGARDING THE NATIONAL GUARD ARE RECOMMENDED. CHANGES IN THE FEDERAL LAW ON THE USE OF FEDERAL TROOPS TO QUELL DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES ARE ALSO SUGGESTED. (47 REFERENCES)

15574 L1
AUTHORS: CRUM, L. J.
TITLE: THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RIOT CONTROL: THE NEED FOR REVISION.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 45(3/4):863-880, 1968.

THE NATIONAL GUARD ON ACTIVE DUTY SHOULD BE GIVEN DEFINITE STATUS SIMILAR TO THE RIGHTS OF A PEACE OFFICER. SECOND, THE CRIMES INVOLVED IN RIOTING SHOULD BE SPECIFIED. THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION RECOMMENDED TO GIVE MAYORS AND SHERIFFS THE POWER: TO DECLARE STATES OF EMERGENCY; TO OUTLAW INTERFERENCE WITH ON-DUTY FIREMEN AND TO MAKE IT A FELONY TO INTERFERE WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON; TO OUTLAW CERTAIN INCENDIARIES; AND TO PROVIDE UNITS WITHIN POLICE DEPARTMENTS TO DETECT AND PREVENT ORGANIZED ELEMENTS FROM OPERATING. THE VARIOUS OFFENSES THAT NATIONAL GUARDSMEN MAY BE CALLED UPON TO ENFORCE SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED. THIRD, THE STATE SHOULD PROVIDE IMMUNITY FOR THE GUARDSMAN WHILE ON ACTIVE DUTY, AND SHOULD WAIVE ITS OWN IMMUNITY IN REGARD TO CIVIL SUITS BROUGHT AS A RESULT OF STATE ACTION. FOURTH, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD PROCEED WITH ITS PROPOSED LEGISLATION AIMED AT CONTROLLING THE "CARPETBAGGER" TYPE OF AGITATOR, TRAVELING FROM STATE TO STATE WITH INTENT TO FOMENT VIOLENCE AND INCITE RIOTS. (48 REFERENCES)

15575 L1
AUTHORS: GARTLAND, RUTHANNE; CHIKOTA, RICHARD A.
TITLE: WHEN WILL THE TROOPS COME MARCHING IN?: A COMMENT ON THE HISTORICAL USE OF FEDERAL TROOPS TO QUELL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 45(3/4):881-901, 1968.

THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES EVERY REQUEST MADE BY A GOVERNOR FOR FEDERAL TROOPS DURING CIVIL DISTURBANCES IN ORDER TO DETERMINE WHY TROOPS ARE OR ARE NOT DEPLOYED BY THE PRESIDENT. IN THE PAST THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE CONFUSION CONCERNING THE RESPECTIVE DUTIES OF A GOVERNOR AND OF THE PRESIDENT IN CIVIL DISTURBANCES. A MODEL REQUEST WHICH A GOVERNOR COULD USE IN REQUESTING FEDERAL TROOPS IS SUGGESTED. WHEN A GOVERNOR FORMALLY REQUESTS THAT THE PRESIDENT INTERVENE WITH FEDERAL TROOPS HE SHOULD ASSERT: (1) THAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR AN INSURRECTION EXISTS; (2) THAT STATE FORCES ARE INCAPABLE OF CONTROLLING THE VIOLENCE; AND (3) THAT THE STATE LEGISLATURE IS NOT IN SESSION AND CANNOT BE CONVENED IN TIME TO MAKE THE REQUEST. THE

REQUEST SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY A STATEMENT OF THE EXISTING CONDITIONS INFLUENCING THE DECISION. THE USE OF A MODEL REQUEST SHOULD ADEQUATELY PRESERVE THE FEDERAL SYSTEM AND YET PROVIDE AN ORDERLY AND EFFICIENT MANNER OF APPLICATION UPON WHICH THE PRESIDENT COULD ACT INITIALLY. (68 REFERENCES)

15576 L1
 AUTHORS: ALLEN, ROBERT F.; PILNICK, SAUL.
 TITLE: CONFLICT RESOLUTION: TEAM BUILDING FOR POLICE AND GHETTO RESIDENTS.
 SOURCEID: UNION, N. J., SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES INC., SEPT. 1968. 24 P.

TO EXPERIMENT WITH A BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE APPROACH TO PROBLEMS OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND TEAM BUILDING BETWEEN POLICE OFFICERS AND GHETTO RESIDENTS IN URBAN AREAS, A CAREFULLY INTERRELATED, SEQUENTIAL STRATEGY WAS UNDERTAKEN IN SEVERAL RACIALLY-TENSE URBAN COMMUNITIES. THE PROGRAM EMPHASIZED INSTITUTIONAL AS WELL AS ATTITUDINAL CHANGES AND STRESSED THE CONSTRUCTIVE AS WELL AS THE DESTRUCTIVE USE OF CONFLICT IN SITUATIONS REQUIRING COMMUNITY CHANGE. THE FIRST STEP IN PROGRAM STRATEGY IS A PRE-TRAINING ANALYSIS DURING WHICH TRAINED STAFF MEMBERS STUDY THE NATURE OF PRESENT INTERRELATIONSHIPS, ATTITUDES, NORMS, EXPECTATIONS AND BEHAVIOR. CAREFULLY SELECTED POLICE OFFICERS AND GHETTO RESIDENTS PARTICIPATE IN DESIGNING THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND ASSIST IN CONDUCTING THE INTERVIEWS. FURTHER STEPS IN PROGRAM STRATEGY INCLUDE: (1) DEVELOPMENT OF INITIAL COMMITMENT TO CHANGE ON THE PART OF DECISION-MAKERS WITHIN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, THE GHETTO COMMUNITY, AND OTHER GROUPS; (2) TRAINING OF LEADERSHIP IN THE COMMUNITY AND THE POLICE DEPARTMENT; (3) TRAINING OF POLICE-GHETTO RESIDENT TEAMS SO THAT THEY MAY TRAIN TEAMS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY; (4) SELECTION OF NEW TRAINER TEAMS FOR TRAINING FROM THE ONGOING TRAINING EXPERIENCE; AND (5) ONGOING CONSULTATION TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS IN DEVELOPING CHANGES IN STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITY BASED ON FEEDBACK FROM THE TRAINING SESSIONS. TRAINING PARTICIPANTS WORK IN SMALL GROUPS WITH A PROFESSIONAL TRAINER, FIRST TO BREAK DOWN INTERGROUP HOSTILITY, THEN TO DEVELOP COMMUNICATION, ANALYTIC LEADERSHIP, AND TEAM EFFECTIVENESS SKILLS. EACH TRAINING PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO THE SPECIFIC NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY. AN ONGOING EVALUATION IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE IMMEDIATE FEEDBACK AS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TRAINING PROCESS. PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE PROGRAM'S EFFECTIVENESS OVER A TWO-YEAR PERIOD HAVE BEEN ENCOURAGING.

15577 L1
 AUTHORS: WISCONSIN. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES. BUREAU OF RESEARCH.
 TITLE: JUVENILES ADMITTED TO DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS' JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS IN 1967. (STATISTICAL BULLETIN C-51).
 SOURCEID: MADISON, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, 1968. VARIOUS PAGING.

THIS BULLETIN IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE THE READER WITH DESCRIPTIVE DATA RELATING TO YEARLY ADMISSIONS TO WISCONSIN JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. STATISTICAL TABLES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: AGE ON ADMISSION; SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED; RACE; PERCENT WITH MAJOR DELINQUENT ACT OF TRUANCY; PERCENT INVOLVED WITH TWO OR MORE COMPANIONS; PERCENT WITH PRIOR OFFICIAL PROBATION EXPERIENCE; PERCENT FUNCTIONING AT BELOW-NORMAL INTELLIGENCE LEVEL; READMISSIONS FROM AFTERCARE; MAJOR REASON FOR RETURN; PRIOR AGENCY EXPERIENCE OTHER THAN PROBATION; PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY YOUTH'S FAMILY; AND INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE.

15578 L1
 AUTHORS: WISCONSIN. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES. BUREAU OF RESEARCH.
 TITLE: JUVENILES RELEASED FROM DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS' JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS IN 1967. (STATISTICAL BULLETIN C-52).
 SOURCEID: MADISON, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES, 1968. VARIOUS PAGING.

THIS BULLETIN PRESENTS DATA RELATING TO YOUTHS RELEASED TO AFTERCARE SUPERVISION FROM WISCONSIN'S JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN 1967 AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST AND RE-RELEASED YOUTHS FOR THE PERIOD 1963-1967. STATISTICAL TABLES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: AVERAGE MONTHS STAY IN INSTITUTION; MEDIAN AGE AT RELEASE; INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT; EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS; VOCATIONAL PROGRESS; PERCENT OF JUVENILES FROM FOSTER HOMES BEFORE ADMISSION; AND PERCENT OF JUVENILES GOING TO FOSTER HOMES AFTER RELEASE.

15579 L1
 AUTHORS: MINNESOTA. DETENTION COMMITTEE OF THE LAWYERS' WIVES OF THE 11TH JUDICIAL BAR ASSOCIATION DISTRICT.
 TITLE: JUVENILE DETENTION IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MINNESOTA: A SURVEY OF NEEDS.
 SOURCEID: DULUTH, MINN., DETENTION COMMITTEE, NO DATE. 8 P.

TO EXPLORE ALTERNATIVES TO DETAINING CHILDREN IN JAILS, A SURVEY WAS MADE OF DETENTION PRACTICES IN NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA, INCLUDING POLICE, COURT, AND PROBATION SERVICES AS THEY RELATE TO DETENTION PRACTICES. THESE DATA WERE EXAMINED IN RELATION TO THE VOLUME OF DETENTION AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAINED CHILDREN. TOTAL JAIL ADMISSIONS OF CHILDREN IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY IN 1965 NUMBERED 583 (432 BOYS AND 151 GIRLS). IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT: A DETENTION HOME BE CONSTRUCTED TO PROVIDE REGIONAL DETENTION SERVICE TO NORTHERN MINNESOTA; LOCAL 48-HOUR HOLD-OVER FACILITIES BE DEVELOPED IN A NON-JAIL LIKE SETTING IN COUNTIES OVER 50 MILES AWAY; AND THAT THE HOME SHOULD BE EITHER FULLY STATE ADMINISTERED OR PROVIDED WITH STATE SUBSIDY AND SUPERVISION. IF STATE RESPONSIBILITY CANNOT BE PROMOTED, THE COUNTY SHOULD EXPLORE CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER COUNTIES TO SELL DETENTION CARE.

15580 L1
 AUTHORS: VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY. RICHMOND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK.
 TITLE: PROCEEDINGS OF INSTITUTES ON PROTECTIVE AND RELATED COMMUNITY SERVICES. (WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA, SEPT., NOV. 1967; JAN. 1968).
 SOURCEID: RICHMOND, VA., RICHMOND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, 1968. 107 P.

INCLUDED IN THIS VOLUME ARE THE PAPERS PRESENTED AT THREE INSTITUTES ON PROTECTIVE AND RELATED COMMUNITY SERVICES HELD IN WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA DURING THE PERIOD OF SEPTEMBER 1967 TO JANUARY 1968. SUBJECTS DISCUSSED INCLUDE: THE HISTORY, THEORY, AND PRACTICES OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES; THE FAMILY-ORIENTED NATURE OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES; THE USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES; THE PREVENTIVE NATURE OF SERVICES; LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNCTIONS IN PROTECTIVE SERVICES; COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE PROTECTIVE SERVICE AGENCY AND THE POLICE, THE PROBATION OFFICER, THE PAROLE OFFICER, AND THE COMMUNITY; AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS. CONTENTS: THEORY AND PRACTICE IN PROTECTIVE SERVICES; FAMILY, COMMUNITY RESOURCES; LAW ENFORCEMENT, COOPERATION, NEEDS AND TRENDS.

15581 L1
 AUTHORS: WEST, D. J.
 DESIG: ED.
 TITLE: PSYCHOPATHS: AN INTRODUCTORY COMMENT.
 SOURCE: PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS.
 SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 7-11.

THIS COLLECTION OF PAPERS PREPARED BY AUTHORITIES WORKING IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH CRIMINAL LAW, DEALS WITH CLINICAL PRACTICE IN THE AREA OF PSYCHOPATHY AND THE TREATMENT OF PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS. THE IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEPRIVATION IN THE FAMILY BACKGROUNDS OF PSYCHOPATHS IS STRESSED. SINCE PSYCHOPATHS BENEFIT LITTLE FROM THE TREATMENT AVAILABLE IN ORDINARY MENTAL HOSPITALS, SPECIALLY DEvised UNITS CONSTITUTE A NEEDED PART OF THE HOSPITAL AND

PRISON SYSTEMS. THE USE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY SUPPLEMENTED BY THE TOTAL INVOLVEMENT OF THE INSTITUTIONAL STAFF MAY CREATE A TRAINING GROUND FOR COMMUNITY LIVING. A PHASED RELEASE FROM INSTITUTIONAL CARE AND A GRADUAL INTRODUCTION TO NORMAL WORKING CONDITIONS WITH THE HELP OF SPECIAL HOSTELS PROVIDES THE NECESSARY AFTER-CARE FOR THE PSYCHOPATHS. IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY GENERALLY ACCEPTED THEORY AS TO CAUSE, TREATMENT, AND DISPOSAL, OR ANY AGREED CRITERIA OF DEFINITION, PSYCHOPATHY MUST REMAIN AN IMPRECISE, DESCRIPTIVE LABEL, DEPENDENT UPON THE HABITS OF CLINICIANS AND ADMINISTRATORS AS TO TREATMENT.

15582 L1
 AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL; MCCABE, SARAH; BURGESS, PHILIP.
 TITLE: HOSPITAL ORDERS AND PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDERS.
 SOURCE: PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS.
 SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, ENG., INST. OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 13-22.

BRITISH OFFENDER-PATIENTS WHOSE DOSSIERS MENTIONED 'PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDER', 'PSYCHOPATHY' OR AN EQUIVALENT, WERE STUDIED IN AN ATTEMPT TO FIND WHETHER THE CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDER CORRESPONDED TO THE STATUTORY CLASSIFICATION. A TOTAL OF 258 MALE OFFENDER-PATIENTS WERE INVOLVED. THE MAJOR CRITERIA USED IN SELECTING CASES FOR THE STUDY WERE THAT: THE DOSSIER MENTION PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDER, PSYCHOPATHY, OR AN EQUIVALENT; AND THE ORDER BE MADE BETWEEN APRIL 1963 AND MARCH 1964. TO MAXIMIZE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PSYCHOPATHS AND OTHER CLINICAL GROUPS, ONLY THE 64 PSYCHOPATHS WHOSE DOSSIERS SHOWED A STATUTORY CLASSIFICATION OF PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDER, WHICH WAS CONFIRMED BY THE CLINICAL DESCRIPTION AND HAD NOT BEEN REPLACED OR SUPPLEMENTED BY A DEFINITE DIAGNOSIS OF SOME OTHER DISORDER, WERE MATCHED, ONE FOR ONE, WITH A GROUP OF SCHIZOPHRENICS AND A GROUP OF SUBNORMALS. FINDINGS SHOWED THAT: THE PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDER-PATIENTS TO WHOM PSYCHIATRISTS ASCRIBE PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS IS 29 PERCENT OF ALL MALES; THE PERCENTAGE WHICH IS OFFICIALLY LABELLED PSYCHOPATHIC IN COURT IS MUCH SMALLER (UNDER 11 PERCENT) AND HAS SHOWN NO TENDENCY TO INCREASE; AND EVEN SMALLER IS THE PERCENTAGE (2.7 PERCENT) WHICH CONSISTS OF 'PURE' PSYCHOPATHS. APART FROM THE GREATER FREQUENCY OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE, PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENSES DO NOT DIFFER MUCH IN NATURE OR DISTRIBUTION FROM THOSE OF SUBNORMALS OR SCHIZOPHRENICS OF THE SAME AGE. THEY TEND TO GET INTO TROUBLE AT AN EARLIER AGE AND MORE OFTEN, AND TO BE TAKEN MORE SERIOUSLY BY COURTS. A HOSPITAL ORDER IS SELDOM APPLIED TO FIRST OFFENDERS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT PSYCHOPATHY IS A PSEUDO-DIAGNOSIS IN THAT IT MERELY RECOMMENDS THAT EXTENDED ACTION BE TAKEN ON A PSYCHIATRIC LEVEL RATHER THAN ON A LEGAL LEVEL WITHOUT ACTUALLY DEFINING THOSE TRAITS PECULIAR TO PSYCHOPATHS WHICH WOULD JUSTIFY THE LABEL. (4 REFERENCES)

15583 L1
 AUTHORS: MITCHESON, M. C.
 TITLE: THE USE MADE OF SECTION 60 OF THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT FOR THE TREATMENT OF PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS.
 SOURCE: PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS.
 SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 23-31.

THE MEDICAL RECORDS AT H.M. PRISON BRIXTON AND AT H.M. REMAND CENTER ASHFORD WERE STUDIED IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THE USE MADE OF SECTION 60 OF THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT OF 1959 IN THE TREATMENT OF PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS. THE MAJOR PART OF THE STUDY IS BASED ON 78 PATIENTS WHO WERE ADMITTED TO BRIXTON BETWEEN JANUARY 1964 AND SEPTEMBER 1967. FOR COMPARISON THE FIRST 1,000 HOSPITAL RECORDS AT BRIXTON IN 1961, (THE FIRST YEAR THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT TOOK EFFECT), WERE EXAMINED FOR SIMILAR CASES. THE REQUIREMENT USED IN SELECTING THE CASES WAS THAT THE COURT HAD AUTHORIZED ADMISSION AND DETENTION IN A HOSPITAL BASED ON THE PRESENCE OF A PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDER. THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT RESULTED IN AN INCREASE IN ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITALS FROM THE COURTS. SINCE 1961 THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS DEALT WITH UNDER SECTION 60 HAS INCREASED TENFOLD AND THERE HAS BEEN A 50 PERCENT DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF THOSE FOUND UNFIT TO PLEAD MENS REA. COMPARISON OF THE OFFENSES COMMITTED BY THE PATIENTS WITH THE OFFENSES OF SENTENCED PRISONERS SHOWS A HIGHER PROPORTION OF CRIMES

INVOLVING VIOLENCE AMONG THE FORMER GROUP. IT IS POSSIBLY THIS ELEMENT OF VIOLENCE WHICH CAUSES THE MEDICAL OFFICER TO CONSIDER THE USE OF SECTION 60 RATHER THAN THE USUAL IMPRISONMENT. THE USE OF SECTION 60 TO ARRANGE TREATMENT FOR PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS IS LIMITED. THE LACK OF SUITABLE HOSPITALS, COMBINING TREATMENT WITH SOME ELEMENT OF CONTROL, LIMITS THE USE OF THIS PROVISION. SINCE THE COURT IS PRECLUDED FROM COMBINING SECTION 60 WITH A PROBATION ORDER, NO PROVISION IS AVAILABLE FOR COMPULSORY AFTERCARE OR FOR FURTHER COMPULSORY TREATMENT, EXCEPT THROUGH ANOTHER OFFENSE AND COURT APPEARANCE.

15584 L1
 AUTHORS: BEARCROFT, JOHN S.; DONOVAN, MARY D.
 TITLE: THE USE OF SECTION 4 CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT 1948 IN THE DISPOSAL OF THE PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS.
 SOURCE: PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS.
 SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 32-40.

MEDICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HOSPITAL ADMISSION AND THE SUBSEQUENT COURT DECISIONS ON DISPOSITION ARE DISCUSSED. SUITABILITY FOR GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY AND THE CAPACITY TO BENEFIT FROM AN UNRESTRICTED ENVIRONMENT WAS ASSOCIATED WITH FEWER DEPRIVATION FACTORS.

15585 L1
 AUTHORS: ROLLIN, HENRY R.
 TITLE: THE PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDER IN A CONVENTIONAL MENTAL HOSPITAL.
 SOURCE: PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS.
 SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 41-44.

THE MEDICAL AND CRIMINAL RECORDS AT HORTON HOSPITAL, EPSOM, SURREY, ENGLAND, WERE STUDIED TO DETERMINE THE FUNCTION OF CONVENTIONAL MENTAL HOSPITALS IN THE TREATMENT OF PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS. A TOTAL OF 20 MALE PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS WERE INVOLVED. THE CASES SELECTED CONCERNED THE OFFENDERS WHO HAD BEEN ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL BETWEEN THE ENACTMENT OF THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT OF 1959 AND THE END OF 1967. IT WAS FOUND THAT HORTON HOSPITAL SUBSTITUTED THE DIAGNOSIS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA IN FIVE CASES, MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS IN ONE CASE, AND DEMENTIA IN ANOTHER FOR THE STATUTORY DIAGNOSIS OF PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDER. THIS IS INDICATIVE OF THE ARBITRARINESS OF PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS AND, POSSIBLY, THE PROPENSITY FOR USING PERSISTENT ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AS THE MAIN CRITERION IN LABELLING AN OFFENDER A PSYCHOPATH. OUTRAGEOUS BEHAVIOR IS NOT THE PREREQUISITE OF PSYCHOPATHS. THE OFFENDERS RESENTED THEIR DETENTION IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL AND CONSEQUENTLY THEIR BEHAVIOR WAS POOR. THE FOUR WHO HAVE REMAINED IN HORTON ARE THE OLDEST PATIENTS IN THE SAMPLE. THIS GIVES CREDENCE TO THE OPINION THAT SOME STATE OF EQUILIBRIUM IS REACHED WITH AGE. OF THE 20 CASES STUDIED, FOUR ARE STILL IN HORTON; ONE WAS REPATRIATED TO HONG KONG; ONE COMMITTED SUICIDE; THREE HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO BROADMOOR SPECIAL HOSPITAL; FIVE HAVE COMMITTED OFFENSES AND HAVE SERVED OR ARE SERVING PRISON SENTENCES; FIVE HAVE BEEN READMITTED TO HORTON. THE CONVENTIONAL MENTAL HOSPITAL IS LIMITED IN THE TREATMENT AVAILABLE FOR PSYCHOPATHS BECAUSE OF THE OFFENDER'S PRE-ADMISSION RECORDS, PSYCHIATRIC AND CRIMINAL, AND THE LACK OF ADEQUATE FACILITIES AND TRAINING IN THE HOSPITAL. (3 REFERENCES)

15586 L1
 AUTHORS: MCGRATH, PATRICK.
 TITLE: THE PSYCHOPATH AS A LONG-STAY PATIENT.
 SOURCE: PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS.
 SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 50-52.

MEDICAL TREATMENT IS DEFINED BY ENGLISH STATUTE AS INCLUDING NURSING AND CARE AND TRAINING UNDER MEDICAL SUPERVISION.

PSYCHOPATHS, HAVING THE STATUS OF LONG-TERM PATIENTS IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL, ARE USUALLY OFFENDERS WHOSE DETENTION IS COMPULSORY. BECAUSE OF THE COMPULSORY NATURE OF THEIR COMMITMENT OF TWO YEARS OR MORE AND THE BEHAVIORAL TRAITS ASSOCIATED WITH PSYCHOPATHS, MEDICAL TREATMENT IS NOT THE SOLE CONSIDERATION OF DETENTION. THE PROTECTION OF THE PATIENTS AND STAFF AS WELL AS THE PUBLIC FROM POTENTIALLY AGGRESSIVE INDIVIDUALS MUST BE THE BACKGROUND TO TREATMENT. THE SETTING OF THE TREATMENT, OPPORTUNITY FOR OCCUPATION, AND THE WORTHWHILE USE OF LEISURE ARE IMPORTANT. THE PATIENT'S DEPENDENCE ON THE HOSPITAL IS TO BE AVOIDED. HE SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO EXPRESS HIS DESIRE TO LEAVE AND TO USE EVERY CHANNEL TO ACHIEVE HIS DEPARTURE. INTUITIVE CLINICAL JUDGEMENT IS AN ACCEPTABLE BASIS FOR RECOMMENDING DISCHARGE IN THE CASES WHICH INVOLVE SOME, BUT NO MORE THAN SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE, RISKS. ANY DECISION, HOWEVER, CONCERNING THE DISPOSAL OF THE DANGEROUS SEXUAL DEVIANT, LABELLED AS PSYCHOPATHIC, IS SURELY CONJECTURAL AND SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON. (7 REFERENCES)

15587 L1
 AUTHORS: PICKERING, I. G. W.
 TITLE: THE PSYCHOPATH IN PRISON - SOME OBSERVATIONS ON TREATMENT.
 SOURCE: PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS.
 SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 53-55.

THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PSYCHOPATHS IN PRISON SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS VARIES FROM 2 TO 15 PERCENT OF THE PRISON POPULATION. THESE INDIVIDUALS ARE BEST MANAGED IN SMALL GROUPS WITHIN POPULATIONS OF MORE NORMAL PRISONERS. IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE PRISON DEPARTMENT TO DEVELOP GROUP HOSPITALS IN THE LARGER ESTABLISHMENTS TO SERVE GROUPS OF SMALLER PRISON SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS IN ORDER TO UTILIZE THE FULLEST PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES AVAILABLE. THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PSYCHOPATH IN CUSTODY DEPENDS UPON THE TEAMWORK OF THE ENTIRE PRISON STAFF. SINCE THE BEHAVIOR OF THE PSYCHOPATH RESEMBLES THAT OF CHILDREN, HE SHOULD BE TREATED IN THE SAME FIRM AND SYMPATHETIC WAY. TREATMENT SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN IN PRISONS AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE TO THEIR HOME AREAS SO AS TO ENABLE FREQUENT CONTACT WITH RELATIVES. FLEXIBILITY OF TRANSFERS, ESPECIALLY BETWEEN SPECIAL HOSPITALS AND PRISON SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS, SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED. THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PAROLE SYSTEM WOULD FACILITATE THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE PSYCHOPATH TO THE OUTSIDE COMMUNITY.

15588 L1
 AUTHORS: SCOTT, P. D.; KAHN, J.
 TITLE: AN XYY PATIENT OF ABOVE AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE AS A BASIS FOR REVIEW OF THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, MEDICO-LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE SYNDROME, AND POSSIBILITIES FOR PREVENTION.
 SOURCE: PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS.
 SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 56-60.

AN XYY INDIVIDUAL OF ABOVE AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE WAS STUDIED IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THE CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH THE XYY SYNDROME OF INDIVIDUALS NOT CONFINED TO ANY INSTITUTION. ONE XYY NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED INDIVIDUAL WAS STUDIED AND COMPARED WITH PREVIOUSLY STUDIED CASES FROM ANTISOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. APART FROM THE PATIENT'S TALLNESS, 6' 6", HIS CASE IS NOT VERY CHARACTERISTIC OF THE SYNDROME. HIS SYMPTOMS WERE MAINLY NEUROTIC, RATHER THAN PSYCHOPATHIC. HIS ONE ACT OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, THE EMBEZZLEMENT OF £325 FROM HIS EMPLOYERS, OCCURRED AT AGE 26. THE CRIME WAS CAREFULLY PLANNED AND PROFITABLY EXECUTED. HE WAS COGNIZANT OF HIS ACTIONS, INDICATING A DEGREE OF IMMATURETY OR INADEQUACY OF PERSONALITY RATHER THAN AN INHERENT PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDER. IT WAS SUPPOSED THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PSYCHOPATHIC SYNDROME WAS INHIBITED BY SUCH VARIABLES AS STABLE, CONCERNED PARENTS, SPECIALLY SELECTED SCHOOLING, AND A HIGH LEVEL OF INTELLIGENCE, WHICH WERE INSTRUMENTAL IN PREVENTING FURTHER DISORDERS. PREMATURE DECLINE OF LIBIDO AS A GENETIC FACTOR MAY RESULT FROM THE PRESENCE OF THE XYY SYNDROME; THIS SYMPTOM WAS NOT RELIEVED BY THE TEMPORARY LIFTING OF HIS REACTIVE

DEPRESSION. IN PAST COMPARISONS OF XYY MALES WITH PSYCHOPATHS, IT WAS FOUND THAT THE XYY MALES WERE LESS OPENLY HOSTILE AND AGGRESSIVE. THEIR ACTS OF CRIMINALITY SHOWED A PREDILECTION FOR OFFENSES AIMED AT THEMSELVES, REFLECTING A HIGH DEGREE OF FRUSTRATION AND POOR SELF-CONTROL. IN DEALING WITH OFFENDERS WITH THE XYY COMPLEMENT, ASSESSMENT SHOULD BE MADE OF THE PRESENCE OF THE SYNDROME IN RELATION TO OTHER FACTORS WHICH MIGHT AGGRAVATE OR POTENTIATE THE GENETIC HANDICAP. (37 REFERENCES)

15589 L1
 AUTHORS: O'CONNELL, BRIAN A.
 TITLE: THE WORK OF AN OBSERVATION UNIT FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDER.
 SOURCE: PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS.
 SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 63-67.

THE PRIMARY FUNCTION OF ANY OBSERVATION UNIT IS TO ENSURE THE CORRECT DISPOSAL OF THE PATIENT OBSERVED. THE FUNCTION OF THE NORTHGATE CLINIC (ENGLAND), OPENED IN 1968, WILL BE THE DIAGNOSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF PATIENTS PREDOMINANTLY IN THE YOUNGER AGE GROUPS, EXHIBITING DELINQUENCY, OR OTHER ASSOCIATED CHARACTER DISORDERS, WITH THE PURPOSE OF MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THEIR SUBSEQUENT DISPOSAL AND TREATMENT. STAFF MEMBERS WILL BE ENCOURAGED TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATE CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUAL CASES, AND THERE WILL BE CLINICAL DISCUSSIONS AT REGULAR STAFF CONFERENCES. THE CLINIC INCLUDES DEPARTMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK, AND ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY. THERE IS A PROVISION FOR BOTH RECREATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY. SOURCES OF REFERRAL ARE: THE COURTS; THE PROBATION SERVICE; OTHER PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS OR CLINICS; THE PATIENT'S OWN DOCTOR; AND THE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. RESEARCH IN THE NATURE AND PROBABLE TREATMENT NEEDS OF THE EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED DELINQUENT AND THE ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY IS ALSO AN AIM OF THE CLINIC. SINCE THE SEPARATION OF TREATMENT AND DIAGNOSIS PRODUCES AN INHIBITING EFFECT ON BOTH THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND THE REFERRALS, THE CLINIC IS PROPOSED TO OFFER, WITHIN LIMITATIONS, TREATMENT WHENEVER APPROPRIATE. A CLOSE WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PROBATION SERVICE IS RECOMMENDED. THE CLINIC FUNCTIONS AS A SUPPLEMENTARY FACILITY TO THE ALREADY ESTABLISHED REMAND HOMES, PRISONS, PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, AND OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENTS.

15590 L1
 AUTHORS: CRAFT, MICHAEL J.
 TITLE: THE CRITERIA OF ADMISSION TO A WELSH PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL.
 SOURCE: PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS.
 SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 68-72.

GARTH HOSPITAL TREATS PSYCHOPATHIC PATIENTS, HAVING DISORDERS OF MODERATE SEVERITY, NOT OF A DEGREE WARRANTING THE MAXIMUM SECURITY OF A SPECIAL HOSPITAL, BUT TOO SEVERE TO BE CARED FOR ON PROBATION OR UNDER MENTAL HEALTH GUARDIANSHIP OF LOCAL HOSTELS OR LODGINGS. THE CRITERIA OF ADMISSION ARE AS FOLLOWS: THAT THE PATIENTS BE ADULT MALES OF AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE; THAT THEY HAVE SOME TYPE OF JUDICIALLY-DEFINED PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDER; THAT THE CANDIDATES HAVE A PRONENESS TO SEXUAL DEVIATIONS; THAT THE RESOURCES OF THE HOSPITAL ARE COMMENSURATE WITH THE NEEDS OF THE PATIENTS; THAT THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADMITTING PATIENTS FROM THE REGIONAL AREA BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT; THAT THE MORAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ADMITTING PSYCHIATRIST, COURT, COMMITTEE, HOSPITAL, AND COMMUNITY TO THE PSYCHOPATHS ARE CONSIDERED; AND THAT THE OPINIONS OF THE HOSPITAL COMMITTEE, THE LOCAL COMMUNITY, THE HOSPITAL STAFF, AND OTHER AGENCIES ARE CATERED TO AS WELL AS POSSIBLE. THE CRITERIA OF ADMISSION TO A HOSPITAL UNIT FOR MENTALLY ABNORMAL OFFENDERS MUST REFLECT THE INTERACTION OF VARIABLES WHICH WILL CHANGE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHANGING PATTERNS OF PUBLIC OPINION AND OF PSYCHIATRIC AND LEGAL BELIEFS. (6 REFERENCES)

15591 L1
 AUTHORS: CRAFT, MICHAEL J.
 TITLE: TREATING PSYCHOPATHS AT GARTH.
 SOURCE: PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS.
 SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, INSTITUTION OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 73-75.

GARTH IS A 74 BED, UNLOCKED WELSH TRAINING FARM WHICH FUNCTIONS TO TREAT MENTALLY ABNORMAL MALE OFFENDERS ON A REGIONAL BASIS, SERVING THE 2.7 MILLION PEOPLE OF WALES. THE GOALS OF TREATMENT AT GARTH INCLUDE: THE INDUCEMENT OF THE STAFF TO ACCEPT THE PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT WHILE DE-EMPHASIZING SECURITY; THE ORIENTATION OF THE PATIENT AMMENABLE TO TREATMENT BY PLACING HIM IN A RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY; THE INDUCEMENT OF THE PUBLIC AND THE POLICE TO ACCEPT THE METHODS OF TREATMENT BY KEEPING THE DEMANDS ON THEIR TIME, AND PEACE OF MIND AT A MINIMUM; THE SUCCESSFUL PREPARATION OF THE PATIENT FOR LIFE OUTSIDE THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY ON WHICH HE IS DEPENDENT; AND THE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE AFTERCARE FOR THE PATIENT BY VARIOUS STATE AGENCIES AND OUT-PATIENT CLINICS.

15592 L1
 AUTHORS: WHITELEY, J. STUART.
 TITLE: FACTORS IN THE TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF PSYCHOPATHS.
 SOURCE: PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS.
 SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. P. 76-81.

THE PATIENTS REFERRED TO HENDERSON HOSPITAL (ENGLAND), REGARDED AS THE TREATMENT CENTER FOR PSYCHOPATHS, REPRESENT A VARIETY OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOR. THEREFORE, THE TREATMENT FACILITIES AT HENDERSON MUST BE EQUALLY EMBRACING. THE DEGREE OF THE PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDER IS ASSESSED IN TERMS OF SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL IMMATURITY. IN THE PAST THE PATIENT HAS BEEN ACCORDED FEW RESPONSIBILITIES; ALTHOUGH THE CONTROLS IMPOSED HAVE BEEN NUMEROUS. AT HENDERSON THE PATIENT IS FORCED TO ASSUME A DEGREE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIMSELF AND OTHERS. HE IS NO LONGER PLACED IN A RESTRICTIVE SETTING WHERE HE MUST CONFORM TO THE GUIDELINES IMPOSED ON HIM BY OTHERS. HE IS ABLE TO SEE THE ESTABLISHED GOALS OF SOCIAL COMPATABILITY, SOCIAL COMPETENCE AND ACCEPTANCE AS ATTAINABLE IN THE HENDERSON SOCIETY, AND CONSEQUENTLY, RECOURSE TO DEVIANT MEANS OF BEHAVIOR LESSENS. THIS FORM OF SOCIAL INTERACTION SERVES AS A MODEL WHICH HE CAN ATTEMPT TO CARRY OVER INTO THE OUTSIDE WORLD. GREATEST SUCCESS IS ACHIEVED WITH THE PREDOMINANTLY CREATIVE PSYCHOPATH RATHER THAN THE PREDOMINANTLY INADEQUATE TYPE, WHO IS INNATELY DEPENDENT ON PRISONS OR HOSPITALS TO TAKE CARE OF HIM, OR THE PREDOMINANTLY AGGRESSIVE TYPE, WHO CAN ONLY FUNCTION IN THE RIGIDLY-CONTROLLED SOCIETY OF PRISON. THE STAFF MUST PROVIDE THE STIMULATING AND SUPPORTING MATRIX WITHIN WHICH MATURATION MAY OCCUR. THE SELECTION OF THE PATIENTS IS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY AND CONTROL MECHANISMS AT WORK IN THE PATIENT AND STAFF COMMUNITIES. REFERRALS ARE SEEN BY A SELECTION GROUP COMPRISED OF STAFF AND PATIENT REPRESENTATIVES WHOSE TASK IT IS TO ASSESS THE REFERRAL'S MOTIVATION FOR TREATMENT, CAPACITY FOR MATURATION, AND ABILITY TO PARTICIPATE IN GROUP INTERACTION. REFERRALS WHO ARE COMMITTED TO A TERM OF RESIDENCE IN HENDERSON BY COURT ORDER ARE NOT COMPELLED TO REMAIN IN THE HOSPITAL AGAINST THEIR WILL. TO DO SO IS SEEN AS NEGATING THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-COERCION OR NON-CONTROL UPON WHICH THE ENTIRE PHILOSOPHY OF THE HOSPITAL IS BASED. AFTER DISCHARGE IT WAS FOUND THAT AS THE NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OF THE PATIENT INCREASED, THE OUTCOME OF THE TREATMENT WORSENE.

15593 L1
 AUTHORS: JERSILD, JENS.
 TITLE: THE ABUSE OF NARCOTICS IN DENMARK.
 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 23(218):124-129, 1968.

THE ABUSE OF NARCOTICS IN DENMARK BEGAN WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF CANNABIS IN THE EARLY 1960'S. CANNABIS IS THE DRUG MOST WIDELY USED BY OFFENDERS. A SURVEY OF THOSE CHARGED WITH ILLICIT POSSESSION OF NARCOTICS OR ILLEGALLY SELLING, PURCHASING OR SMUGGLING NARCOTICS IN

THE COPENHAGEN AREA BETWEEN JANUARY 1965 AND SEPTEMBER 1967, INDICATES THAT: 2 OUT OF EVERY 1,000 PERSONS AGED 14 TO 24 WERE ACCUSED; THE MINORS ACCUSED INCREASED FROM 33 PERCENT IN 1965 TO 67 PERCENT IN 1967; WOMEN REPRESENT 25 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL; 70 PERCENT OF THE ACCUSED ARE UNEMPLOYED; 12 PERCENT ARE CHARGED A SECOND TIME; AND 60 PERCENT OF THE CASES RESULT IN A CAUTION, FINE, OR ORDER OF SUPERVISION BY THE CHILD WELFARE AUTHORITIES. ADDICTION IS NOT SEEN TO BE RELATED TO CLASS.

15594 L1
AUTHORS: BESSELL, ROBERT; HAMILTON, ARCHIE; LAWRENCE, IVAN; WHITE, ANTHONY; WILDE, EDWARD; WOOLSTONE, PETER.
TITLE: THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. (BOW GROUP PAMPHLET CPC NO. 388).
SOURCEID: LONDON, CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL CENTRE, MARCH 1968. 40 P. 4S.

THE BASIC DIFFICULTY OF THE BRITISH PENAL SYSTEM IS THE EVER-INCREASING PRISON POPULATION. IF ALL SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT FOR SIX MONTHS OR LESS WERE ABOLISHED, THE PRISONS WOULD BE RID OF THREE-FOURTHS OF THEIR POPULATION. ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT AND REFORMS FOR THE PRISON SYSTEM ARE EXPLAINED. (5 REFERENCES)

15595 L1
AUTHORS: POSSELT, F. W.
TITLE: A SURVEY OF ADMISSIONS TO THE WISSAGE REMAND HOME IN 1962.
SOURCE: APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE (BIRMINGHAM).
SOURCEID: 62(8):417-422, 1968.

THE RECORDS OF THE CHILDREN WHO WERE ADMITTED IN 1967 TO THE WISSAGE REMAND HOME, THE LARGEST CO-ED REMAND HOME IN ENGLAND, WERE STUDIED TO DETERMINE THE ADMISSIONS POLICY OF THE HOME. A TOTAL OF 426 CHILDREN WERE STUDIED: 321 BOYS AND 105 GIRLS. IN ORDER TO ENABLE THE HOME TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THEM FOR PRESENTATION TO THE COURTS, THE CHILDREN WERE SUBJECTED TO A BATTERY OF INTELLIGENCE, ATTAINMENT, AND PROJECTION TESTS. THE AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT AMONG THE BOYS WAS 95.8 (275 BOYS WERE TESTED); THE AVERAGE AMONG GIRLS WAS 93.8 (84 GIRLS TESTED). PERFORMANCE ON THE BASIC SUBJECT AREAS WAS SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER THAN THAT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT: 45 PERCENT OF THE BOYS WERE REMAINED IN CUSTODY FOR BREAKING, ENTERING AND/OR STEALING; AND 40.5 PERCENT OF THE GIRLS WERE REMAINED ON THE BASIS OF NEGLECT. THE HOME-BACK-GROUNDS OF THE CHILDREN WERE DIVIDED INTO THREE GROUPS: BROKEN HOMES (BOYS - 36 PERCENT; GIRLS - 53 PERCENT); DISTURBED HOMES (BOYS - 24 PERCENT; GIRLS - 13 PERCENT); AND APPARENTLY NORMAL HOMES (BOYS - 40 PERCENT; GIRLS - 34 PERCENT). OF THE 321 BOYS AND 105 GIRLS ADMITTED IN 1967, 60 BOYS AND 20 GIRLS HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN TO THE WISSAGE HOME. ON THE BASIS OF THE DIAGNOSIS 44.5 PERCENT OF THE BOYS WERE GIVEN AN APPROVED SCHOOL ORDER BY THE COURTS. THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF THE GIRLS (35.5 PERCENT) WERE GIVEN A FIT PERSON ORDER ON A CONDITION OF RESIDENCE IN A HOSTEL. OF THE 171 CHILDREN WHO WENT FROM THE REMAND HOME TO AN APPROVED SCHOOL, 57 (APPROXIMATELY 33 PERCENT) WERE COMMITTED WITHOUT A REMAND HOME REPORT HAVING BEEN OBTAINED AT ANY TIME. AS THIS PROCESS IS ONE OF THE PRIME FUNCTIONS OF THE REMAND HOME SYSTEM, IT IS ENLIGHTENING TO CONTEMPLATE THE APPARENT UNIMPORTANCE ATTRIBUTED TO THE REPORTS BY THE COURTS.

15596 L1
AUTHORS: MACLEOD, J. K.
TITLE: RESTITUTION UNDER THE THEFT ACT 1968.
SOURCE: THE CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW (LONDON).
SOURCEID: NO. NOVEMBER:577-590, 1968.

IN THE PAST BRITISH CRIMINAL LAW INVOLVING THEFT HAS BEEN INTERESTED IN PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE ORIGINAL OWNER, RATHER THAN THOSE OF THE BONA FIDE PURCHASER OR PLEDGEE. THE THEFT ACT OF 1968, HOWEVER, PROTECTS THE RIGHTS OF THE PURCHASER AS WELL AS THOSE OF THE ORIGINAL OWNER. SINCE BOTH ARE ABLE TO CLAIM THE STOLEN GOODS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTE, DIFFICULTIES MAY ARISE AS TO WHO

IS THE PERSON ENTITLED TO THE CLAIM. THIS LAW EXTENDS THE POWER OF THE COURTS BEYOND THAT PRESCRIBED UNDER CIVIL LAW, AND IT ENABLES THE COURTS TO ORDER SPECIFIC RESTITUTION OF THE GOODS TO THE CLAIMANT. (54 REFERENCES)

15597 L1
AUTHORS: OHMART, HOWARD.
TITLE: THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY. (PART II).
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 21(3):2-11, 1968.

THE SECOND IN A TWO-PART SERIES, THE ARTICLE OUTLINES CALIFORNIA'S ATTEMPTS TO IMPROVE ITS CRIMINAL AND JUSTICE SYSTEMS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE NATIONAL CRIME COMMISSION. CALIFORNIA'S JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS FRAGMENTED AND DYSFUNCTIONAL. THE CORRECTIONAL ARM, TO BE EFFECTIVE, MUST IN TURN INTERRELATE WITH A PLETHORA OF SOCIAL AGENCIES. A MAJOR PRESCRIPTION FOR THIS FRAGMENTATION IS COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE PLANNING, BACKED BY FUNDS, PROVIDED UNDER THE FEDERAL CRIME CONTROL BILL. IN 1967, CALIFORNIA CREATED THE CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE TO SPONSOR STATEWIDE PLANNING. THE PENAL CODE REVISION PROJECT IS EXAMINING CALIFORNIA'S DEFINITION OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN THE ATTEMPT TO CREATE A RATIONAL SCHEME OF PENALTIES. THE STATE ALLOTTED \$100,000 FOR FOUR YOUTH SERVICE BUREAUS TO PROVIDE SERVICE AND REFERRALS FOR YOUTH. THE SPECIAL PROBATION PROGRAM IS BEING EXPANDED AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION. "THE STRATEGY OF SEARCH," A GUIDE FOR DEVELOPING KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING WHAT HELPS CORRECT ILLEGAL BEHAVIOR, HAS BEEN EFFECTIVE IN THE FEW PROGRAMS WHERE IT HAS BEEN USED. (4 REFERENCES)

15598 L1
AUTHORS: UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM.
TITLE: YOUTH SERVICE BUREAUS: A NEW WAY FOR OFFENDERS.
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 21(3):12-13, 1968.

IN AUGUST 1968 LEGISLATION WAS ENACTED IN CALIFORNIA PROVIDING \$100,000 FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FOUR YOUTH SERVICES BUREAUS. THESE BUREAUS WILL GIVE LOCAL AGENCIES AN OPPORTUNITY TO POOL THEIR RESOURCES AND DEVELOP PROGRAMS TO DIVERT YOUNGSTERS FROM ENTERING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. APPLICATION CONSISTS OF A WRITTEN PROPOSAL PREPARED BY A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE AGENCY. THE COUNTY DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COMMISSION WILL SCREEN APPLICATIONS BEFORE THEY ARE CONSIDERED BY THE CALIFORNIA DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COMMISSION.

15599 L1
AUTHORS: TURNER, ESTELLE J.
TITLE: A COMMUNITY GROUP HOME FOR DELINQUENT GIRLS.
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 21(3):14-22, 1968.

FOR OVER A YEAR A GROUP OF TEEN-AGE GIRLS ON PAROLE IN STOCKTON,, CALIFORNIA HAVE LIVED IN A LARGE HOME RUN BY A LAYMAN AND WIFE. SEVERAL PAROLE AGENTS WORKED INTENSIVELY WITH THE GIRLS. THE VITAL INGREDIENT OF THIS EXPERIMENT WAS GIVING THE GIRLS A FEELING OF BELONGING. DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR HAS BEEN REDUCED AND THERE HAVE BEEN NO REVOCATIONS. CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE AREAS OF IMPROVED GROOMING, PRIDE IN HOME, SELECTION OF DESIRABLE FRIENDS, AND RETURN TO SCHOOL OR WORK. THE OPERATION OF THIS HOME INDICATES THAT LAY-PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY CAN BE TRAINED TO PROVIDE A HOME FOR DELINQUENT GIRLS. (1 REFERENCE)

15600 L1
AUTHORS: MONTILLA, ROBERT M.
TITLE: COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM.
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 21(3):23-34, 1968.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM FAILS TO DO WHAT IT CAN, BECAUSE THE ENTIRE MACHINERY IS CLOGGED AND FUNDED TO THE NEAR LIMIT THAT THE LOCAL TAX BASE IS ABLE TO SUPPORT. THERE IS AMPLE EVIDENCE THAT THERE ARE MORE THAN ENOUGH FUNDS ALREADY COMMITTED TO THE SYSTEM, IF THEY CAN BE REALLOCATED. PROGRESS WILL MOST LIKELY BE MADE BY PILOT DEMONSTRATIONS IN AREAS OF SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE SYSTEM RATHER THAN BY ACCEPTANCE OF A MASTER PLAN. CHANGES IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION, POLITICAL REPRESENTATION, AND FINANCING WILL ENABLE THE CITY TO DEAL WITH ITS PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL INADEQUACIES. WE CAN PROCEED WITH WHAT CAN BE DONE TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS, APPRECIATING THE LIMITS AND RELATIONSHIPS. (5 REFERENCES)

15601 L1
 AUTHORS: FAGIN, BARRY.
 TITLE: THE SEVENTH STEP PROGRAM AT PRESTON.
 SOURCE: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY.
 SOURCEID: 21(3):35-42, 1968.

A PILOT STUDY WAS BEGUN IN JUNE 1968, AT THE PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY TO TEST THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SEVENTH STEP APPROACH ON THE ATTITUDES AND POST-RELEASE BEHAVIOR OF THE HARD-CORE DELINQUENT. THE SEVEN STEPS BEGIN WITH RECOGNITION OF THE NEED FOR SELF-CHANGE AND CONCLUDE WITH A PLEDGE TO HELP OTHERS. SUBJECTS ARE WARDS AT THE PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY WHO VOLUNTEER FOR THE STUDY. IT IS HYPOTHESIZED THAT: THE SUBJECTS WILL BE MOTIVATED TO CHANGE THEIR CRIMINALLY ORIENTED IDENTIFICATION AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR THROUGH INTENSIVE CONTACT WITH EX-CONVICT SEVENTH STEP MEMBERS; AND SUBJECTS SO MOTIVATED WILL SHOW OVER A PERIOD OF A YEAR A SIGNIFICANTLY SMALLER RATE OF RECIDIVISM THAN A CONTROL GROUP OF CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS, EQUIVILANT IN AGE. THE PROGRAM CONSISTS OF ATTENDANCE AT TWO CLASSES WEEKLY. FOLLOWING RELEASE FROM THE INSTITUTION, SUBJECTS AND CONTROLS WILL BE RATED BY PAROLE OFFICERS. COMPARISON WILL BE MADE OF SEVENTH STEP GRADUATES WITH PAROLEES WHO HAVE HAD NO SEVENTH STEP EXPOSURE. GRADUATES WHO CONTINUE THEIR SEVENTH STEP AFFILIATION AFTER PAROLE WILL BE COMPARED WITH THOSE WHO DO NOT CONTINUE THE AFFILIATION.

15602 L1
 AUTHORS: FRAZIER, THOMAS L.
 TITLE: NEW CAREERS FOR OFFENDERS.
 SOURCE: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY.
 SOURCEID: 21(3):43-47, 1968.

THE ISSUE OF NEW CAREERS IN CORRECTIONS INVOLVES THE TRANSFER OF SOCIAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND ECONOMIC POWER TO THE OFFENDER. WHAT IS NEEDED IS ACCEPTANCE OF THE INMATES' NEED FOR POWER AND GUIDANCE TO HELP THEM USE IT CONSTRUCTIVELY, EVEN IF THIS TRANSFER BRINGS ABOUT THERAPEUTIC TURMOIL. REFORMATION WILL NEED TO FOCUS ON SOCIAL RATHER THAN INDIVIDUAL CHANGE, ON POLITICAL RATHER THAN PSYCHIC ISSUES. (16 REFERENCES)

15603 L1
 AUTHORS: BOULDER COUNTY JUVENILE COURT.
 TITLE: PROBATIONER DIAGNOSIS WITHOUT MONEY.
 SOURCEID: BOULDER, COLORADO, BOULDER COUNTY JUVENILE COURT, 1968. 53 P.

THE BOULDER COUNTY JUVENILE COURT HAS DEVELOPED A DIAGNOSTIC TESTING PROGRAM FOR EVERY ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT PASSING THROUGH THE COURT. THIS PROGRAM IS MAINTAINED PRIMARILY BY LOCAL CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS, INCLUDING PROFESSIONALS, TO PROVIDE ADVISORY INFORMATION FOR USE BY THE JUVENILE JUDGES WHEN PLACING DELINQUENTS ON PROBATION. THE DIAGNOSIS PROVIDES PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND I.Q. INFORMATION, PHYSICAL AND MEDICAL HISTORY, AND SUGGESTIONS AS TO WHAT CORRECTIONAL OR REHABILITATION APPROACH IS MOST NEEDED AND WOULD BE DEEMED MOST EFFECTIVE. DESCRIPTIONS ARE GIVEN OF TESTS, PROCEDURES, AND REPORT FORMS USED IN THE PROGRAM.

15604 L1
AUTHORS: VERMONT. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.
TITLE: BIENNIAL REPORT FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1968.
SOURCEID: MONTPELIER, VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 1968. 77 P.

THIS BIENNIAL REPORT PRESENTS A NARRATIVE ACCOUNT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND OF THE SEVERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS INDIVIDUALLY. STATISTICAL TABLES GIVE INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING: CONVICTIONS BY DISPOSITION; CONVICTIONS BY OFFENSE; PROBATIONERS UNDER SUPERVISION; AND SELECTED DATA ON INMATES.

15605 L1
AUTHORS: ALABAMA. STATE BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES.
TITLE: TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES, OCTOBER 1, 1967 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1968.
SOURCEID: BIRMINGHAM, STATE BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES, 1968. 8 P.

THE FOLLOWING STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA ARE GIVEN IN THIS ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1967-1968: PAROLES CONSIDERED, DENIED, GRANTED AND REINSTATED; PROBATIONS GRANTED AND REVOKED; AND NUMBER OF PARDONS GRANTED.

15606 L1
AUTHORS: BECKER, HAROLD K.; FELKENES, GEORGE T.
DESIG: COMP.
TITLE: LAW ENFORCEMENT: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.
SOURCEID: METUCHEN, N. J., THE SCARECROW PRESS, 1968. 257 P. \$7.00.

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY ENCOMPASSES MANY OF THE ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE OVERALL SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, DEFINED AS INCLUDING POLICE, ATTORNEYS, THE COURT, PROBATION, PAROLE, AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PLUS THE MANY INDIRECT CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, CIVIC GROUPS, AND THE MASS MEDIA. A WIDE RANGE OF RESOURCE MATERIAL HAS BEEN INCLUDED AND IS INTENDED FOR THOSE IN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT FIELD AND FOR STUDENTS OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES WHO WISH TO UNDERSTAND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE AS WELL AS THE VARIOUS PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT THEM.

15607 L1
AUTHORS: MAAS, PETER.
TITLE: THE VALACHI PAPERS.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, PUTNAM'S SONS, 1968. 286 P. \$6.95.

JOSEPH VALACHI'S 30-YEAR CAREER AS A MEMBER OF ORGANIZED CRIME IS RECORDED IN THIS BOOK. VALACHI WAS THE FIRST MEMBER OF THE COSA NOSTRA TO INFORM ON THE ORGANIZATION. THE INFORMATION WHICH HE GAVE, AND WHICH IS INCLUDED IN THIS BOOK, ENABLED THE FBI TO SUBSTANTIATE ITS VAGUE AND DISCONNECTED IDEAS OF THE TRUE ORGANIZATION OF THE COSA NOSTRA, THE MAFIA OF AMERICA. HIS TESTIMONY ALSO ENABLED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO SOLVE MANY PREVIOUSLY UNRESOLVED CASES.

15608 L1
AUTHORS: COHEN, MICHAEL MARKS.
TITLE: POST-CONVICTION RELIEF IN THE NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS: NEW WINE AND BROKEN BOTTLES.
SOURCE: BROOKLYN LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 35(1):1-35, 1968.

POST-CONVICTION RELIEF IN THE NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS HAS DECIDEDLY IMPROVED WITH TIME. HOWEVER, LIKE OTHER AREAS OF THE LAW WHICH EVOLVED ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS, IT HAS NOW BECOME PROCEDURALLY OVERDEVELOPED. THERE IS A PRESSING NEED FOR LEGISLATIVE REFORM, BUT THE PROPOSED NEW YORK CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW IS UNSATISFACTORY AND NEEDS EXTENSIVE REVISION. (165 REFERENCES)

15609 L1
AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
TITLE: AN ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS OF A CORRECTIONS SURVEY IN
INDIANA. INDIANA COUNCIL.
SOURCEID: INDIANA COUNCIL OF NCCD, NOVEMBER, 1968. 15 P.

THE INDIANA COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ASSESSED THE CHANGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN CORRECTIONAL PLANNING IN INDIANA FOLLOWING THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DEVELOPING CORRECTION SERVICES, SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMISSION, THE GOVERNOR, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BY NCCD EARLY IN 1967. THE TASK FORCE CONCLUDED THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION AND THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE HAVE BEEN MINDFUL OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS. THE NEW PAROLE PROGRAM AT THE STATE FARM, THE RE-DEFINING OF KEY PERSONNEL ROLES AND DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, AND THE SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS BEING MADE, ARE ALL OUTCOMES OF THE INITIAL RECOMMENDATIONS. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNIFIED CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM FOR INDIANA, THE STRENGTHENING OF THE DEPARTMENT'S CAPACITY TO ASSUME ITS RESPONSIBILITY IN BUDGETING, IN ACCOUNTING, AND IN GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CLOSER RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BUDGET AGENCY, THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, SHOULD BE ENACTED IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THE CORRECTION SERVICES IN INDIANA.

15610 L1
AUTHORS: SELLS, HELEN F.
DESIG: COMP.
TITLE: A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON DRUG DEPENDENCE.
SOURCEID: FORT WORTH, TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1967. \$2.25.

ALTHOUGH THE FOCUS OF THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY ON DRUG DEPENDENCE IS ON NARCOTIC ADDICTION, RELATED LITERATURE HAS BEEN INCLUDED. THE PERIOD 1800 THROUGH 1966 IS COVERED. INCLUDED ARE SECTIONS CONTAINING OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND GENERAL REFERENCES ON HISTORY, SOCIOLOGY, AND REHABILITATION. THESE REFERENCES RELATE GENERALLY TO ALL TYPES OF ADDICTIONS.

15611 L1
AUTHORS: VIRGINIA. DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS.
TITLE: CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE JUVENILE COURTS FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1968.
SOURCEID: RICHMOND, DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS, 1968. 9 P.

THE JUVENILE COURTS OF VIRGINIA DISPOSED OF 39,891 CHILDREN'S CASES IN THE 1967-1968 FISCAL YEAR, AN INCREASE OF 1,507 OR 3.9 PERCENT OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR. DELINQUENCY CASES AMOUNTED TO 52.3 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL; TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS, TO 27.8 PERCENT; DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES, TO 9.4 PERCENT; AND MISCELLANEOUS CASES, TO 10.5 PERCENT. THE STATISTICAL DATA IN THIS ANNUAL REPORT ARE BROKEN DOWN BY TYPE OF CASE, RACE, SEX, COUNTY, CITY, AND OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL CASES.

15612 L1
AUTHORS: HALL, M. F.
TITLE: PREJUDICE, POLICEMEN AND PERSONALITY.
SOURCE: THE POLICE JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 151(11):495-503, 1968.

BEFORE ASSERTING THAT POLICEMEN ARE NECESSARILY PREJUDICED OR NOT AND BEFORE MAKING IMPASSIONED GENERALIZATIONS ABOUT THEM, IMPARTIAL INFORMATION SHOULD BE ASCERTAINED ABOUT THEIR PERSONALITIES. SINCE VARIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES HAVE SHOWN: THAT THERE IS A PROBABLE CORRELATION BETWEEN PHYSIQUE AND TEMPERAMENT; THAT PERSONALITY IS A RELATIVELY STABLE ASPECT OF THE INDIVIDUAL; AND THAT INDIVIDUALS IN CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS ARE CHARACTERIZED BY THE POSSESSION OF CERTAIN PERSONALITY TRAITS; IT IS REASONABLE TO ASK WHETHER THE SAME INDIVIDUAL CAN BE EXPECTED TO DISPLAY ABILITY IN THE

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF HIS ROLE AS POLICEMAN, AND, AT THE SAME TIME, SHOW THE DELICACY AND DIPLOMACY REQUIRED IN HIS CONTACT WITH THE NON-WHITE POPULATION. (7 REFERENCES)

15613 L1
AUTHORS: MURPHY, FRANK; HELM, THOMAS.
TITLE: THE FRANK MURPHY STORY: HIS YEARS IN FLORIDA PRISONS, HIS REHABILITATION, AND HIS CONQUEST OF ALCOHOLISM.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, DODD, MEAD & CO., 1968. 312 P. \$6.50.

THIS IS THE AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NARRATIVE OF FRANK MURPHY, WHOSE CRIMES INSTIGATED BY DRINK, LED HIM TO SPEND MUCH OF HIS LIFE IN FLORIDA PRISONS. THE SON OF A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILY WHO BECAME A CHRONIC THIEF, HE FOUND HIMSELF EXPOSED TO THE CONDITIONS THAT CHARACTERIZE MANY AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND EXPERIENCED THE BRUTALITIES AND HUMILIATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN CONTORTED INTO THE GUISE OF DISCIPLINE. AT THE SAME TIME HE BECAME INCREASINGLY AWARE OF THE ALMOST INSURMOUNTABLE BARRIERS TO REHABILITATION CONFRONTING THE CONVICT AFTER HIS RETURN TO SOCIETY, FREQUENTLY FORCING HIM BACK TO PRISON. IT IS NOT UNTIL, FOR QUITE DIFFERENT REASONS, MURPHY COOPERATES WITH EFFORTS TO CURE HIS ALCOHOLISM THAT HE DISCOVERS A CHANCE TO HELP HIMSELF AND OTHERS TO RESUME WORTHWHILE PLACES IN THE COMMUNITY.

15614 L1
AUTHORS: WILLIAMS, THOMAS A.
TITLE: AUTO THEFT: THE PROBLEM AND THE CHALLENGE.
SOURCE: FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN.
SOURCEID: 37(12):15-17, 1968.

AUTO THEFT COSTS THE UNITED STATES \$750 MILLION ANNUALLY FOR REPLACEMENT OF STOLEN AUTOS AND PARTS AND FOR COURT COSTS. EIGHTEEN PERCENT OF STOLEN AUTOS ARE INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS AND 9 OUT OF EVERY 10 AUTO THEFTS ARE COMMITTED BY PERSONS UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE. TO CURB THIS PROBLEM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL REQUIRE PERMANENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS ON NEW CARS. CONGRESS PASSED A BILL, H.R. 14935, IN OCTOBER WHICH PROHIBITS THE USE OF THE MAILS FOR ADVERTISING OF OR THE DISTRIBUTION OF MASTER KEYS TO UNLOCK THE IGNITION SWITCHES OR LOCKS OF MORE THAN ONE AUTOMOBILE. PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ARE EDUCATING THE PUBLIC TO LOCK CARS AND REMOVE THE KEYS. AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS ARE DEVELOPING KEYS AND ALARMS TO FOIL THIEVES.

15615 L1
AUTHORS: CANADA. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
TITLE: CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION STATISTICS 1967-1968.
SOURCEID: OTTAWA, QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1968. 10 P. 50 CENTS.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTS NATIONWIDE STATISTICAL DATA ON THE POPULATION IN TRAINING SCHOOLS, PROVINCIAL ADULT INSTITUTIONS, AND FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA AS OF MARCH 31, 1964 TO MARCH 31, 1968; PERSONS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND PROVINCE; PERCENT OF PERSONS IN CUSTODY TO STANDARD CAPACITY IN PROVINCIAL ADULT INSTITUTIONS; AND POPULATION MOVEMENT IN AND OUT OF CANADIAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

15616 L1
AUTHORS: U. S. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U. S. COURTS.
TITLE: FEDERAL OFFENDERS IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS 1967.
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1968. 83 P. APP.

THIS REPORT PROVIDES A COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF THE CRIMINAL CASES FILED AND DISPOSED OF IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS IN 1967. IT COMPRISES THREE SEPARATE SECTIONS. PART ONE SHOWS THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF BY THE 89 U. S. DISTRICT COURTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1967. PART TWO IS A

STATEMENT REGARDING CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF BY THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. PART THREE SERVES AS AN APPENDIX OF DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES AND PRESENTS TABLES WHICH HAVE PREVIOUSLY APPEARED IN THIS SERIES ALONG WITH TWO NEW TREND TABLES. THE TREND TABLES COVER THE TYPE OF DISPOSITION AND, FOR THOSE CONVICTED, THE TYPE OF SENTENCE, FOR DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH VIOLATION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE ACTS AND THE NARCOTIC DRUG LAWS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1945 THROUGH 1967.

15617 L1
 AUTHORS: BRAUN, RICHARD L.
 TITLE: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ENTERS WAR ON CRIME.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 54(12):1163-1166, 1968.

WITH TITLE I OF THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT, THE U. S. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROVIDES A BEGINNING IN HELPING STATES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO IMPROVE THEIR CAPABILITIES TO COMBAT CRIME. THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE MATCHING GRANT PROGRAM AND THE RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAMS AUTHORIZED BY THE ACT, WHICH WAS ENDORSED BY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

15618 L1
 AUTHORS: CEYLON. COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS.
 TITLE: ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT FOR 1966-67.
 SOURCEID: COLUMBO, COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS, 1968. 104 P.

NATIONAL DATA ARE PRESENTED ON THE POPULATION AND THE TRENDS IN ADMISSIONS TO CEYLON JUVENILE AND ADULT, CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS; FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS; TRAINING SCHOOLS; YOUNG OFFENDERS IN PRISONS; OPEN PRISON CAMPS; PRISON FARMS; INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING; PRISON WELFARE EDUCATION, AND RECREATION; HEALTH; SECURITY AND DISCIPLINE; FACILITIES; AFTERCARE; AND OFFICER TRAINING.

15619 L1
 AUTHORS: COWIE, JOHN; COWIE, VALERIE; SLATER, ELIOT.
 TITLE: DELINQUENCY IN GIRLS.
 SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, HUMANITIES PRESS, 1968. 220 P. \$6.00.

THE GIRLS ADMITTED TO THE MAGDALEN CLASSIFYING SCHOOL IN ENGLAND WERE STUDIED TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT AND IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY BACKGROUND, CONSTITUTIONAL DEFECTS IN THE GIRLS THEMSELVES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON THE GIRLS' BEHAVIOR PATTERNS. OF THE 322 GIRLS ADMITTED TO THE SCHOOL IN 1958, 241 WERE COMMITTED FOR SEX DELINQUENCIES (CARE OR PROTECTION, ETC.) AND 81 FOR INDICTABLE OFFENSES, MAINLY LARCENY. IT WAS FOUND THAT: THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE GIRLS SUFFERED FROM EDUCATIONAL DEPRIVATION; THEIR NEUROTIC SYMPTOMS APPEARED TO BE THE RESULT OF STRESSES COMING FROM AN UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENT; THE DEGREE OF PSYCHIATRIC ABNORMALITY WAS EXTREME; AND THE FAMILY LIFE OF THE GIRLS WAS GREATLY DISTURBED. IT WAS FELT THAT IF A DELINQUENT GIRL IS BROUGHT BEFORE THE JUVENILE COURT, THE COURT SHOULD RECOGNIZE THAT RARELY IS THE CHILD HERSELF AT FAULT. USUALLY THE FAULT RESTS IN THE HOME ENVIRONMENT AND THEREBY REQUIRES EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION TO REMEDY THE DEFECT OR HER REMOVAL TO A BETTER ENVIRONMENT. THE RIGHT OF PARENTS TO LOOK AFTER THEIR CHILDREN WILL HAVE TO YIELD IN PRIORITY TO THE CHILD'S RIGHT TO PROPER CARE. CONTENTS: EARLY STUDIES OF DELINQUENCY IN GIRLS; DELINQUENCY IN GIRLS SINCE 1950; BACKGROUND TO THE NEW INQUIRY; AGE, INTELLIGENCE AND ATTAINMENT; PARENTS AND HOME; BROTHERS AND SISTERS; PSYCHIATRIC RECORD; CONCLUSIONS; BIBLIOGRAPHY; APPENDICES.

15620 L1
 AUTHORS: INTERNATIONAL PENAL AND PENITENTIARY FOUNDATION.
 TITLE: THE NEW METHODS OF RESTRICTION OF LIBERTY IN THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM. (PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM OF THE I.P.P.F., ULM, APRIL 1967).
 SOURCEID: NIVELLES, BELGIUM, IMPRIMERIE ADMINISTRATIVE, 1968. 138 P.

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM OF THE INTERNATIONAL PENAL AND PENITENTIARY FOUNDATION WAS CONCERNED WITH NEW METHODS OF CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE CONFERENCE DEALT WITH: SEMI-LIBERTY, WHICH WAS HELD TO BE ONLY A METHOD OF EXECUTING A SENTENCE RESTRAINING LIBERTY; SEMI-DETENTION AND WEEKEND ARRESTS, WHICH WERE CONSIDERED ADEQUATE PENAL SANCTIONS FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES FOR WHICH THERE IS NO APPROPRIATE PUNISHMENT AT PRESENT; AND THE ADDITION TO THE SENTENCE OF PENAL SANCTIONS WHICH DO NOT RESTRICT LIBERTY. IN THE SECOND SECTION IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT: MORE SHOULD BE LEARNED ABOUT FURTHER APPLICATION OF WEEKEND DETENTION; SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENTS OR SECTIONS OF PRISONS SHOULD BE SET UP TO CARRY OUT SEMI-LIBERTY AND SEMI-DETENTION; AND WAYS SHOULD BE FOUND TO INTEGRATE A STAY IN AN INSTITUTION WITH PROBATION.

15621 L1
 AUTHORS: POGREBNIK, I.
 TITLE: /ZNACHENIE OBEKTA PRAVONARUSHENIIA DLIA OTGRANICHENIIA PRESTUPLENIIA OT PROSTUPKA./
 TRITLE: THE IMPORTANCE OF THE OBJECT OF AN OFFENSE IN DISTINGUISHING A FELONY FROM A MISDEMEANOR.
 SOURCE: SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA.
 SOURCEID: NO. 19:7-8, 1968.

IN RECENT JUDICIAL DECISIONS IN THE U.S.S.R. THE COURTS HAVE FREQUENTLY PROSECUTED PERSONS FOR ACTIONS WHICH ARE NOT CLEARLY OFFENSES. THE ERRORS USUALLY STEM FROM UNDERESTIMATING THE OBJECTIVE ASPECT OF CRIME. THE DECISIVE CRITERION OF AN OFFENSE IS WHETHER OR NOT THE ACT CONSTITUTES AN INJURY TO SOCIETY IN THE SENSE DEFINED BY PENAL LAW. THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN A FELONY AND A MISDEMEANOR, AS WELL AS THAT BETWEEN AN OFFENSE AND A MORALLY REPREHENSIBLE BUT NOT PUNISHABLE ACT, CAN BE DRAWN ACCORDING TO THE OBJECT INVOLVED.

15622 L1
 AUTHORS: BULATOV, G.
 TITLE: /OTVETSTVENNOST ZA NEZAKONNUIU OKHOTU./
 TRITLE: RESPONSIBILITY FOR ILLEGAL HUNTING.
 SOURCE: SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA.
 SOURCEID: NO. 19:9-10, 1968.

ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF THE U.S.S.R., ILLEGAL HUNTING AND POACHING ARE SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE OR CRIMINAL SANCTIONS. FOR THE FIRST OFFENSE, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSIONS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ARE COMPETENT TO DEAL WITH THE MATTER; REPEATED OFFENSES ARE TRIED IN COURTS. IN ADDITION, THERE IS GENERALLY CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DAMAGE CAUSED. THE SALE OF FIREARMS OR AMMUNITION TO PERSONS WHO DO NOT HOLD VALID HUNTING PERMITS IS AN OFFENSE. THE COURTS ARE OFTEN UNJUSTIFIABLY LENTIENT IN DEALING WITH POACHERS, ESPECIALLY IF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES DO NOT PRESS PROSECUTION.

15623 L1
 AUTHORS: DAGEL, P.
 TITLE: /SUBIEKTIVNAIA STORONA AVTOTRANSPORTNYKH PRESTUPLENII./
 TRITLE: THE SUBJECTIVE ASPECT OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES.
 SOURCE: SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA.
 SOURCEID: NO. 19:18-20, 1968.

IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE NATURE OF A TRAFFIC VIOLATION, THE SUBJECTIVE ASPECT OF THE OFFENDER'S BEHAVIOR OUGHT TO BE ANALYZED. THE RESPECTIVE ROLES OF CRIMINAL INTENT AND NEGLIGENCE MUST BE DEFINED. THE FIRST AREA OF PROBLEMS CONCERNS THE SUBJECT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE VIOLATION OF TRAFFIC RULES, I.E., THE AMOUNT OF ATTENTION HE PAYS TO POSSIBLE VIOLATION. THE SECOND AREA INVOLVES WHETHER OR NOT HE CORRECTLY ANTICIPATED THE CONSEQUENCES. IGNORANCE OF TRAFFIC LAWS IS FREQUENTLY A DECISIVE FACTOR. THIRD, THE MOTIVATION, AIMS, AND EMOTIONAL CONDITION OF THE DRIVER DETERMINE THE SUBJECTIVE ASPECT OF THE TRAFFIC OFFENSE.

15624 L1
 AUTHORS: GROSSMAN, BRIAN L.
 TITLE: THE ROLE OF THE PROSECUTOR: NEW ADAPPTIONS IN THE
 ADVERSARIAL CONCEPT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.
 SOURCE: THE CANADIAN BAR JOURNAL (OTTAWA).
 SOURCEID: 11(6):580-590, 1968.

THE PUBLIC TRIAL ENSURES THE APPLICATION OF DUE-PROCESS NORMS AND THE PROCEDURAL PROTECTIONS THAT ADHERE TO THE ACCUSED. IT SUBJECTS LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES TO JUDICIAL AND PUBLIC SCRUTINY. THE PROSECUTOR ENJOYS A WIDE DISCRETION IN THE DETAILS OF CHARGING AND PROCEEDING WITH CHARGES AGAINST THE ACCUSED. HE HAS IMPORTANT ADMINISTRATIVE AND DECISION-MAKING FUNCTIONS IN DECIDING WHOM, AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE ACTED IN A MANNER NORMALLY SANCTIONABLE, HE WILL INITIATE INTO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS. EXTENSIVE PRE-TRIAL NEGOTIATIONS HAVE DEVELOPED IN RECENT YEARS TO MEET THE OVER-BURDENED COURT SYSTEMS IN HIGH-CRIME URBAN CENTERS. OFTEN THE LAW IS PERCEIVED, NOT PRIMARILY AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR GUARANTEEING INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM, BUT AS A MEANS OF PROTECTING PUBLIC ORDER AND PRESERVING THE EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. THESE INFORMAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES MUST BE SCIENTIFICALLY ANALYZED SO THAT THEY CAN BE MORE CLEARLY PERCEIVED. CONTROLS MUST BE DEVELOPED TO MAINTAIN THE PROTECTIONS INHERENT IN THE COURT AND ADVERSARIAL SYSTEM AND TO AVOID THE ABUSES OF ARBITRARY OR IMPROVISED ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS. (15 REFERENCES)

15625 L1
 AUTHORS: JAY, MAURICE.
 TITLE: /DELINQUANCE ET ALCOOLISME A LA REUNION./
 TRTITLE: CRIME AND ALCOHOLISM IN REUNION.
 SOURCE: REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAL (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 92(3):463-492, 1968.

THE EXAMINATION OF STATISTICAL DATA FROM 1960 TO 1964 REVEALED THAT THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME WITH VIOLENCE (HOMICIDE, INFANTICIDE, RAPE) IN REUNION HAS BEEN ABOUT NINE TIMES HIGHER THAN IN METROPOLITAN FRANCE, AND FOUR TO SEVEN TIMES HIGHER THAN IN THE OTHER OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS OF FRANCE. IN CONTRAST, THE INCIDENCE OF OTHER OFFENSES IS VERY LOW. THE CONTRAST IS TO BE EXPLAINED BY THE RELATIVELY LOW VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE ACCORDING TO THE SOCIAL STANDARDS OF REUNION, FATALISM, LACK OF OUTSIDE CONTACTS, MISDIRECTED CODE OF HONOR, AND LOW INTELLECTUAL LEVEL. OF SPECIFIC FACTORS, ALCOHOLISM IS AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT. ANY CRIME PREVENTION EFFORT SHOULD BE AIMED AT THE IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION AND AT THE LIMITATION OF ALCOHOLIC CONSUMPTION.

15626 L1
 AUTHORS: LORENZ, MAX.
 TITLE: /STRAFRECHTLICHE VERJAHRUNG UND RUCKWIRKUNGSVERBOT./
 TRTITLE: THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS IN CRIMINAL LAW AND THE INADMISSIBILITY OF RETROACTION.
 SOURCE: GOLTDAMMER'S ARCHIV FUR STRAFRECHT (HAMBURG).
 SOURCEID: NO. 10:300-302, 1968.

IN WEST GERMANY, AS WELL AS IN THE UNITED NATIONS, THERE HAVE BEEN GROWING EFFORTS TO EXCLUDE THE APPLICATION OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS TO MURDER, PARTICULARLY TO GENOCIDE. ACCORDING TO WEST GERMAN LAW, HOWEVER, NEWLY ADOPTED PROVISIONS CAN ONLY BE APPLIED TO A PREVIOUSLY COMMITTED OFFENSE IF THESE PROVISIONS ARE Milder THAN THE OLDER ONES. CONSEQUENTLY, LAWS EXTENDING THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS WOULD NOT BE APPLICABLE. THE ARGUMENT THAT THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS IS PART OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND THAT THEREFORE RETROACTIVITY IN LAW IS NOT INVOLVED, IS UNACCEPTABLE. FINALLY, WEST GERMANY, NOT BEING A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, NEED NOT BE BOUND BY WHATEVER RECOMMENDATIONS THE UNITED NATIONS MIGHT MAKE IN THIS ISSUE. (8 REFERENCES)

15627 L1
 AUTHORS: SCHENK, DIETER.

TITLE: /RAUSCHGIFTGEFAHREN IN DER BRD?/
 TRITLE: DANGER OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC?
 SOURCE: DIE POLIZEI (KOLN).
 SOURCEID: 59(10):298-304, 1968.

UNTIL 1960, THE INCIDENCE OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION IN WEST GERMANY WAS ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY LIMITED TO U. S. SOLDIERS, MOST OF WHOM USED MARIJUANA. THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY UPWARD TREND AFTER 1960 WHICH MARKS THE BEGINNING OF THE GREATEST INFUX OF FOREIGN WORKERS. FOREIGN WORKERS, MANY OF WHOM COME FROM COUNTRIES WITH WIDESPREAD NARCOTIC PRODUCTION AND TRAFFIC, HAVE BEEN THE MOST FREQUENT VIOLATORS OF NARCOTICS LAWS. THESE LAWS ARE MILD IN WEST GERMANY AS COMPARED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, THUS NOT DISCOURAGING THE OFFENDERS. BESIDES MARIJUANA, THE MOST COMMONLY USED NARCOTIC IS HASHISH. ALTHOUGH NARCOTIC ADDICTION IN WEST GERMANY REACHED A CLIMAX IN 1966, WITH 4,226 RECORDED ADDICTS, THE PROBLEM DOES NOT ASSUME ALARMING PROPORTIONS. (13 REFERENCES)

15628 L1
 AUTHORS: BECKER, WALTER.
 TITLE: /SUCHTIGE JUGEND -- ANGSTTRAUM ODER REALITAT?/
 TRITLE: YOUTHFUL ADDICTS: NIGHTMARE OR REALITY?
 SOURCE: DIE POLIZEI (KOLN).
 SOURCEID: 59(10):304-306, 1968.

IN WEST GERMANY, AS IN OTHER DEVELOPED INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, NARCOTIC ADDICTION HAS BEEN INCREASING. THE CAUSES OF THIS PHENOMENON ARE TO BE EXPLAINED AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF THE MENTAL INSTABILITY OF MODERN MAN AND THE EMANCIPATION OF MINORITIES. IN CONTRAST TO THE TRADITIONAL, INTROVERTED ADDICT, THE MODERN ONE SEEKS ADDICTION AS A MEANS OF FOSTERING COLLECTIVE SPIRIT AND COLLECTIVE PROTEST AGAINST THE "ESTABLISHMENT". IN REALITY, ADDICTION INCREASES THE ISOLATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL FROM SOCIETY AND HAMPERS HIS INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS. MASS MEDIA, WHICH HAVE OFTEN IRRESPONSIBLY PROMOTED THE ABUSE OF NARCOTICS, SHOULD BE MOBILIZED IN THE EDUCATION CAMPAIGN AGAINST THIS ABUSE. CRIMINAL SANCTIONS FOR PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION SHOULD BE INCREASED.

15629 L1
 AUTHORS: LEGROS, ROBERT.
 TITLE: /LA REGLE DE DROIT PENAL./
 TRITLE: THE RULE IN PENAL LAW.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE (BRUXELLES).
 SOURCEID: 49(1):3-18, 1968.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES, AS DISTINGUISHED FROM SPECIFIC PROVISIONS, ARE THE BASIC GUIDING IDEAS WHICH GIVE COHERENCE TO THE SYSTEM OF LAW. IN ADDITION, THERE ARE RULES, UNWRITTEN NORMS CHARACTERISTIC OF PENAL LAW, SUCH AS THAT OF THE PERSONAL CHARACTER OF THE PENAL SANCTION, DOUBLE JEOPARDY, AND OTHERS. THEY ARE NOT EXPLICIT BUT RATHER IMPLICIT IN PENAL CODES. ALTHOUGH OF PHILOSOPHICAL RATHER THAN OF STRICTLY LEGAL NATURE, THE RULES POSSESS INHERENT JURIDICAL VALUE INDISPENSABLE FOR THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF PENAL LAW. (49 REFERENCES)

15630 L1
 AUTHORS: JUNGER-TAS, J.
 TITLE: /PROBLEMES DE METHODES DANS LA RECHERCHE CRIMINOLOGIQUE./
 TRITLE: METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE (BRUXELLES).
 SOURCEID: 49(1):19-28, 1968.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF GRONINGEN, THE NETHERLANDS, USES A VARIETY OF METHODS FOR RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGY. EMPHASIS IS PLACED UPON DIRECT APPROACH TO THE OFFENDER THROUGH A STRUCTURED INTERVIEW. THE STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRES INCLUDE TESTS, BOTH GENERAL AND CRIME-SPECIFIC, SUCH AS THE CALIFORNIA PERSONALITY INVENTORY. CONTROL GROUPS ARE WIDELY USED. THE RESEARCHERS ARE RECRUITED FROM AMONG THE STUDENTS OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. LARGE SAMPLES ENABLE THEM

TO APPLY STATISTICAL METHODS AND COMPUTERIZE THE DATA OBTAINED. IN REGARD TO CERTAIN TYPES OF OFFENSES, ESPECIALLY TRAFFIC OFFENSES, EXPERIMENTAL METHODS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY USED. (9 REFERENCES)

15631 L1
AUTHORS: STANCIU, V. V.
TITLE: /CONSIDERATIONS SUR LE CRIME ET LES CRIMINELS A PARIS./
TRTITLE: REFLECTIONS ON CRIME AND OFFENDERS IN PARIS.
SOURCE: REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE
TECHNIQUE (GENEVE).
SOURCEID: 22(3):185-188, 1968.

THE AVAILABLE DATA ABOUT CRIME IN PARIS OFTEN PRESENTS A DISTORTED PICTURE. BESIDES ADJUDICATED OFFENSES, CRIME CONSISTS OF THOSE UNPUNISHED AND UNPUNISHABLE. AMONG THE FORMER, THERE ARE UNKNOWN OFFENSES, THOSE WHEN THE OFFENDER HAS NOT BEEN FOUND, OFFENSES NOT DETECTED, AND THOSE WHERE LAW FORBIDS INDICTMENT. THE LATTER ARE OFFENSES WHERE PROSECUTION IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE. IN AN URBAN ENVIRONMENT, THE "NORMAL" HUMAN ATTITUDES, SUCH AS MALADJUSTMENT TO BIG-CITY LIFE, EGOTISM, ESCAPISM, AND IMMATURITY, ARE AMONG THE MAJOR FACTORS GENERATING CRIME. (14 REFERENCES)

15632 L1
AUTHORS: MUTRUX, SILVAIN.
TITLE: /LES PSYCHOPATHES ET LEUR TRAITEMENT./
TRTITLE: PSYCHOPATHS AND THEIR TREATMENT.
SOURCE: REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE
TECHNIQUE (GENEVE).
SOURCEID: 22(3):189-194, 1968.

IN SWITZERLAND, THE PERCENTAGE OF PSYCHOPATHS AMONG OFFENDERS IS HIGH AND INCREASING. YET THEY ARE SUBJECT TO SPECIAL TREATMENT ONLY IF THE COURTS DOUBT THEIR MENTAL RESPONSIBILITY. PSYCHOPATHY IS NOT CLEARLY DEFINED: THE FRENCH AUTHORS TEND TO PREFER A BROADER, THE GERMAN ONES A NARROWER CONCEPT. ABOUT 11 TYPES OF PSYCHOPATHY CAN BE DISTINGUISHED, SOME OF THEM OFTEN OVERLAPPING. PSYCHOPATHS ARE GENERALLY LESS RESPONSIVE TO PENAL SANCTIONS BUT THEY ARE NOT COMPLETELY INACCESSIBLE TO THE DETERRENT EFFECT OF SANCTIONS. THEIR TREATMENT SHOULD BE DIFFERENTIATED ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF DISEASE. PSYCHOANALYSIS IS APPLICABLE ONLY IN SOME CASES.

15633 L1
AUTHORS: BIBOT, P.
TITLE: /A PROPOS DES DETENUS LIBERES A FIN DE PEINE./
TRTITLE: OFFENDERS RELEASED AT THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR TERMS.
SOURCE: REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE
TECHNIQUE (GENEVE).
SOURCEID: 22(3):195-198, 1968.

THERE IS A DISTINCT CONTRAST BETWEEN THE BEHAVIOR OF PAROLEES AND THAT OF OFFENDERS RELEASED AT THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR TERMS. IN BELGIUM, THE FORMER BENEFIT FROM SUPERVISION AND ASSISTANCE, WHILE THE LATTER ARE USUALLY LEFT ON THEIR OWN. POST-RELEASE ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE OFFERED TO EX-PRISONERS, AS WELL AS TO THEIR FAMILIES, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF PAROLE. THEY SHOULD ASSUME ENGAGEMENTS TOWARDS THE PUBLIC AFTERCARE AGENCY UPON WHICH THE AID WOULD BE CONTINGENT. SINCE THE DANGER OF RELAPSE INTO DELINQUENCY USUALLY DOES NOT COME IMMEDIATELY, THE ASSISTANCE WOULD ENABLE THE OFFENDER TO BRIDGE A CRITICAL PERIOD AND FORESTALL HIS POSSIBLE RECIDIVISM. (2 REFERENCES)

15634 L1
AUTHORS: RABINOVITCH, W.; HIRSCH, CH.-A.
TITLE: /MAY 1968: CONTRIBUTION A LA SOCIOLOGIE DES MASSES EN MOUVEMENT; LA POLICE DANS LA TOURMENTE./
TRTITLE: MAY 1968: A CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIOLOGY OF MASSES IN MOTION; THE POLICE IN A QUANDARY.

SOURCE: REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE
TECHNIQUE (GENEVE).
SOURCEID: 22(3):199-222, 1968.

THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE STUDENT RIOTS IN PARIS DURING MAY 1968. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON THE INTERVENTION BY THE POLICE, ITS STRATEGY, TACTICS AND METHOD OF CONTROLLING THE UPRISING. (13 REFERENCES)

15635 L1
AUTHORS: FLORIDA. DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS. RESEARCH AND
STATISTICS SECTION; MEANS, ERNEST E.
TITLE: PRISON INDUSTRIES AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS (RESEARCH
MONOGRAPH NO. 1, STUDIES IN GOVERNMENT NO. 25).
SOURCEID: TALLAHASSEE, INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL RES., FLA. STATE
UNIV., 1959. 99 P.

BECAUSE IMPRISONMENT IS CUSTODIAL AND PUNITIVE, IT WORKS TO OBSTRUCT REHABILITATION. IN THE CONTEXT OF THE TYPICAL PENAL SYSTEM, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A VIABLE PROGRAM OF PRISON INDUSTRIES CAN MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO REHABILITATION. SUCH A PROGRAM WOULD GREATLY REDUCE IDLENESS AMONG THE INMATES; WOULD LOWER THE HIGH RATE OF RECIDIVISM ATTRIBUTED TO INABILITY TO GAIN EMPLOYMENT BECAUSE OF A LACK OF SKILLS AND TRAINING; WOULD PROVIDE THE EX-INMATE WITH FINANCIAL MEANS TO LIVE DURING THE PERIOD FROM HIS RELEASE UNTIL HE IS EMPLOYED; AND WOULD HELP TO PAY THE HIGH COSTS INVOLVED IN THE MAINTENANCE OF PRISONS. THE MAJOR OBSTACLE TO DEVELOPMENT OF PRISON INDUSTRIES AS PART OF A COMPREHENSIVE REHABILITATION PROGRAM IS THE FACT THAT THE PUBLIC AND THE TRADE GROUPS DO NOT RECOGNIZE THE NEED FOR IT AND THE BENEFITS WHICH IT COULD OFFER.

15636 L1
AUTHORS: FLORIDA. DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS. RESEARCH AND
STATISTICS SECTION; MEANS, ERNEST E.
TITLE: OPERATIONAL ISSUES: INMATE COMPENSATION.
SOURCE: PRISON INDUSTRIES AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS.
SOURCEID: TALLAHASSEE, INST. OF GOV. RESEARCH, FLA. STATE UNIV.,
1959. P. 72-83.

INMATES SHOULD RECEIVE COMPENSATION FOR WORK DONE IN PRISON AS A MATTER OF PUBLIC POLICY AND NOT AS A LEGAL RIGHT OF THE INMATE OR A LEGAL OBLIGATION ON THE PART OF THE STATE. THE GOALS OF THE INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMS IN PRISONS ARE THE PREVENTION OF DEBILITATING IDLENESS; THE RESTORATION OF THE INMATES' SELF-RESPECT; THE PREPARATION OF THE INMATES FOR RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY; AND THE PROVISION OF A MEASURE OF FINANCIAL SECURITY DURING THEIR TRANSITION FROM INSTITUTIONAL LIFE TO THE FREE WORLD. INMATE COMPENSATION IS USUALLY GIVEN IN THE FORM OF MONEY WAGE PAYMENTS, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, OPPORTUNITY FOR ADDITIONAL SCHOOLING, OR IMPROVED PROSPECTS FOR RELEASE ON PAROLE. SINCE THE MONEY PAYMENTS ARE GENERALLY QUITE MEAGER, THE NON-MONETARY FORMS OF COMPENSATION ARE MORE APT TO PROVIDE THE INCENTIVE FOR ADEQUATE WORK PERFORMANCE.

15637 L1
AUTHORS: FLORIDA. DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS. RESEARCH AND
STATISTICS SECTION; MEANS, ERNEST E.
TITLE: SELLING THE PRISON INDUSTRIES PROGRAM.
SOURCE: PRISON INDUSTRIES AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS.
SOURCEID: TALLAHASSEE, INST. OF GOV. RES., FLA. STATE UNIV., 1959.
P. 84-97.

BEFORE ADEQUATE INDUSTRIES PROGRAMS CAN BE INSTITUTED IN PRISON, THE SUPPORT OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS, AND THE INMATES THEMSELVES MUST BE OBTAINED. THE ARGUMENTS MOST LIKELY TO INFLUENCE THE BUSINESS AND LABOR INTERESTS ARE: THAT THE COMPETITION BETWEEN THE PRISON-PRODUCED GOODS AND THE GOODS OF PRIVATE MANUFACTURERS IS KEPT TO A MINIMUM BY A POLICY OF DIVERSIFICATION OF PRISON INDUSTRIES; THAT THE SAVINGS RESULTING FROM CHEAP PRISON LABOR WILL NOT MAKE FOR COMPETITION WITH

PRIVATE BUSINESS, BUT WILL BENEFIT THE PUBLIC; AND THAT THESE INTERESTS SHOULD BE REPRESENTED ON THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE PRISON INDUSTRIES PROGRAMS. THE APATHY OF THE PUBLIC TOWARD INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMS IN PRISONS CAN BE REMEDIED BY INCREASED PUBLICITY OF SOCIETY'S FINANCIAL INVESTMENT IN THE PENAL SYSTEM; AND BY THE CREATION OF AN AWARENESS OF THE HIGH RATE OF RECIDIVISM, IN ORDER TO DISPEL THE TRADITIONAL NOTIONS ABOUT THE DETERRENT EFFECTS OF PUNISHMENT. THE SUPPORT OF THE INMATE POPULATIONS WILL BE EASIER TO GAIN THAN WILL THAT OF BUSINESS, LABOR, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC. APART FROM THE FACT THAT INMATES WILL DIRECTLY BENEFIT FROM THE PROGRAMS, THEIR ONLY ALTERNATIVE IS CONTINUED IDLENESS OR ASSIGNMENT TO JOBS USUALLY OF A MENIAL NATURE.

15638 L1
 AUTHORS: EFTIHIADIS, THEODORE D.; FINK, LUDWIG.
 TITLE: STUDY REGARDING THE VALUE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN PRISON.
 SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 7(1):9-14, 1968.

THE DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTER OF CLINTON PRISON, NEW YORK WAS ESTABLISHED IN OCTOBER, 1966 BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE FORENSIC CLINIC OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL. ITS FUNCTIONS INCLUDE THE DIAGNOSIS, PROGNOSIS, TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION OF CHRONIC OFFENDERS AS WELL AS RESEARCH. ALTHOUGH THE CENTER IS A MAXIMUM-SECURITY INSTITUTION, A THERAPEUTIC ENVIRONMENT EXISTS IN WHICH PSYCHOTHERAPY IS VALUED AND ACCEPTED. ALL EMPLOYEES, FROM THE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS TO THE CUSTODIAL PERSONNEL, ARE TRAINED TO CONSIDER THE CENTER AS A THERAPY-ORIENTED SOCIETY. THE ATTITUDE OF THE INMATES, WHO ARE ALL VOLUNTEERS AT THE CENTER, HAS CHANGED FROM BEING ONE OF NEGATIVISM TO ONE OF RELUCTANT EXPECTANCE WHICH, IT IS HOPED, WILL EVENTUALLY ADD TO SERIOUS INVOLVEMENT. IT IS BELIEVED THAT IMPRISONMENT HAS A DETRIMENTAL INFLUENCE ON PEOPLE WHO ALREADY HAVE MENTAL OR EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS. AT THE CLINTON PRISON CENTER, AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO ENCOURAGE THE PRISONERS TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITIES AND TO LEARN TO SUBSTITUTE INTERNAL CONTROLS AND SELF-DISCIPLINE IN PLACE OF ENFORCED OBEDIENCE. THE MOTIVATION OF THE INMATES AND THE TRAINING OF THE PRISON PERSONNEL ARE CONSIDERED EQUALLY IMPORTANT. (10 REFERENCES)

15639 L1
 AUTHORS: WARREN, MARGUERITE Q.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: CENTER FOR TRAINING IN DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT.
 SOURCE: NIMH; PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, U.S. DEPT. OF H.E.W.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN AUGUST 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION JULY 1971.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS EXPERIMENT IS TO DEVELOP AND EVALUATE A CENTER FOR TRAINING IN THE DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS. THE CORRECTION WORKER SUBJECTS RANGE FROM ADMINISTRATORS TO LINE STAFF, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, SCHOOL COUNSELORS, AND GRADUATE STUDENTS. THE CENTER PROVIDES TRAINING AND FOLLOW-UP CONSULTATION IN THE USE OF INTERPERSONAL MATURITY CLASSIFICATION (1-LEVEL) AND THE DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT MODEL. THE MODEL, DEVELOPED IN THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY'S COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT, DEFINES NINE SUB-TYPES OF DELINQUENTS, PRESCRIBES TREATMENT GOALS, AND SUGGESTS TREATMENT METHODS. THE IMPACT OF TRAINING ON TRAINEES AND THEIR PARENT AGENCIES IS STUDIED. LINE STAFF ARE ASSESSED IN A STUDY OF MATCHING WORKER AND CLIENT. TRAINING METHODS INCLUDE DIDACTIC AND DISCUSSION SEMINARS, OBSERVATION OF AND PARTICIPATION IN AN ONGOING PROGRAM FOR DELINQUENTS. RESEARCH METHODS INCLUDE INTERVIEWS AND TESTS FOR ASSESSMENT OF TREATMENT STYLES, TESTS FOR EVALUATION OF ACCURACY OF DIAGNOSIS AND APPROPRIATENESS OF TREATMENT PLANNING, QUESTIONNAIRES, AND INTERVIEWS TO DETERMINE THE IMPACT OF THE TRAINING AND CONSULTATION ON AGENCY PROGRAM AND ON TREATMENT ATMOSPHERES.

15640 L1
 AUTHORS: BERTRAND, MARIE ANDREE.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT

TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: SELF-IMAGE OF THE CANADIAN WOMAN.
SOURCE: ROYAL COMMISSION FOR RESEARCH ON THE STATUS OF WOMAN,
OTTAWA.
SOURCEID: BEGAN MARCH 1968. COMPLETED JULY 1968.

ON BEHALF OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION FOR RESEARCH ON THE STATUS OF WOMAN, OTTAWA, THE SELF-IMAGE OF THE FRENCH CANADIAN YOUNG GIRLS AND WOMEN, DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT, WERE COMPARED WITH FRENCH CANADIAN BOYS AND MEN AND ENGLISH CANADIAN YOUNG GIRLS AND WOMEN. THE STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN WITH THE COLLABORATION OF THE PROVISIONAL PRISON SERVICES, CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE, THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OF THE S.O.R.S. AND THE NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE. PAUL DOUCET IS ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT.

15641 L1
AUTHORS: EYNON, THOMAS G.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE IMPACT OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION UPON DELINQUENT BOYS.
SOURCE: TRAINING INST. OF CENTRAL OHIO; OHIO STATE UNIV.
SOURCEID: BEGAN 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION 1968.

QUESTIONNAIRES WILL BE STUDIED TO MEASURE ATTITUDE CHANGE ASSOCIATED WITH INCARCERATION IN AN INSTITUTION FOR DISTURBED DELINQUENT BOYS AND THE IMPACT OF THESE ATTITUDE CHANGES ON A SAMPLE OF 300 WHITE AND NEGRO BOYS, AGES 16 TO 18, WHO HAVE BEEN RELEASED CONSECUTIVELY FROM AN INSTITUTION. THE RATINGS WILL BE OBTAINED FROM THE INSTITUTIONAL STAFF, AND THE SUBJECTS WILL BE FOLLOWED AFTER RELEASE.

15642 L1
AUTHORS: GIOVANNETTI, A. H.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM FOR JUVENILE COURT WARDS.
SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER, NCCD, NOVEMBER 1968.

TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A WORK-INCENTIVE PROGRAM IN ABATING RECIDIVISM AMONG DELINQUENT BOYS, THE 45 SUMMER CHARGES AT JUVENILE HALL WILL BE STUDIED DURING THEIR PARTICIPATION IN WORK-FURLOUGH PROGRAMS FOR PERIODS OF 30, 60, OR 90 DAYS. EXPENSES, FINES, AND VOLUNTARY ALLOTMENTS ARE DEDUCTED FROM THE EARNINGS OF THE JOBS RANGING FROM FARMING TO CAR WASHING. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT: LESS THAN 5 PERCENT DROPPED THE PROGRAM; JUVENILE LAW VIOLATIONS ABATED 23 PERCENT; BUT MISBEHAVIOR RECIDIVISM WAS NOT MARKEDLY REDUCED. COLLATERAL BENEFITS OF WORK-TRAINING, POSITIVE WORK ATTITUDES, MATURATION, AND COMMUNITY APPRECIATION WERE DEEMED TO BE WORTHWHILE.

15643 L1
AUTHORS: LOMBARDI, DONALD N.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: JUVENILE NORMS ON THE ROTTER SENTENCE COMPLETION TEST.
SOURCE: ESSEX COUNTY YOUTH HOUSE, NEWARK; SETON HALL UNIV.
SOURCEID: BEGAN APRIL 1967. COMPLETED JANUARY 1968.

A DELINQUENT SAMPLE OF 100 BOYS AND 100 GIRLS FROM THE ESSEX COUNTY YOUTH HOUSE, AND A NON-DELINQUENT CONTROL GROUP WILL BE COMPARED BY THE ROTTER SENTENCE COMPLETION TEST. THE RESULTS WILL BE STUDIED TO DEVELOP QUANTITATIVE NORMS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS AND TO ILLUSTRATE THE USE OF THIS TEST IN HELPING TO IDENTIFY AND UNDERSTAND THE LIFE STYLE OF DELINQUENTS.

15644 L1
AUTHORS: LIEF, NINA R.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: EARLY DETECTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

SOURCE: CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER, N.Y.C.; N.Y.C. YOUTH BOARD.
SOURCEID: BEGAN APRIL 1967. CONTINUING.

OVER 100 CHILDREN, AGES TWO TO THREE, ADMITTED TO THE PRE-NURSERY SECTION OF THE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER SINCE 1959, WILL BE STUDIED TO DETECT POTENTIAL DELINQUENCY AT AN EARLY AGE IN ORDER TO ABORT ITS DEVELOPMENT. THE GLUECK SOCIAL PREDICTION TABLE WILL BE APPLIED FOR THE CHILDREN INVESTIGATED SINCE 1959. LONG-TERM FOLLOW-UP DATA WILL BE BASED UPON DIRECT OBSERVATION OF CHILDREN AND PARENTS BY CASEWORKERS, NURSERY SCHOOL TEACHERS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, PSYCHIATRISTS; RECORDED INTERVIEWS; AND MATERIAL ON PARENT-CHILD, PARENTAL, AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS.

15645 L1
AUTHORS: BERTRAND, MARIE ANDREE.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: SELF-IMAGE AND SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF FEMALE OFFENDERS AND DELINQUENT GIRLS: A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF WOMAN'S IMAGE IN SOME SOCIETIES. (PART I).
SOURCE: CENTER FOR CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JUNE 1966. SCHEDULED COMPLETION JUNE 1970.

THIS RESEARCH ANALYZES THE RELATIVE VOLUME OF FEMALE CRIMINALITY, THE SPECIFIC NATURE OF OFFENSES FOR WHICH FEMALES ARE PROSECUTED, THE DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT THEY RECEIVE AS COMPARED TO MALES FOUND GUILTY OF SIMILAR OFFENSES, AND THE SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR WOMEN IN PENAL CODES. THE DATA REPRESENTS INDICES OF THE ASCRIPTION OF ROLES TO FEMALES IN HUNGARY AND POLAND; BELGIUM AND FRANCE; CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES; AND VENEZUELA AND HAITI. SEXUAL DISCRIMINATION OPERATES WITH LENIENCY OR WITH SEVERITY, DEPENDING UPON THE PRESTIGE OF THE VALUES JEOPARDIZED BY WOMEN'S "MISCONDUCT", AND ABOVE ALL DEPENDING ON THE COMPATIBILITY OR INCOMPATIBILITY OF THEIR "MISBEHAVIOR" WITH THEIR FEMININE ROLES. FOUR MEASURES OF CRIMINALITY: CRIMINAL STATISTICS, PENAL CODES, FEMALE PENAL POPULATION, AND "SELF-IMAGE" RATING ALONG A CONTINUUM FROM AGENT-ACTOR TO OBJECT-SPECTATOR. IF OFFENSES SELDOM COMMITTED BY WOMEN, IN THE SO-CALLED CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, ARE FOUND IN THE STATISTICS OF HUNGARY AND POLAND, THE MOTIVATING FACTORS AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK, SOCIAL STRUCTURE, AND WITH IDEOLOGY, WOULD BE CONSIDERED. THE STUDY WILL ALSO CONSIDER THE ROLE OF THE VARIABLE "SOCIAL CLASS" IN VENEZUELA AND HAITI. PRELIMINARY RESULTS INDICATE THAT THE VARIABLE, AGE, WAS MOST DISCRIMINATING IN THE AGENT-OBJECT TEST AMONG THE CONTRASTING GROUPS: DELINQUENTS AND GOOD STUDENTS; AND ADULT CRIMINALS AND MALE AND FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS. THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE PERCEPTION OF SELF AS "AGENT," A FACTOR IN SOCIAL CHANGE, ARE PRESENTLY UNDER INVESTIGATION.

15646 L1
AUTHORS: BERTRAND, MARIE ANDREE.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: RESEARCH ON FEMALE CRIMINALITY, PART II: AGE, SEX, DELINQUENCY.
SOURCE: CENTRE FOR CRIMINOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JUNE 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 1970.

AN EXTENSION OF THE STUDY ENTITLED, "SOCIAL REPRESENTATION AND SELF-IMAGE OF CRIMINAL WOMEN AND DELINQUENT YOUNG GIRLS: A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF WOMAN'S IMAGE IN SEVERAL SOCIETIES," WILL DEAL WITH THE SAME HYPOTHESES CONCERNING VALID SOCIAL REPRESENTATION BASED ON THE VOLUME OF CRIMINALITY; THE NATURE OF FEMALE OFFENSES AND CRIMES; THE ARTICLES IN THE PENAL CODES TOUCHING ON WOMAN, IN PARTICULAR; AND THE SANCTIONING OF HER OFFENSES IN A SPECIFIC WAY. THE STUDY WILL INCLUDE HUNGARY AND POLAND AND TWO LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES IN ADDITION TO CANADA, FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND THEREBY ATTEMPT TO ISOLATE THE VARIABLES, ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION, AND TO MEASURE THEIR INFLUENCE ON FEMALE CRIMINALITY. THE TWO LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES MIGHT ALLOW FOR STUDY OF THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CLASS AS A VARIABLE. IT IS HYPOTHESIZED THAT WOMEN WHO ARE MOST OFTEN ARRESTED, AND ABOVE ALL CONVICTED, BELONG TO A LOWER SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL OF SOCIETY THAN THE MEN OF A GIVEN

COUNTRY. THE STUDY WILL USE DELINQUENTS AND "GOOD STUDENTS" AS CONTRASTING GROUPS. PROCEEDING THUS, RESEARCH SHALL BE ABLE TO DETERMINE MORE PRECISELY THE ROLE OF THE CULTURAL, POLITICAL, AND IDEOLOGICAL VARIABLES; TO GAUGE THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUTH; TO CONFRONT THESE VARIABLES WITH DELINQUENCY AND CONFORMITY; AND TO POINT UP THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE SEX VARIABLE. ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: ANDRE PAYETTE; PAUL DOUCET; MARIANNE HARVEY.

15647 L1
AUTHORS: ELLENBERGER, H.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: ECOLOGY OF IMPRISONMENT.
SOURCE: INSTITUT PHILIPPE PINEL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, UNIV. OF MONTREAL.
SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION 1971.

A SAMPLE 100 PATIENTS AT THE INSTITUT PHILIPPE PINEL FROM THE BORDEAUX PRISON WILL UNDERGO A SERIES OF EXAMINATIONS: A PSYCHIATRIC STUDY; A STUDY OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS; AND USE OF SOCIOGRAMS, IN ORDER TO INVESTIGATE THE ECOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPRISONMENT EXPERIENCE. THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THERE IS A DEFINITE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE INSTABILITY AT THE HEART OF THE ECOLOGICAL OR SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND THE INTENSITY OF INDIVIDUAL OR COLLECTIVE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS, WILL BE TESTED. A TRANSFER OF PRISON FACILITIES WILL DEMONSTRATE HOW "TERRITORIES" AND "SOCIAL HIERARCHIES" WILL RE-FORM IN A NEW ENVIRONMENT. AND, FINALLY, THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE RESEARCH WILL BE ELABORATED FROM A PREVENTIVE AND THERAPEUTIC VIEWPOINT. ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE ANDRE TRIFFAULT; DR. ANTONIOU; MARYROSE LETTE.

15648 L1
AUTHORS: RICO, JOSE M.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE QUEBEC POLICE.
SOURCE: CAN. INST. OF PUB. ADMIN.; PROVINCIAL ASSOC. OF CHIEFS OF POLICE.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JANUARY 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION 1971.

BY TAKING INVENTORY OF THE POLICE RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN QUEBEC MUNICIPALITIES, THIS RESEARCH PROJECT WILL ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THE OPTIMAL SIZE OF A POLICE FORCE AND ESTABLISH THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POLICE REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN NUCLEUS SUFFERING FROM KNOWN CRIMINALITY. THE PROBLEMS OF PROFESSIONALISM AMONG THE POLICE, POLITICAL INTERFERENCE, AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE POLICE TO THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS BEFORE THE LAW WILL BE STUDIED. DATA WILL BE COLLECTED FROM PUBLIC OPINION SURVEYS, ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRES, AND A STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE POLICE FORCE. FOUR RESEARCH TEAMS WILL BE ASSIGNED TO POLL OPINION AND ANALYZE THE POLICE, POLICE SERVICES, AND THE DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTION TO TEST NINE SPECIFIC HYPOTHESES WHICH GUIDE THE FIELD WORK INQUIRY. ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: GUY TARDIF; ANDRE FOREST; JOCELYN BLAIS.

15649 L1
AUTHORS: DESJARDIN, J. Y.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: SEXUAL DELINQUENCY OF JUVENILES.
SOURCE: QUEBEC DEPT. OF HEALTH, ECOLES DE PROTECTION IN THE MONTREAL REGION.
SOURCEID: BEGAN MAY 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION APRIL 1969.

THE DOUBLE AIM OF THIS STUDY IS AN OBJECTIVE ANALYSIS OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS AND A SUBJECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES LEADING TO THEIR PARTICULAR TYPE OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND THE DEGREE OF THEIR SOCIALIZATION. THE DISCIPLINARY CONSTANCY, AND PARENTAL ATTITUDES, TECHNIQUE, AND METHOD OF SEX EDUCATION ARE VIEWED AS CAUSES WHICH MAY INFLUENCE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR. DISCIPLINARY METHODS WILL BE PLACED IN CORRELATION WITH THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR MANIFESTED BY THE ADOLESCENTS AND WITH THEIR DEGREE OF SOCIALIZATION, MEASURED AS AN INDEX OF THE DELINQUENT OR NON-DELINQUENT PROFILE. THIS APPROACH

WILL ALLOW FOR QUESTIONING OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR PROSCRIBED BY LAW, AND IF THE RESULTS PERMIT, TO FIND A NEW DEFINITION FOR THE SEXUAL DELINQUENT. THE HYPOTHESES DESCRIBING PARENTAL ATTITUDES ARE: A RESTRICTIVE PARENTAL ATTITUDE IN SEX EDUCATION FACILITATES ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR WHICH CONFORMS TO PARENTAL NORMS. A WARM, ACCEPTING-PERMISSIVE PARENTAL ATTITUDE FACILITATES ADOLESCENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR DEVIANT FROM THE PARENTAL NORMS. A HOSTILE-PERMISSIVE PARENTAL ATTITUDE FACILITATES DELINQUENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR IN THE ADOLESCENT. THESE HYPOTHESES ARE INTERRELATED WITH DELINQUENT PROFILES AND DISCIPLINARY CONSTANCY AND METHODS. THE FOUR GROUPS OF 240 ADOLESCENTS WILL REPRESENT: DELINQUENT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR; DEVIANT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR; CONFORMING SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND DELINQUENT PROFILE; AND CONFORMING SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND NON-DELINQUENT PROFILE.

15650 L1
 AUTHORS: CUSSON, MAURICE.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOCIAL RELATIONS IN FOUR INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENTS.
 SOURCE: CANADIAN DEPT. OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL WELFARE; UNIV. OF MONTREAL.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION DECEMBER 1970.

THE RESEARCH INVOLVES THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BERTHELET -BOSCOVILLE - MONT-SAINT-ANTOINE AND SAINTE HELENE, INCLUDING: (1) AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL RELATIONS IN THE ABOVE MENTIONED INSTITUTIONS AND ESPECIALLY OF RELATIONS WITHIN EACH WING; (2) AN EVALUATION OF THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF THESE RELATIONS AND OF THE CLIMATE OF REHABILITATION; AND (3) A STUDY OF THE FACTORS RELATED TO A CLIMATE OF POSITIVE REHABILITATION. THE RESEARCH HAS A PRACTICAL OBJECTIVE: TO DEFINE WHAT SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND METHODS AFFORD REHABILITATION. THE STUDY WILL BE UNDERTAKEN FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND SOCIAL WELFARE, WITH THE COOPERATION OF THOSE INSTITUTIONS OF RESOCIALIZATION UNDER STUDY. ALSO INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT ARE: MARIE ANDREE BERTRAND; JUSTIN CIALE.

15651 L1
 AUTHORS: BERTRAND, MARIE ANDREE.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: WOMAN AND CANADIAN CRIMINAL LAW.
 SOURCE: ROYAL COMMISSION FOR RESEARCH ON THE STATUS OF WOMAN, OTTAWA.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN MARCH 1968. COMPLETED JULY 1968.

THE STUDY CENTERS ON WOMEN IN CANADIAN PENAL LAW AND AFFILIATED LAWS ON PRISONS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION WITH A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CANADIAN PENAL CODE AND SOME EUROPEAN PENAL CODES. IT INCLUDES THE SOCIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF WOMAN'S IMAGE AS REFLECTED BY THE CRIMINAL CODE AND SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS. THE RESEARCH IS BEING DONE IN COLLABORATION WITH THE CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE, THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OF THE S.O.R.S., AND THE NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE. ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE MARIANNE HARVEY; PAUL DOUCET.

15652 L1
 AUTHORS: PAYETTE, ANDRE.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES CONCERNING THE CANADIAN WOMAN CRIMINAL.
 SOURCE: ROYAL COMM. FOR RES. ON THE STATUS OF WOMAN, OTTAWA.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN MARCH 1968. COMPLETED JULY 1968.

A STATISTICAL STUDY OF THE CRIMINAL WOMAN WAS DRAFTED FROM THREE ASPECTS OF RESEARCHED INVESTIGATION: POLICE, JUDICIAL AND PENITENTIARY STATISTICS, AND A PORTRAIT OF THE CANADIAN WOMAN IN AN INSTITUTION. THE WORK WAS UNDERTAKEN IN COLLABORATION WITH THE PROVINCIAL PRISON SERVICES, CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE, THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OF THE S.O.R.S. AND THE NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE.

15653 L1
 AUTHORS: DASH, SAMUEL.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: LAW, MENTAL DISORDERS, AND THE JUVENILE PROCESS.
 SOURCE: BAR ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; U.S. CH. BUR., H.E.W.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN JULY 1, 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 30, 1971.

THE PROJECT EXAMINES THE LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR IDENTIFYING AND TREATING MENTALLY DISORDERED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. THE STUDY OF MENTALLY DISORDERED DELINQUENTS HANDLED BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JUVENILE COURT, SEEKS TO DEVELOP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES IN THE LAW AND LEGAL PROCESS TO INSURE THE EQUITABLE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE; AND DETERMINE HOW TO PROVIDE EFFECTIVE SERVICES, FACILITIES, AND BOTH LEGAL AND MENTAL HEALTH COUNSEL TO SUCH JUVENILES. PRELIMINARY WORK IDENTIFIED THE PROBLEMS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JUVENILE COURT IN GAINING ACCESS TO THE REHABILITATIVE RESOURCES NECESSARY FOR THE APPROPRIATE TREATMENT OF MENTALLY DISORDERED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE FOLLOWING COMPLETED REPORTS: (1) DISPOSITION OF MENTALLY DISORDERED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE JUVENILE COURT; (2) THE ROLE OF MENTAL DISORDERS IN THE DECISION TO WAIVE JURISDICTION; AND (3) A SURVEY OF THE MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. IN 1968 WORK HAS CONCENTRATED ON THE FOLLOWING TWO REPORTS RELATING TO THE INDIVIDUAL MENTALLY DISTURBED JUVENILE: (1) THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC STUDY ANALYZES THE TREATMENT ACTUALLY ACCORDED TO A RANDOM SAMPLE OF JUVENILES WHO WERE SEEN BY THE CLINIC IN 1966. (2) THE COMMITMENT STUDY CONSIDERS THE LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS WHEREBY THE JUVENILE COURT OBTAINS RESIDENTIAL EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT FOR MENTALLY DISORDERED JUVENILES PARTICULARLY AT SAINT ELIZABETH'S. THE PROJECT'S FUTURE WORK WILL BE DESIGNED TO CONSIDER THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF CHILDREN FOR LAWYERS, GUARDIANS, OR OTHER PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES, OR ADVOCATES TO SECURE REHABILITATIVE SERVICES. THE PROJECT ALSO PROPOSES TO CARRY OUT RESEARCH ON THE ROLE OF THE PARENT IN OBTAINING TREATMENT FOR A CHILD, AND THE INTAKE PROCESS OF THE JUVENILE COURT. ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: ALICE B. POPKIN; LEONARD ZEITZ; ERWIN FRIEDMAN.

15654 L1
 AUTHORS: HACKLER, JAMES C.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE IMPACT OF ACTION PROGRAMS ON COMMUNITY RESIDENTS.
 SOURCE: DEPT. OF YOUTH, PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN MAY 1967. COMPLETED OCTOBER 1968.

THIS STUDY QUESTIONED THE ASSUMPTION THAT NEGROES WILL AUTOMATICALLY BE HOSTILE OR APATHETIC IN REGARD TO ACTION PROGRAMS THAT FOCUS ON BOYS. IN GENERAL, WE HYPOTHEZIZED THAT NEGRO PARENTS, PRIMARILY MOTHERS, WERE MORE MOTIVATED THAN WHITE PARENTS TO SUPPORT EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS FOR THEIR SONS. A RELATED HYPOTHESIS WAS THAT LOW-INCOME AREAS DIFFER IN TERMS OF THEIR COHESIVENESS AND THEIR RESPONSIVENESS TO ACTION PROGRAMS. SOMETIMES AREAS SEEN AS THE LEAST DESIRABLE IN TERMS OF ECONOMIC STATUS ARE THOSE AREAS WHERE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS AND THE LIKE ARE MORE VIABLE. THESE ACTIVITIES SERVE AS A POTENTIAL SPRINGBOARD FOR MEANINGFUL ACTION PROGRAM IF THEY ARE SEEN BY LOCAL RESIDENTS AS TRULY BENEFICIAL RATHER THAN AS ANOTHER PATERNALISTIC APPROACH. ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE ERIC LINDEN AND MELANIE LAUTT. PUBLICATIONS: JAMES C. HACKLER AND ERIC LINDEN, "THE RESPONSE OF ADULTS TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS: THE RACE FACTOR," PAPER PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE CANADIAN SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY ASSOCIATION IN CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 1968. ERIC LINDEN AND JAMES C. HACKLER, "COMMUNITY COHESIVENESS AND THE IMPACT OF ACTION PROGRAMS ON RESIDENTS," (MIMEC.)

15655 L1
 AUTHORS: HACKLER, JAMES C.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: COMMUNITY COHESIVENESS, COMMUNICATION PATTERNS, AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR.
 SOURCE: CANADA COUNCIL.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN JUNE 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 1970.

A LONG STANDING INTELLECTUAL TRADITION IN SOCIOLOGY FOCUSES ON THE CONCEPT OF "COHESIVENESS" AS AN IMPORTANT VARIABLE IN UNDERSTANDING DISORGANIZATION IN SOCIETY. WITHOUT ASSUMING THAT DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IS A DIRECT FUNCTION OF COHESIVENESS, THIS STUDY WOULD LIKE TO EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COHESIVENESS, THE KNOWLEDGE ADULTS HAVE OF ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR, THE KNOWLEDGE ADOLESCENTS HAVE OF PEER BEHAVIOR, THE WILLINGNESS OF ADULTS TO INTERVENE UPON WITNESSING A DEVIANT ACT, AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. TO THE DEGREE THAT A NEIGHBORHOOD IS SEEN AS AN ENTITY, SOCIETAL INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS THE SCHOOL OR POLICE MAY REACT TO SITUATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS FROM THESE NEIGHBORHOODS IN SPECIFIC WAYS AND THEREBY INFLUENCE THE DEFINITION OF DEVIANCE. THE REACTIONS OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO INDIVIDUALS SO IDENTIFIED CAN EFFECT FUTURE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SUCH INDIVIDUALS AND OTHER SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. SURVEYS OF 2,000 ADULTS AND 2,000 ADOLESCENTS IN EIGHT DISTINCTIVE NEIGHBORHOODS WILL EXAMINE THE IMPACT OF TYPES OF DWELLINGS AND OTHER NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS ON THE VARIABLES DISCUSSED ABOVE. IN ADDITION, BRIEF SURVEYS OF TEACHERS AND POLICE WHO SERVICE THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS WILL BE OBTAINED TO LEARN THE "IMAGE" OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE EYES OF THE REST OF THE COMMUNITY. ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: JAMES C. HACKLER; PATRICIA BOURGETTE; GLORIA SIPERKO; PETER ENGSTAD; JOANNE LITVEN.

15656 L1
 AUTHORS: CHANG, HWA-BAO.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN HONG KONG.
 SOURCE: CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, DEPT. OF SOCIOLOGY.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN MAY 1966. COMPLETED JANUARY 1967.

THE GLUECK'S CONTROLLED EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS WAS REPLICATED IN HONG KONG. THE SUBJECTS WERE APPROXIMATELY 770 DELINQUENTS UNDER THE CARE OF GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES IN HONG KONG. AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO CONTROL THE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AGE, AND SEX OF THE SUBJECTS IN BOTH THE KONG KONG GROUP AND IN THE AMERICAN GROUP. INTERVIEWS, QUESTIONNAIRES, AND CASE HISTORIES WERE THE METHODS USED, IN ACCORD WITH THE ACCESSIBILITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS. THE FINDINGS WERE IN GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH THOSE IN THE GLUECK STUDY: THAT FAMILY ENVIRONMENT IS AN IMPORTANT VARIABLE IN DETERMINING WHETHER THE BEHAVIOR OF THE YOUTHS BECOMES DELINQUENT OR NOT. A PUBLICATION RELATING TO THIS PROJECT IS: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN HONG KONG. SOCIETAL OBSERVER (HONG KONG), MARCH:1-13, 1967.

15657 L1
 AUTHORS: STEVENSON, GEORGE H.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: PAIRED DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT ADULT BROTHERS.
 SOURCE: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER, UNIV. /OF HAWAII.
 SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER, NCCO, DECEMBER 1968.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY IS TO TRY TO DETERMINE THE FACTORS WHICH LED TO SERIOUS DELINQUENCY IN ONE BROTHER, AND TO NON-DELINQUENCY IN ANOTHER BROTHER RAISED IN THE SAME HOME BY THE SAME PARENTS. PRISON FILES, COURT RECORDS, SCHOOL RECORDS, AND SOCIAL AGENCY RECORDS ARE REVIEWED. EACH SIBLING IS INTERVIEWED, CONCERNING HIMSELF AND HIS BROTHER. PARENTS AND OTHER SIBLINGS ARE INTERVIEWED IF AVAILABLE. PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC STUDIES ARE INCLUDED WHENEVER POSSIBLE. THE SUBJECTS ARE 50 PERSONS CONVICTED OF FELONIES AND SERVING SENTENCES IN THE HAWAII STATE PRISON, EACH OF WHOM IS TO HAVE A NON-DELINQUENT BROTHER, NOT MORE THAN 4 YEARS OLDER OR YOUNGER, RAISED IN THE SAME HOME BY THE SAME PARENTS UP TO THE END

OF ADOLESCENCE. THE CHIEF HYPOTHESIS IS THAT UNSATISFACTORY FAMILY LIFE CONTRIBUTED TO THE DELINQUENCY, BUT THE ESSENTIAL PROBLEM IS TO GET AT ALL THE FACTORS TO ACCOUNT FOR THE DELINQUENCY OF THE BROTHER IN PRISON, AND THE FACTORS WHICH OPERATED TO PREVENT THE NON-DELINQUENT BROTHER FROM BECOMING DELINQUENT. ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE JACK T. NAGOSHI AND DANIEL RUBIO.

15658 L1
AUTHORS: STUMPHAUZER, JEROME S.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: INCREASED DELAY OF GRATIFICATION IN FOUR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS THROUGH EXPOSURE TO A MODEL.
SOURCE: FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA.
SOURCEID: BEGAN 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION 1969.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO INTRODUCE A MODEL INMATE WHO CHOOSES TO DELAY GRATIFICATION FOR GREATER FUTURE REWARD, AND THEREBY ALTERS THE CHOICE PATTERNS OF THE SAMPLE OF THE FOUR 19-YEAR-OLD INMATES, THREE CAUCASIANS AND ONE NEGRO. THE SUBJECTS SHOWED AN 80 PERCENT PREFERENCE FOR IMMEDIATE REWARDS, AT FIRST. LATER SUBJECTS DID CHANGE TO A PREFERENCE FOR DELAYED REWARD, MEASURED AT 71 PERCENT DELAY CHOICES. A SIMILAR, BUT MORE EXTENSIVE STUDY IS PLANNED, AND WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1969.

15659 L1
AUTHORS: CLARK, SANDRA E.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: REINFORCEMENT OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. (PROJECT NO. 121).
SOURCE: WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JANUARY 25, 1969. SCHEDULED COMPLETION JUNE 18, 1969.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY IS TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER MONETARY REINFORCEMENT OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF FIRST-RELEASED JUVENILE BOYS FROM STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS WILL INCREASE THEIR ATTENDANCE IN MILWAUKEE CITY SCHOOLS. EACH YEAR NEARLY 2,750 SCHOOL-AGE YOUTHS ARE COMMITTED TO WISCONSIN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. HALF OF THIS NUMBER REPRESENT RECIDIVISTS. SINCE THE WISCONSIN EDUCATIONAL CODE MANDATES SCHOOL ATTENDANCE UNTIL 18, ANY YOUNG OFFENDER NOT IN SCHOOL AUTOMATICALLY VIOLATES THE LAW AND THE CONDITION OF HIS RELEASE AGREEMENT. THE SUBJECTS WILL BE 40 BOYS, AGES 12 THROUGH 17, DIVIDED INTO TWO COMPARABLE GROUPS. THE BOYS IN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP WILL RECEIVE \$1.00 FOR EACH FULL SCHOOL DAY ATTENDED. PROGRESS AND DATA INFORMATION WILL BE COLLECTED, AND THE GROUPS WILL BE COMPARED BY MEANS OF PARAMETRIC TECHNIQUES WHERE APPROPRIATE, INCLUDING T-TESTS, AND BY NONPARAMETRIC TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING THE MANN WHITNEY U TESTS AND CHI-SQUARE TECHNIQUES IN OTHER CASES.

15660 L1
AUTHORS: MERRILL, FREDRIC R.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF JURORS.
SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION, CHICAGO.
SOURCEID: BEGAN 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 1969.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY IS TO SEEK WAYS TO AVOID WASTE OF JUROR TIME AND DEVELOP METHODS OF MAKING MORE EFFICIENT USE OF JURORS. THE PRINCIPAL DATA GATHERING PROCEDURES ARE INTENSIVE STUDIES OF THE OPERATION AND USE OF JUROR TIME BY OBSERVATION, COLLECTION OF TIME CARDS FROM JURORS, AND COMPILATION OF COURT RECORDS. THE STUDY IS CONCENTRATING ON JURY USE IN THE FEDERAL COURTS. THUS FAR, FIELD WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN ONE COURT, THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI. OTHER COURTS HAVE NOT AS YET BEEN SELECTED. IN ADDITION TO THE EXAMINATION OF ACTUAL JUROR USE IT IS HOPED THAT AN ANALYSIS CAN BE MADE OF THE FEASIBILITY OF USING QUEING THEORY AND COMPUTER SIMULATION AS AIDS IN JUROR UTILIZATION.

15661 L1
 AUTHORS: ROSE, G. N. G.
 DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): RECIDIVISTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.
 SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE UNIV.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN OCTOBER 1967. COMPLETED 1967.

ALL PERSONS CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENSES IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN THE TWO YEARS 1955 AND 1959, (APPROXIMATELY 31,000 CASES) WERE STUDIED. A STRATIFIED SAMPLE WAS DEFINED FOR EACH YEAR FOR THIS POPULATION AND DATA RELATING TO THIS SAMPLE OF OFFENDERS (E. G., AGE, SEX, DETAILS OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS, ETC.) HAVE BEEN COLLECTED AND CODED ONTO PUNCHED CARDS. THIS WORK WAS CARRIED OUT IN CONNECTION WITH A PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION, NAMELY THE LARGE-SCALE SURVEY OF THE "STATE OF CRIME IN ENGLAND AND WALES." THE PRESENT RESEARCH CONCENTRATED ON THOSE OFFENDERS IN THE SAMPLE WHO HAD A PREVIOUS RECORD. THE FOCUS WAS ON PATTERNS OF SPECIALIZATION AND WAYS OF MEASURING CRIMINALITY OF RECIDIVISTS. FINDINGS WERE CONCERNED MAINLY WITH THE SERIOUSNESS OF CONVICTIONS, THE EXTENT OF INSTITUTIONAL EXPERIENCE, AND THE MOBILITY OF OFFENDERS. PUBLICATIONS: MCCLINTOCK, F. H.; AVISON, N. HOWARD. CRIME IN ENGLAND AND WALES. (LONDON: HEINEMANN, 1968).

15662 L1
 AUTHORS: MINER, JOSHUA L., III.
 DESIG: DIRECTOR
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): OUTWARD BOUND AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCE: OJOYD, MASS. DIV. OF YOUTH SERVICE, OUTWARD BOUND, INC.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN 1966. COMPLETED DECEMBER 31, 1967.

TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE OUTWARD BOUND EXPERIMENT WAS MORE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING RECIDIVISM IN ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS THAN A TRADITIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL EXPERIENCE, A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE COMPARATIVE RATES OF RECIDIVISM OF 60 BOYS WHO ATTENDED OUTWARD BOUND, AND 60 BOYS WHO WERE SENT TO TRAINING SCHOOL. THIRTY BOYS ENTERED THE PROGRAM DIRECTLY FROM THE RECEPTION CENTER AND 30 WERE TAKEN FROM INSTITUTIONS FOR INCLUSION IN THE OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOL. ONE DELINQUENT WAS PLACED WITH EACH 12-BOY GROUP IN THE PROGRAM, THUS ASSOCIATING WITH 11 NON-DELINQUENTS. ONE GROUP WAS MADE UP OF 12 DELINQUENTS IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER DELINQUENTS WERE RESPONDING TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THEIR NON-DELINQUENT COMPANIONS. OUTWARD BOUND WAS DEVELOPED TO PROVIDE THE DELINQUENT WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO TEST AND STRENGTHEN HIS PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL CAPABILITIES. THREE OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOLS PARTICIPATED IN THE PRESENT PROJECT, EACH IN DIFFERENT PHYSICAL SURROUNDINGS. AFTER COMPLETION OF THE 26-DAY OUTWARD BOUND COURSE, THE BOYS WERE PAROLED. IT WAS FOUND THAT: SUBJECTS TREATED IN TRAINING SCHOOL HAD A GREATER PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVISM (34 PERCENT), THAN THOSE WHO ATTENDED OUTWARD BOUND (20 PERCENT). BACKGROUND VARIABLES SUCH AS AGE OF FIRST COURT APPEARANCE, PRESENCE OF BOTH PARENTS IN THE HOME, FIRST INSTITUTIONALIZATION, AND TYPE OF OFFENSE WERE IMPORTANT PREDISPOSING CONDITIONS. IN GENERAL, ALL SUBJECTS IMPROVED THEIR SELF-CONCEPT AND SOCIAL ATTITUDES. FOR CERTAIN DELINQUENTS, THE OUTWARD BOUND PROGRAM IS AN EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION. PUBLICATIONS: BAER, DANIEL J.; KELLY, FRANCIS J. OUTWARD BOUND SCHOOLS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION FOR ADOLESCENT DELINQUENT BOYS. (BOSTON, MASS., FANDEL PRESS, 1968).

15663 L1
 AUTHORS: SCHOUTEN, J. A. M.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: PERSONALITY TRAITS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.
 SOURCE: NETHERLANDS MIN. OF JUST.; COM. FOR SCI. RES. IN THE FIELD OF JUV. DEL.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN 1961. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 1969.

THE FIRST AND COMPLETED PHASE OF STUDY COMPARED AN EXPERIMENTAL

GROUP, CONSISTING OF 17 YOUTHS AT A TREATMENT HOME PLUS 19 MINORS FROM A CORRECTIONAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION WITH A CONTROL GROUP CONSISTING OF 21 BOYS AT AN ADVANCED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PLUS 19 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. ABOUT 80 HYPOTHESES WERE TRANSLATED INTO 22 OBJECTIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS REFERRING TO EGO-FUNCTION, VALUE SYSTEM, NEUROTICISM, SELF-CONCEPT, AND DEFENSE MECHANISMS. THESE TESTS WERE INTERCORRELATED BY FACTOR-ANALYSIS ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT EACH CLUSTER REPRESENTED A PERSONALITY TRAIT. THIS WAS VALIDATED ON A NEW GROUP. THE SECOND PHASE OF STUDY EXTENDS THE NUMBER OF EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECTS TO 200, AND CONTROL SUBJECTS TO 100. FURTHER VALIDATION OF THE TEST GROUPS WILL BE STUDIED BY CORRELATING THE TEST SCORES WITH SCORES OF OTHER DATA, E.G., MMPI; WITH CLINICAL JUDGMENTS; AND BY CORRELATING TEST SCORES WITH DATA FROM CASE HISTORIES. THE RESULTS OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS ARE SEEN TO BE OF VALUE IN SINGLING OUT THE "NEUROTIC-ACTIVE-OUT" TYPE OF DELINQUENT, AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHOICE OF TREATMENT. BY OBTAINING PRE- AND POST-THERAPEUTIC SCORES, THE PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST CAN HELP THE INVESTIGATORS TO EVALUATE THE EFFECT OF TREATMENT ON THE DIFFERENT GROUPS. A PUBLICATION RESULTING FROM PHASE ONE OF THE PROJECT: SCHOUTEN, J. A. M. PERSOONLEIJSFACTOREN EN GENEIGDHEID TOT DELINTERVENTIE IN DE PUBERTEIT. (PERSONALITY FACTORS AND DELINQUENCY-PRONENESS IN ADOLESCENTS). (STAATSMITGEVEREJ, DEN HAAG, 1967. 175 P. FL. 9,60).

15664 L1
 AUTHORS: MORRIS, ALBERT.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: REGIONAL PLANNING FOR A CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM.
 SOURCE: U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE, O. L. E. A.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1966. COMPLETED OCTOBER 1967.

THIS PROJECT ATTEMPTED TO DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, UTILIZING UNIVERSITY RESOURCES, FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND EXECUTION OF APPROPRIATE TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT WERE NOT ACCOMPLISHED. THE PROBLEMS APPEARED TO BE CENTERED UPON INSUFFICIENT DATA ACCUMULATION, INSUFFICIENT COMMUNICATION WITH ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS, AND INADEQUATE ADHERENCE TO THE GRANT PROPOSAL SPECIFICATIONS.

15665 L1
 AUTHORS: MAGLEBY, FRANK L.
 DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY (FINAL): AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS FOR IN-SERVICE TRAINING IN STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS.
 SOURCE: UNIV. OF UTAH; OFF. OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSIST., U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN AUGUST 1966. COMPLETED AUGUST 1968.

TWO FILM STRIPS, CORRECTIONS IN AMERICA, AND UNDERSTANDING AND HELPING THE PRISON INMATE, WERE COMPLETED AS VISUAL AIDS TO ASSIST IN-SERVICE TRAINING INSTRUCTORS IN PRISONS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO GIVE COMMUNITY LECTURES TO TEACH GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: (A) THE EXTENT OF CRIME IN AMERICA; (B) SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINALS; (C) METHODS OF ASSISTING LAW VIOLATORS TO MAKE MORE SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENTS; AND (D) PROBLEMS AND METHODS OF PREVENTION. A SECONDARY PURPOSE IS TO PROVIDE AIDS WHICH MAY BE USED BY CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL IN ASSISTING PRISON INMATES TO TAKE PART IN SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS IN ORDER TO IMPROVE SELF-UNDERSTANDING AND ABILITY TO MAKE MORE SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENTS. THE FINAL REPORT, AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS FOR IN-SERVICE TRAINING IN STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS, SUBMITTED AUGUST 1968 TO THE OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE, DISCUSSES BOTH FILMS AND NARRATED SLIDES; HOW THEY MAY BE USED IN SPECIFIC PRESENTATIONS IN PRISON, IN A COMMUNITY, OR IN COLLEGE; AND THE COST AND DIRECTIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROGRAMS. ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: ROBERT V. BULLOUGH, REX L. CAMPBELL, DEAN H. HEPWORTH, GARTH D. MECHAN, E. GENE SHUMWAY, REX A. SKIDMORE, ARTHUR L. BEELEY, ROBERT E. ASHPOLE, W. KEITH WILSON, WILLIAM MILLIKEN, AND SAMUEL SMITH.

15666 L1
 AUTHORS: COWDEN, JAMES E.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): PREDICTION ENHANCEMENT THROUGH THE USE OF MODERATOR VARIABLES.
 SOURCE: WISC. SCH. FOR BOYS, WALES; WISC. DIV. OF CORRECTIONS, BUR. OF RES.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN AUGUST 1966. COMPLETED SEPTEMBER 24, 1968.

THIS STUDY DEMONSTRATED A PREDICTION TECHNIQUE WHICH CAN BE USED IN STUDIES WHERE THE EMPHASIS IS UPON THE MAXIMUM DEGREE OF PREDICTION POSSIBLE WITH A LIMITED NUMBER OF PREDICTOR VARIABLES AND/OR SUBJECTS. RATINGS OF PERSONALITY, SOCIAL, AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES DERIVED FROM CASE RECORDS OF 152 CONSECUTIVE FIRST ADMISSIONS TO THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WALES, WISCONSIN, WERE USED. AS IN THE ORIGINAL STUDY, 76 SUBJECTS WERE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO THE CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE AND 37 PREDICTOR VARIABLES CORRELATED WITH CRITERION VARIABLES MEASURING INSTITUTIONAL AND POST-RELEASE ADJUSTMENT. IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE ABILITY OF CLINICIANS TO PREDICT THE SUBSEQUENT BEHAVIOR OF INMATES IN A JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, MODERATOR VARIABLES (I.E., VARIABLES WHICH WERE CORRELATED WITH DEGREE OF PREDICTABILITY OF INMATES, AS MEASURED BY THE RELATIVE MAGNITUDES OF THE DIFFERENCE (D) SCORES BETWEEN PREDICTOR AND CRITERION VARIABLES) WERE DEVELOPED USING A CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE OF 76 SS. THESE MODERATOR VARIABLES WERE THEN USED TO REMOVE LESS PREDICTABLE SS FROM A CROSS-VALIDATION SAMPLE, RESULTING IN A MODERATE INCREASE IN THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PREDICTOR AND CRITERION VARIABLES WHEN ONE-THIRD OF THE LEAST PREDICTABLE SUBJECTS WERE REMOVED, AND A MORE SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE WHEN ONE-HALF OF THE LEAST PREDICTABLE SUBJECTS WERE SIMILARLY REMOVED. HENCE, THIS METHOD SHOWED CONSIDERABLE POTENTIAL VALUE AS A MEANS OF FACILITATING MORE ACCURATE CLASSIFICATIONS OF INMATES. ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE PAUL H. KUSUDA, AND SANGER B. POWERS. PUBLICATIONS: COWDEN, JAMES E. PREDICTION ENHANCEMENT THROUGH THE USE OF MODERATOR VARIABLES. (SUBMITTED FOR PUBLICATION IN THE JOURNAL OF CONSULTING PSYCHOLOGY).

15667 L1
 AUTHORS: PLEDGER, W. FERRELL.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): THE PUBLIC OFFENDER - THE RECIDIVIST MISDEMEANANT: A FEASIBILITY STUDY.
 SOURCE: CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA; VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPT. 1, 1966. COMPLETED.

A STUDY OF THE THREE LOCAL LOUISIANA JAILS, SHREVEPORT MUNICIPAL, CADDO PARISH, AND BOSSIER CITY, WAS MADE. THE RESULTS FOUND THAT IN THE YEAR 1966, 5,711 INDIVIDUALS WERE CONVICTED OF CHARGES MADE. OF THESE, 1,056 WERE RECIDIVISTS, HAVING BEEN CONVICTED FROM 2 TO 17 TIMES, AND AN AVERAGE OF SEVEN AND ONE-FOURTH TIMES PER PERSON IN THE YEAR 1966 ONLY. THE TOTAL CONVICTIONS IN THE YEAR WERE 7,634. THIS WAS MADE UP OF ROUGHLY ONE-HALF NEGROES, AND ONE-TENTH FEMALES. THE POPULATION OF THE AREA SHOWS ROUGHLY TWO TO ONE WHITE, AND SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 50 PERCENT FEMALE. THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS AVAILABLE FOR REHABILITATION ARE 402 PER MONTH, A FIGURE REFINED FROM THE NUMBER OF REARRESTS, SUBTRACTING THE NUMBERS OF THOSE WHO WERE NOT CONVICTED FOR SOME REASON, AND THOSE WHO WERE FELONS, AND THEREFORE, TO BE CARED FOR BY A STATE OR FEDERAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM. THE SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF 100 PRISONERS, CONSISTING OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS OF INTELLIGENCE, OCCUPATIONAL INTEREST, OCCUPATIONAL APTITUDE, AND A TEMPERAMENT ANALYSIS, AND STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS TO OBTAIN BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON CHILDHOOD, MARRIAGE, FAMILY, EDUCATION, RELIGION, LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES, AND WORK HABITS, CONCLUDED THAT 45 PERCENT WOULD BE GOOD TO EXCELLENT PROSPECTS FOR SUCCESSFUL REHABILITATION. PUBLICATIONS RESULTING FROM THIS PROJECT ARE: A SUMMARY OF, AND FINAL REPORT ON, A FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF THE MUNICIPAL PUBLIC OFFENDER (THE RECIDIVIST MISDEMEANANT) (UNPUBLISHED).

15668 L1
 AUTHORS: CURTIS, NAOMI.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): THE STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTIONS OF A GROUP OF OFFENDERS IN REHABILITATION TREATMENT.
 SOURCE: N. CALIFORNIA SERVICE LEAGUE; OFF. OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, H.E.W.
 SOURCEIC: BEGAN JULY 1966. COMPLETED MARCH 31, 1967.

THE BASIC PREMISE OF THIS STUDY IS THAT HUMAN BEHAVIOR IS AFFECTED BY THE WAY THE INDIVIDUAL PERCEIVES HIS ENVIRONMENT. THE PROJECT INVOLVES THE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF A SERIES OF TRANSCRIBED, SEMI-STRUCTURED VERBATIM INTERVIEWS WITH A GROUP OF OFFENDERS WHO WERE GIVEN REHABILITATION-ORIENTED TREATMENT WITHOUT INSTITUTIONALIZATION IN AN EARLIER PROJECT: (SEE P 375). TESTS SHOWED THAT THERE WAS A HIGH DEGREE OF RELIABILITY IN THE METHOD OF CODING THE SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS. THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SUCCESS AND FAILURE GROUPS IN THE FIRST INTERVIEW DID NOT PROVE FRUITFUL DUE IN PART TO THE SMALL SAMPLE AND THE USE OF NON-PARAMETRIC TECHNIQUES. TESTS FOR OVERALL TRENDS IN THE PATTERNS OF CHANGE WERE MARKEDLY LIMITED BY THE SMALL NUMBER INVOLVED. PROMISING OF FUTURE STUDY ARE VARIABLES WITH REGARD TO AREAS OF NEUTRAL AFFECT; THE E RESPONSE, AND THE PERSON OBJECT/THING OBJECT RATIO. FUTURE RESEARCH MIGHT PROCEED BY SORTING SUBJECTS IN THE LARGER SAMPLE OF 300 INTO GROUPS DIFFERENTIATED BY THEIR ATTITUDINAL AND NEED PATTERNS MANIFESTED AT THE TIME OF THE FIRST INTERVIEW. THE EXPECTED AND DESIRABLE ASPECTS OF CHANGE COULD BE PREDICTED AT THAT TIME AND THEN RE-TESTED AT THE END OF THE PROJECT.

15669 L1
 AUTHORS: REIMANIS, GUNARS.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): CHILDHOOD AND ADULT LIFE EXPERIENCES AS CORRELATES OF ANOMIE.
 SOURCE: U. S. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, BATH, N.Y.
 SOURCEIC: BEGAN OCTOBER 1963. COMPLETED JUNE 1966.

THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES IN DEVELOPING ANOMIE OR SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION WAS INVESTIGATED. THE FIRST STUDY WITH LATVIAN IMMIGRANTS AS SUBJECTS, SUPPORTED THE PREDICTION THAT FACTORS THAT MAY BE ASSUMED TO ACCELERATE THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL STRUCTURE CHANGE AND THUS INCREASE UNCERTAINTY, RELATE POSITIVELY TO ANOMIE. THE SECOND STUDY USING YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS AS SUBJECTS, SUPPORTED THE HYPOTHESES THAT INDIVIDUALS ENGAGED IN ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR ARE MORE ANOMIC, AND SHOW MORE MEMORIES OF HAVING LIVED IN DISORGANIZED HOUSEHOLDS THAN OTHER INDIVIDUALS. THE HYPOTHESIS THAT CULTURAL CHANGE FACTORS, IDENTIFIED AS PRESENT IN SUBJECTS WHOSE PARENTS OR WHO THEMSELVES HAD UNDERGONE MIGRATION, WOULD RELATE TO CRIME AND ANOMIE, WAS SUPPORTED INDIRECTLY. MALES AND FEMALES FROM HIGH SCHOOL AGE TO LATE ADULTHOOD, INCLUDING YOUNG LAW OFFENDERS, AGES 16 TO 22, WERE GIVEN QUESTIONNAIRES AND INTERVIEWED TO ASSESS CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES. THE YOUNG LAW OFFENDERS HAD HIGHER ANOMIE AND LOWER DESIRE FOR SOCIAL AFFILIATION THAN OTHER GROUPS. THE STUDY SUGGESTED THAT THERE IS A COMPLEX INTERACTION BETWEEN THE MAIN VARIABLES IN THE VARIOUS SUBCULTURES EXAMINED. ANOTHER PROJECT, PRESENTLY IN THE PLANNING STAGES, DEALS WITH INTERNAL REINFORCEMENT AND CONTROL. PUBLICATIONS: REIMANIS, G. RELATIONSHIP OF CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCE MEMORIES TO ANOMIE LATER IN LIFE, JOURNAL OF GENETIC PSYCHOLOGY, (NO. 106, 245-252, 1965); CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCE MEMORIES AND ANOMIE IN ADULTS AND COLLEGE STUDENTS, JOURNAL OF INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY, (VOL. 22, 56-64, MAY 1966); ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, MIGRATION AND ANOMIE. XI INTERAMERICAN CONGRESS OF PSYCHOLOGY, MEXICO CITY, 1967.

15670 L1
 AUTHORS: LUNDEN, WALTER A.
 DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.

TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): CRIMES ON THE PRAIRIE.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JULY 1, 1965. COMPLETED 1968.

STATISTICS WERE GATHERED ON CRIMES, CRIMINAL CASES, COMMITMENTS, PRISONERS, RELEASES, AND PAROLE VIOLATIONS IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES DURING 1958 THROUGH 1965. IT WAS FOUND THAT COURT COMMITMENTS TO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE PRISON POPULATION HAVE BEEN DECREASING DURING THE NINE-YEAR PERIOD AT A TIME WHEN MAJOR CRIMES HAVE BEEN INCREASING IN IOWA. WHILE THIS HAS BEEN HAPPENING MORE OFFENDERS HAVE RECEIVED JUDICIAL PROBATION AND MORE INMATES HAVE BEEN PAROLED FROM THE PRISONS. PUBLICATIONS: LUNDEN, WALTER A. CRIMES ON THE PRAIRIE. (AMES, IOWA: THE ART PRESS, 1967. \$3.25); LUNDEN, WALTER A. INMATES - OUTMATES IN IOWA 1960-1968, PRESIDIO, 35(4):1-4, 1968.

15671 L1
AUTHORS: BRYAN, ALBERT V.
TITLE: FOR A SWIFTER CRIMINAL APPEAL-TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC AS WELL AS THE ACCUSED.
SOURCE: WASHINGTON AND LEE LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 25(2):175-186, 1968.

THE URGENCY FOR EXPEDITION OF THE CRIMINAL APPEAL IS NOT ONLY FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE DEFENDANT, BUT OF THE PUBLIC AS WELL. THE INTERVAL BETWEEN THE TRIAL AND THE APPEAL CREATES AN INCONGRUOUS STATUS FOR THE ACCUSED. THE PUBLIC, HOWEVER, MAY ALSO SUFFER A THREAT TO ITS PEACE AND GOOD ORDER. THE SIXTH AMENDMENT, WHILE ASSURING AN ACCUSED A "SPEEDY AND PUBLIC TRIAL", MAY ALSO BE APPLIED TO THE APPEAL. DELAY IN THE CRIMINAL APPEAL PROCESS IS USUALLY CAUSED BY THE PROCUREMENT OF THE TRANSCRIPT AND THE PREPARATION OF BRIEFS. IN ORDER TO ESCAPE THE WAIT FOR THE STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT FOR INCLUSION IN THE OFFICIAL RECORD, THE DISTRICT JUDGE SHOULD BE ASKED TO INCLUDE A FULL REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE IN HIS JURY CHARGE WITH A PREFACE OF THE UNCONTESTED FACTS; TO MAKE FINDINGS OF FACT IN CASES TRIED WITHOUT A JURY; TO FILE AN ADDENDUM OF THE CITATIONS OF THE AUTHORITIES RELIED ON BY THE PARTIES OR THE COURT IN THE CASE; TO FILE HIS CHARGES OR FINDINGS AND THE ADDENDUM IN MULTIPLE COPIES, AND TO DO SO WITH SENTENCE AND COMMITMENT; AND TO DIRECT THE CLERK TO FORWARD IMMEDIATELY ALL THE FOREGOING PAPERS TO THE COURT OF APPEALS WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT. WHEN THE ISSUES ARE OUTLINED IN THE RECORD, WITH THE EVIDENCE AND FACTS IN THE FOREGROUND, NO NEED EXISTS FOR BRIEFS. (14 REFERENCES)

15672 L1
AUTHORS: FISHMAN, NORMAN W.
TITLE: THE INSANITY DEFENSE: A CHALLENGE TO THE COURTS.
SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
SOURCEID: 52(4):146-149, 1968.

THE BODY OF LAWS DEFINING LEGAL INSANITY INADEQUATELY DETERMINE WHAT IS INSANITY; THE RIGHTS OF A DEFENDANT FOR A FAIR TRIAL; AND PROCEDURAL RULES FOR ADMISSIBLE PSYCHIATRIC TESTIMONY. THE AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE TEST PARTIALLY REPLACING THE MCNAUGHTEN TEST OF "RIGHT AND WRONG" AND ITS COMPLIMENT, THE IRRESISTIBLE IMPULSE TEST, IS ALSO BASED ON A MORAL STANDARD RATHER THAN A MEDICAL ANALYSIS OF MENTAL ILLNESS. THE A.L.I. TEST ELIMINATED CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE DIAGNOSED AS SOCIOPATH OR PSYCHOPATH FROM BEING LEGALLY INSANE. THE JUDICIAL HESITANCY TO BROADEN THE INTERPRETATION OF INSANITY AS IN THE DURHAM CASE IS DUE TO THE FEAR OF PSYCHIATRY AND LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE JURY. THE ADOPTION OF A BIFURCATED TRIAL SERVES TO SEPARATE AN INSANITY DEFENSE FROM A HEARING ON THE MERITS OF THE CASE IN ORDER TO PROTECT SPECIFIC CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE DEFENDANT. THE CASES RELEVANT TO THE INSANITY DEFENSE INCLUDE: STATE V. RASKIN; SPENCER V. TEXAS; JACKSON V. DENNO. THE COURTS ARE UNDER PRESSURE TO CHANGE AND HELP RESOLVE THE LEGAL CONFLICTS. (9 REFERENCES)

15673 L1
AUTHORS: VAN DER RYN, SIM.
TITLE: AN ANALYSIS OF COURTROOM DESIGN CRITERIA.

SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
SOURCEID: 52(4):150-155, 1968.

THIS PAPER REPORTS ON THE WORK OF AN ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH TEAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA TOWARDS SYSTEMATICALLY ANALYZING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COURTROOM FORM AND FUNCTION. THE STUDY HAS TWO PURPOSES: TO DEVELOP A TECHNIQUE WHEREBY ARCHITECTS, JURISTS, AND THE LEGAL PROFESSION CAN DISCUSS QUESTIONS OF COURTROOM DESIGN AND FUNCTION WITH SOME PRECISION; AND TO DEVELOP AND TEST INNOVATIONS IN COURTROOM DESIGN. THE STUDY DEVELOPS A TECHNIQUE TO CHART AND DIAGRAM THE REQUIREMENTS FOR HUMAN ACTIVITIES THAT COMPRISE JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS. THE DIAGRAMS CHECK THE ADEQUACY OF EXISTING COURTROOM CONFIGURATIONS AS WELL AS TO GENERATE NEW PLANS.

15674 L1
AUTHORS: HALLORAN, NORBERT A.
TITLE: JUDICIAL DATA CENTERS.
SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
SOURCEID: 52(45 15 -60, 1968.

ALTHOUGH COMPUTERS MAY BE OF INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE IN JUDICIAL WORK, THEY ARE NOT BEING USED TO THEIR FULL CAPABILITIES. ONE NEW APPROACH WOULD BE TO CONSOLIDATE IN ONE LOCATION THE BULKIER RECORD-KEEPING AND DATA-HANDLING TASKS OF ALL THE COURTS IN AN URBAN COUNTY OR MULTI-COUNTY AREA. SUCH JUDICIAL DATA CENTERS COULD BE FORMED AS COOPERATIVELY-FUNDED PUBLIC OR NON-PROFIT PRIVATE SERVICE BUREAUS. ADVANTAGES THAT WOULD BE DERIVED FROM CENTRAL SERVICE ARRANGEMENTS INCLUDE THE FACTS THAT: MULTI-COURT PROGRAMS COULD PROFITABLY SUPPORT COMPUTER INVESTMENTS WHEREAS MOST INDIVIDUAL COURTS COULD NOT; OPPORTUNITIES WOULD BE CREATED FOR EXCHANGES OF INFORMATION ON MATTERS OF COMMON INTEREST; AND ADMINISTRATIVE COORDINATION BETWEEN DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, COUNTY SHERIFFS, AND CRIMINAL COURTS WOULD BE IMPROVED. THE DATA CENTERS COULD HANDLE FIVE MAJOR CLINICAL TASKS: TRAFFIC TICKETS; JURY MANAGEMENT; DOCKETING; CALENDARING; AND MISCELLANEOUS.

15675 L1
AUTHORS: CORRECTIONAL TRAINING RESOURCE CENTER.
TITLE: NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONAL TRAINING. (COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND, APRIL 21-24, 1968).
SOURCEID: COLLEGE PARK, MD., 1968. 165 P.

THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES PARTICIPATED IN A CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONAL TRAINING: THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY; THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION; THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS; AND THE JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING. THE AIM OF THE MEETING WAS TO SOLIDIFY THE TRAINING PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES AND THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY. THE CONFERENCE WAS DESIGNED TO IMPART CURRENT TRAINING INFORMATION, TO PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PARTICIPANTS TO SHARE THEIR EXPERIENCES IN TRAINING, AND TO SERVE AS A MODEL FOR TRAINING. CONTENTS: DEMONSTRATION OF TRAINING PROGRAMS; ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE; THE UNIVERSITY'S ROLE IN TRAINING CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL; PAROLE FRAME OF REFERENCE INVENTORY; FEEDBACK; PAROLE FRAME OF REFERENCE; IMPLEMENTATION OF TRAINING PROGRAMS; TRAINING METHODS; MICRO LAB; REGIONAL GROUP REPORTS; CONFERENCE SUMMARY; ROSTER OF PARTICIPANTS.

15676 L1
AUTHORS: NYAMKA, M. R.
TITLE: VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE PRISON SYSTEM IN TANZANIA - PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS.
SOURCE: SOCIAL DEFENCE.
SOURCEID: 4(13):29-39, 1968.

BECAUSE OF THE CONFLICTING SOCIAL VALUES EXISTING AMONG THE VARIOUS TRIBES IN TANZANIA, UNIVERSAL APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS IS VERY DIFFICULT. THE MAJORITY OF CRIMES THAT ARE COMMITTED IN AND AROUND URBAN AREAS ARE USUALLY DUE TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. MORE THAN

68 PERCENT OF THESE CRIMES ARE AGAINST PROPERTY; 20 PERCENT AGAINST PERSONS; AND THE REST ARE MISCELLANEOUS. THE GENERAL PATTERN OF CRIME SHOWS THAT THERE IS HARDLY ANY ORGANIZED GANGSTERISM. FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXISTENCE OF CRIMES IN TANZANIA ARE A LACK OF ASPIRATION IN LIFE; LACK OF WORK AND ORGANIZED RECREATION; LACK OF CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY, SELF-RESPECT, AND SELF-RESTRAINT; AND THE PRESENCE OF POVERTY, HUNGER, AND WANT. TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS IS ACHIEVED THROUGH A SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND SEGREGATION IN PRISONS. THE TREATMENT IS CONDUCTED THROUGH A DISCIPLINED LIFE, OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING, AND THE AWARDED OF INCENTIVES FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR, HARD WORK, AND LEADERSHIP. THE PROBLEMS WHICH FACE THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN TANZANIA INCLUDE THE LARGE NUMBER OF UNCONVICTED PRISONERS ADMITTED TO PRISONS BECAUSE OF LACK OF BAIL; SHORT-TERM PRISONERS WHOSE STAY IS TOO SHORT FOR ADEQUATE STUDY AND TREATMENT; THE PRISONS' LACK OF MONEY AND ADEQUATELY TRAINED PERSONNEL; AND THE ABSENCE OF A PRISONER'S BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT WHOSE FUNCTION WOULD BE TO DETERMINE THE ROOT CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.

15677 L1
 AUTHORS: BRAHMANANDA REDDY, SHRI K.
 TITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND REMEDIAL MEASURES IN ANDHRA PRADESH.
 SOURCE: SOCIAL DEFENCE.
 SOURCEID: 3(12):4-11, 1968.

IN ORDER TO SUCCESSFULLY COPE WITH POTENTIAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS, THE PRISON DEPARTMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA ESTABLISHED TWO DAY-CARE COUNSELING AND TRAINING UNITS IN 1964 AND 1965. THE JUVENILES, FOUND IN VARIOUS DESERTED BUILDINGS, CHEAP HOTELS, AND GRAVEYARDS, WERE ENGAGED IN PILFERING AND BEGGING ACTIVITIES. THE BOYS, MOST OF WHOM ARE FROM IMPOVERISHED BACKGROUNDS, ARE GIVEN STIPENDS AS A REPLACEMENT FOR THE MONEY PREVIOUSLY CONTRIBUTED BY MOST OF THEM TO THE FAMILY INCOME. THE FUNCTIONS OF THE UNITS ARE THE COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE OF THOSE FOR WHOM MONEY IS NO PROBLEM AND THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR THOSE WHO OTHERWISE WOULD NOT RECEIVE IT. THE PERIOD OF TRAINING AND COUNSELING GENERALLY LASTS SIX MONTHS, WITH THE FOLLOW-UP PERIOD CONTINUING FOR A YEAR OR TWO AFTER DISCHARGE. OF THE 601 JUVENILES WHO RECEIVED COUNSELING AND TRAINING FROM THE INAUGURATION OF THE PROGRAMS IN SEPTEMBER 1964, AND NOVEMBER 1965, TO JANUARY 1968, 499 CASES WERE SUCCESSFULLY REHABILITATED; 59 CASES WERE FAILURES; AND 103 ARE STILL RECEIVING COUNSELING AND TRAINING. ONLY ONE BOY HAS BEEN ARRESTED BY THE POLICE. THESE "COUNSELING-CUM-TRAINING CENTERS FOR JUVENILES" PROVIDE A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY LIFE WITH THE NECESSARY EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL SERVICES FOR POTENTIAL OFFENDERS WHO WOULD OTHERWISE BE NEGLECTED.

15678 L1
 AUTHORS: JAGANNADHAM, V.
 TITLE: PREVENTION OF CRIME IN A WELFARE STATE.
 SOURCE: SOCIAL DEFENCE.
 SOURCEID: 3(12):12-15, 1968.

THERE ARE INCREASED OPPORTUNITIES FOR CRIME IN A WELFARE STATE WHERE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT INCREASE AND THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAUCRACY EXPAND. THERE IS A LESSER TENDENCY TO COMMIT OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY AND LIFE; BUT, THERE ARE MORE WHITE-COLLAR OFFENSES SUCH AS TAX EVASION AND THE MALINGERING OF WELFARE BENEFITS. INCREASED TECHNOLOGY PROVIDES FOR BETTER DETECTION AS WELL AS MORE SUBTLE COMMISSION WITH POSSIBILITIES OF EVASION FROM DETECTION. MUCH OF THE CRIME RATE APPEARS TO REST UPON A LAG BETWEEN EXPECTATIONS AND THEIR FULFILLMENT. THE BENEFITS OF INCREASED PRODUCTION ARE NOT EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO THE MILLIONS. INDIA, A COUNTRY WHICH IS ENDEAVORING TO BECOME A WELFARE STATE, HAS HIGH EXPECTATIONS BUT LOW RESOURCES. THEREIN LIES THE CAUSE OF MUCH OF THE CRIME IN INDIA. THE EMPHASIS PLACED UPON RAPID SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UNDER STATE AUSPICES HAS LED TO A CERTAIN DEGREE OF INDIFFERENCE TOWARDS THE GOVERNMENTAL MACHINERY AND POLICIES ABOUT LAW AND ORDER. POVERTY AND A HOSTILE PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT STILL ACCOUNT FOR A LARGE PART OF ADULT CRIME. THE PREVENTION OF CRIME IN INDIA CALLS

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF MATERIAL CONDITIONS; THE REINFORCEMENT OF TRADITIONAL VALUES; AND A SEARCH FOR NEW INSTITUTIONS THAT FIT THE PEOPLE AND THEIR CONDITIONS IN THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

15679 L1
 AUTHORS: DOLESCHAL, EUGENE.
 TITLE: URBAN DISORDERS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. (INFORMATION REVIEW ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, VOL. 1, NO. 4).
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968.
 23 P.

URBAN DISORDERS AND URBAN VIOLENCE CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AS MERE MANIFESTATIONS OF CRIMINALITY. SEVERAL STUDIES HAVE FOUND CAUSAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DEPRIVATION AND RISING EXPECTATIONS ON THE ONE HAND, AND AN APPROVAL OF ACTIVITIES ON THE OTHER. UNRESPONSIVE GOVERNMENTS, COMPETITION OVER SYMBOLIC VALUES, AND ALIENATION ARE ALSO SEEN AS CAUSES OF RIOTS. RIOT PARTICIPATION STUDIES HAVE INDICATED THAT APPROXIMATELY 18 PERCENT OF THE NEGRO RESIDENTS IN RIOT AREAS TOOK PART IN THE RIOTS; AND THAT ARRESTEES WERE PRIMARILY BONA FIDE REPRESENTATIVES OF YOUNG NEGRO MALES IN THE COMMUNITY. THE LITERATURE GENERALLY VIEWS THE WIDESPREAD LOOTING WHICH ACCOMPANIES CIVIL DISORDERS AS A BID FOR THE REDISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY OR A TEMPORARY AND LOCALIZED REDEFINITION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS. LAW ENFORCEMENT JOURNALS ARE CURRENTLY REPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNIQUES FOR DEALING WITH MASS DISORDERS, SPECIAL TRAINING OF OFFICERS TO HANDLE THEM, AND THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW MECHANICAL DEVICES TO CONTROL UNRULY CROWDS. THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, THE U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL, AND THE NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION HAVE ESTABLISHED GUIDELINES FOR PROSECUTING CRIMINAL CASES DURING DISORDERS. THE KERNER REPORT IS, HOWEVER, THE MOST SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT ON AMERICAN RACIAL PROBLEMS MADE BY A GOVERNMENT AGENCY TO DATE. IT IS A MAJOR CALL FOR A COMMITMENT TO NATIONAL ACTION ON AN UNPRECEDENTED SCALE AND FOR A REORDERING OF THE NATION'S PRIORITIES. A BIBLIOGRAPHY LISTS MATERIAL ON: DESCRIPTIONS AND ANALYSES OF RIOTS; THEIR CAUSES; THE ROLE OF THE POLICE; THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DURING DISORDERS; RIOT PARTICIPATION; LOOTING; RIOT PREVENTION AND DATA GATHERING; POST-RIOT STUDIES; AND RIOTS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES. (82 REFERENCES)

15680 L1
 AUTHORS: KIRKWOOD, WILLIAM.
 TITLE: VOLUNTEERS IN CORRECTIONS. (INFORMATION REVIEW ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, VOL. 1, NO. 3).
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968.
 21 P.

SINCE THE LATE 1950'S A GROWING EMPHASIS HAS BEEN PLACED UPON BRINGING MORE CITIZENS INTO CORRECTIONAL AFFAIRS. THIS USE OF VOLUNTEERS IS INVALUABLE IN ELIMINATING COMMUNITY UNEASINESS IN DEALING WITH EX-CONVICTS AND IN FACILITATING THE RE-ENTRY OF THE OFFENDER INTO THE COMMUNITY. AT PRESENT THE EXTENT OF VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT IS RELATIVELY SMALL, PARTLY DUE TO A FAILURE TO RECOGNIZE THE VARIETY OF POSSIBLE ROLES OPEN TO CITIZENS IN CORRECTIONS. POSSIBLE ROLES INCLUDE: THE BIG BROTHERS OF AMERICA, THROUGH WHICH A MALE FIGURE SERVES AS A SUBSTITUTE FATHER FOR A JUVENILE BOY; PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO DISTRICT COURT, JUVENILE DIVISION, IN WHICH COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS WORK IN ACTION PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO COMBAT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AT THE LOCAL LEVEL WITHOUT RESORTING TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION; IN THE LAKE COUNTY, OREGON JUVENILE DEPARTMENT'S COURT, COUNSELING AND DETENTION SERVICES, WHERE CITIZENS HELP ARRANGE SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND TUTOR DETAINED JUVENILES; THE JOHN HOWARD ASSOCIATION AND THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, WHICH RUN PROGRAMS TO PROVIDE AID TO EX-PRISONERS, PARTICULARLY IN FINDING EMPLOYMENT; AND THE CITIZENS ACTION PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, THROUGH WHICH CITIZEN COUNCILS HAVE BEEN SET UP IN 20 STATES. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED WHICH CITES ARTICLES AND RESEARCH PROJECTS, BOTH DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, CONCERNED WITH THE USES OF VOLUNTEERS IN PROGRAMS FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY AND EVALUATIONS OF THEIR SERVICES. (166 REFERENCES)

15681 L1
 AUTHORS: WASHINGTON (STATE). COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR OCCUPATIONAL
 EDUCATION. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DIVISION; MATTHEWS,
 MERLYN.
 TITLE: CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION: BOOM OR BUST?
 SOURCEID: OLYMPIA, COORDINATING COUN. FOR OCCUPATIONAL EDUC., 1968.
 8 P.

THE FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION PROGRAM RECENTLY
 DISTRIBUTED A QUESTIONNAIRE TO ALL STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
 (VR) AGENCIES, IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE TO WHAT EXTENT CORRECTIONAL
 REHABILITATION PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN. FORTY-FIVE STATES
 REPLIED IN TIME FOR ANALYSIS. ALTHOUGH FOUR-FIFTHS (36) OF THESE
 STATES HAVE ENTERED THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION OR PLAN
 TO DO SO, STAFF PROJECTIONS FOR 1975 WILL NOT ALLOW FOR SERVICE TO
 EVEN FIVE PERCENT OF THE TOTAL OFFENDER POPULATION. IF PLANS ARE
 COMPLETED AS DESCRIBED, EIGHT STATES WILL EMPLOY 70 PERCENT OF THE
 TOTAL CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION COUNSELORS IN 1975. THE SAME EIGHT
 STATES ALREADY EMPLOY 50 PERCENT OF THE SPECIALIZED COUNSELORS.
 SUFFICIENT ENTHUSIASM HAS NOT YET BEEN GENERATED FOR VR SERVICE TO
 OFFENDERS EITHER TO PERMIT HEAVY INVOLVEMENT OF MANY STATES OR TO
 INSURE ADEQUATE COVERAGE OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION. A NUMBER OF
 STATES, HOWEVER, PLAN TO SERVE PUBLIC-OFFENDER CLIENTS IN A MINIMAL
 WAY THROUGH GENERAL CASELOADS. MOST OF THE STATES PLACED THE
 OFFENDER IN THE BEHAVIORAL DISABILITY CATEGORY AND OFFERED THEM THE
 SERVICES GENERALLY GIVEN TO THIS GROUP. A PROGRAMMING PROBLEM ARISES
 FROM A CONTRADICTION BASIC TO THE WHOLE BEHAVIORAL DISABILITY
 GROUPING. MANY OF THESE CLIENTS ARE, BY DEFINITION, UNCOOPERATIVE;
 YET, THE DESIRED AND "FEASIBLE" CLIENT FOR VR IS EXPECTED TO BE
 COOPERATIVE. ANOTHER DIFFICULTY IS PRESENTED BY THE FACT THAT FEW
 TANGIBLE SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE BEFORE A PLAN IS WRITTEN AND MANY
 OFFENDERS HAVE LITTLE CAPACITY FOR WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO HAPPEN.
 ALTHOUGH THIS PREVIEW OF CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION IS NOT
 ENCOURAGING, THE FACTS THAT CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS ARE
 SO NEW (MOST LESS THAN THREE YEARS OLD), AND THAT THE CLIENT IS
 HARDLY A SILENT CONSUMER, MAY WORK TO CHANGE BOTH THE EXTENT AND
 KINDS OF PROGRAMS.

15682 L1
 AUTHORS: SUTRO, JOHN A.
 TITLE: CAN THE COURTS FIND IMPROVEMENT THROUGH SCIENCE?
 SOURCE: FEDERAL RULES DECISIONS.
 SOURCEID: 45(2):77-86, 1968.

ONE OF THE MOST PRESSING PROBLEMS FACING THE FEDERAL COURTS IS
 THE DELAY IN THE DISPOSITION OF CASES. BEFORE A JURY TRIAL IS
 REACHED IN MORE THAN ONE HALF OF ALL CRIMINAL CASES IN THE FEDERAL
 COURTS, A PERIOD OF 10 MONTHS OR MORE HAS LAPSED. THESE CONDITIONS
 HAVE DEVELOPED DESPITE SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES IN THE NUMBER OF
 JUDGESHIIPS AT THE APPELLATE AND TRIAL LEVELS. IN 1967 CONGRESS
 CREATED A FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER TO BE ENGAGED IN EXPERIMENTAL
 RESEARCH ON THE PROBLEMS OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION. THE SAN
 FRANCISCO PROJECT WHOSE PURPOSE WAS TO STUDY AND ANALYZE THE CASE
 LOADS OF FEDERAL PROBATION OFFICERS AND THE NATURE, USE, AND
 NECESSITY OF THEIR PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS, IS NO LONGER SUBSIDIZED BY
 THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH. THE PROJECT HAS
 DEMONSTRATED THAT MANY ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING EFFECTIVE PROBATION
 ADMINISTRATION ARE INVALID. IT IS HOPED THAT THE FEDERAL JUDICIAL
 CENTER WILL CONTINUE THE PROJECT'S INVESTIGATIONS UNTIL FINAL
 CONCLUSIONS ARE REACHED.

15683 L1
 AUTHORS: BASSIOUNI, M. CHERIF.
 TITLE: THE CHALLENGE OF DELINQUENCY IN A FREE SOCIETY - JUVENILE
 PHILOSOPHY AND GAULT REVISITED.
 SOURCE: ILLINOIS CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION.
 SOURCEID: 6(4):97-138, 1968.

IN 1967 THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT REVERSED A DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ARIZONA AND VALIDATED A JUVENILE'S CLAIM THAT HE WAS DENIED DUE PROCESS OF LAW BECAUSE OF INADEQUATE NOTICE FOR A JUVENILE HEARING. ALTHOUGH THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, IN THE GAULT CASE, ESTABLISHED THE REQUIREMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES FOR JUVENILES, THE STATE JUDICIAL SYSTEM, WHICH DETERMINES THE REHABILITATIVE AND PUNITIVE POLICIES WITH REGARD TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS, SHOULD NOT BE HAMPERED. ONCE THE JUVENILE COURTS BECOME "JUNIOR" CRIMINAL COURTS, PUNISHMENT POLICIES CAN BE DEVELOPED ACCORDINGLY AND THEIR DETERRENT EFFECT WILL PROBABLY BE MORE BENEFICIAL THAN THE PRESENT JUVENILE POLICY AFFORDING LITTLE OR NO REHABILITATION. (74 REFERENCES)

15684 L1
 AUTHORS: JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF CANADA; FREYSENG, W. P.
 TITLE: MEMORANDUM, JULY 8TH, 1968.
 SOURCEID: TORONTO, JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY, 1968. 9 P.

UNDER THE CANADIAN NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT MARIHUANA IS CLASSIFIED AS A NARCOTIC, POSSESSION OF WHICH IS AN INDICTABLE OFFENSE PUNISHABLE BY SEVEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT. TRAFFICKING IN OR IMPORTING A NARCOTIC IS PUNISHABLE BY LIFE IMPRISONMENT. IN 1967, 453 PERSONS WERE CONVICTED FOR POSSESSION OF MARIHUANA, MORE THAN HALF OF WHOM WERE GIVEN SUSPENDED SENTENCES. THE USERS OF MARIHUANA ARE PRIMARILY PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE AND HIGH SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. ALTHOUGH MARIHUANA IS NOT PHYSICALLY ADDICTIVE, IT CAN CAUSE HABITUATION. ITS EFFECTS VARY FROM RELAXATION TO CONFUSION. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT: A CANNABIS CONTROL ACT BE ESTABLISHED; THE PRESENT MAXIMUM PENALTIES FOR POSSESSION OF AND TRAFFICKING IN MARIHUANA BE REDUCED; A STUDY BE MADE OF THE EFFECTS OF SUSPENDED SENTENCE; AND IT BE MADE CLEAR THAT THE USE OF SUSPENDED SENTENCE FOR A FIRST OFFENSE REMAIN THE PREROGATIVE OF THE COURT. CONTROLLED EXPERIMENTS ARE NEEDED TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTS OF MARIHUANA, AND A STUDY SHOULD BE MADE TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USE OF MARIHUANA AND OTHER CRIMINAL ACTS. (15 REFERENCES)

15685 L1
 AUTHORS: NEW YORK (STATE). SENATE. JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.
 SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE FAMILY COURT.
 TITLE: REPORT, FEBRUARY 6, 1968.
 SOURCEID: PEEKSKILL, N. Y., N. Y. STATE SENATE JUDICIARY COMM.,
 1968. 43 P.

THE FAMILY COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK WAS ESTABLISHED IN NOVEMBER 1961 TO HANDLE THE FOLLOWING CASES: NEGLECT; SUPPORT; PATERNITY; JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; PERSON IN NEED OF SUPPORT; AND FAMILY OFFENSE CASES. THE FAMILY COURT IS HAMPERED IN ITS EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING BY AN INCREASING BACKLOG OF CASES AND INADEQUATE AUXILIARY SERVICES. AS A GENERAL PREVENTIVE MEASURE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A PROGRAM BE INITIATED WHEREBY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES ATTEMPT TO ACCENTUATE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FAMILY ROLE IN SOCIETY. PRESENT PLACEMENT CENTERS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND "PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION" HAVE A TOTAL CAPACITY OF 2500. THERE WERE 19,000 NEW PETITIONS IN THESE CATEGORIES FROM JULY 1965 TO JUNE 1966. NEW CENTERS MUST BE BUILT AND THE STATE SHOULD CONSIDER GOVERNMENT OWNED RESIDENCES. LOW SALARIES AND POOR WORKING CONDITIONS ACCOUNT FOR THE LACK OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED PERSONNEL IN THE AUXILIARY SERVICES. UNTIL THESE CONDITIONS ARE ALLEVIATED THE FAMILY COURT WILL NOT BE LESS CONGESTED NOR WILL REHABILITATION BE MORE SUCCESSFUL. FINALLY, THERE MUST BE CLOSER COORDINATION OF THE PREVENTION, PROBATION, WELFARE, PLACEMENT, COUNSELLING AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES.

15686 L1
 AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT. RESEARCH DIVISION;
 ROBISONN, JAMES; TAKAGI, PAUL.
 TITLE: CASE DECISIONS IN A STATE PAROLE SYSTEM. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 31).
 SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 1968. 29 P.

IN 1965 THE RESEARCH DIVISION OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS INVESTIGATED THE PROBLEM OF VARIATIONS IN THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF PAROLE AGENTS CONCERNING THE DISPOSITION OF PAROLEES. THE INVESTIGATION WAS AN IN-DEPTH REPLICATION OF AN EARLIER PILOT STUDY DESIGNED TO EXAMINE VARIABLES WITHIN THE CORRECTIONAL AGENCY. THE PILOT STUDY WAS EXPANDED TO INCLUDE ALL THE UNITS IN THE STATE PAROLE AGENCY. THE SUBJECTS WERE THE MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. TWO SETS OF DATA WERE COLLECTED. THE FIRST SET CONSISTED OF ANSWERS TO A QUESTIONNAIRE REGARDING DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION; CAREER PLANS; PROFESSIONAL VERSUS ADMINISTRATIVE CONFLICT; AND ACTUAL PAROLE OPERATIONS IN THE AREAS OF PRE-RELEASE, SUPERVISION, AND CASE DECISION-MAKING. THE SECOND SET COMPRISED RESPONSES TO 10 ACTUAL PAROLEE CASE HISTORIES ALREADY POSSESSED BY THE PAROLE AGENCY AND THE PAROLE BOARD. MARKED INCONSISTENCIES IN JUDGMENT WERE FOUND AMONG PAROLE AGENTS WITH REGARD TO THE APPROPRIATE CASE DISPOSITION TO BE MADE AFTER A PAROLEE INCIDENT. PAROLE AGENTS APPEARED TO BE QUITE SUSCEPTIBLE TO INFLUENCE ABOUT THE TYPE OF CASE RECOMMENDATION MADE. THERE WERE TENDENCIES TOWARD AGREEMENT AMONG AGENTS WITHIN A GIVEN OFFICE, BUT LARGE DIFFERENCES IN RECOMMENDATION PATTERNS BETWEEN OFFICES. WHILE THERE WAS SOME INDICATION THAT THE AGENT'S PERSONAL BACKGROUND HAD A BEARING ON THESE JUDGMENTS, AND THAT HIS CURRENT VALUE ORIENTATION WAS INVOLVED, THE FACTOR CARRYING THE MOST WEIGHT WAS FOUND TO BE THE AGENT'S ASSESSMENT OF HIS SUPERVISOR'S ORIENTATION.

IN THE TWO YEARS FOLLOWING THE STUDY, CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION WAS DIRECTED BY THE AGENCY TO THE MATTER OF CASE DECISIONS. HOWEVER, WHEN 10 TEST CASES FROM THE 1965 STUDY WERE READMINISTERED IN LATE 1967 AND EARLY 1968, VARIABILITY IN RECOMMENDATION PATTERN WAS STILL EVIDENT. NINETEEN TABLES ARE PRESENTED.

15687 L1
AUTHORS: GIGEROFF, ALEX. K.
TITLE: SEXUAL DEVIATIONS IN THE CRIMINAL LAW.
SOURCEID: TORONTO, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS, 1968. 218 P. \$7.50.

THE PRESENCE OF SEX OFFENDERS IN THE COMMUNITY REPEATEDLY CAUSES SOCIAL ALARM, AT THE SAME TIME REVEALING SERIOUS INADEQUACIES IN THE LEGAL STRUCTURE THAT HAS BEEN FORMED TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM. THIS STUDY EMPHASIZES THE COMPLEXITY OF THE ISSUES INVOLVED: THE PSYCHIATRIC, THE SOCIOLOGICAL, THE PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND THE LEGAL DIMENSIONS. THE PRESENT CRIMINAL LAW OF CANADA IS EXPLORED IN DEPTH, AS WELL AS THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SEX OFFENSES; THE LEGISLATIVE CHANGES OVER THE YEARS; AND THE INTERPRETATIONS PLACED BY THE COURTS ON THE RELEVANT CRIMINAL CODE SECTIONS, AS RECORDED IN CASE LAW. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT LEGAL PRECEDENTS ALONE DO NOT FORM AN ADEQUATE BASIS ON WHICH TO LEGISLATE FUTURE CHANGES TO THE CODE. NOT ONLY MUST IT BE KNOWN HOW OFTEN THE PRESENT SECTIONS OF THE CODE ARE BEING USED, BUT ALSO THE KINDS OF CASES WHICH ARE BEING PROSECUTED. BY REFERENCE TO THE WOLFENDEN REPORT IN ENGLAND, THE STUDY SUGGESTS SOME OF THE WAYS BY WHICH LEGISLATORS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC IN CANADA MIGHT BE MADE BETTER ACQUAINTED WITH THE MEDICAL AND SOCIAL FACTS INVOLVED. IN ITS EMPHASIS ON THE INTERDISCIPLINARY ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM, THE STUDY ATTEMPTS TO BRIDGE THE COMMUNICATION GAP BETWEEN VARIOUS INDEPENDENT, BUT RELATED FIELDS. A TABLE OF CASES CITED APPEARS IN THE APPENDIX.

15688 L1
AUTHORS: NEW JERSEY. ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COURTS.
TITLE: ANNUAL REPORT 1966-1967.
SOURCEID: TRENTON, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS, 1968.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTS NARRATIVE AND STATISTICAL DATA ON THE WORK OF THE COURTS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY DURING FISCAL 1966-1967. INCLUDED ARE STATISTICAL DATA ON ADULT DISPOSITIONS; TYPES OF TRIALS (JURY AND NON-JURY); DISMISSALS; PLEAS OF GUILTY; DURATION OF TRIALS; PROBATION SERVICES; COST OF COURT OPERATIONS; AND SALARY RANGES.

15689 L1
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. BUREAU OF CRIMINAL
STATISTICS.
TITLE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA 1967.
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS, 1968. 334 P.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA DURING 1967 PRESENTS STATE-WIDE STATISTICAL DATA ON GENERAL TRENDS; FELONIES; ARRESTS; FELONY COMPLAINTS DISCUSSED; SUPERIOR COURT PROSECUTORS; ADULT PROBATION; ADULT CORRECTIONS; JUVENILE ARRESTS; JUVENILE PROBATION; JUVENILE DETENTION; YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS; AND POLICE PERSONNEL. A SPECIAL SECTION ANALYZES THE NATIONAL CRIME RATE AND COMPARATIVE RATES AMONG THE VARIOUS STATES. THIS ANALYSIS ALSO TOUCHES ON THE CRITICAL QUESTION OF THE LACK OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING THROUGHOUT THE NATION.

15690 L1
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY.
TITLE: A COMPARISON OF CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS
JUNE 30 EACH YEAR, 1959-1968.
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 1968. 13 P.

THE STATISTICAL TABLES IN THIS PAMPHLET SHOW CHARACTERISTICS, BY PERCENT OF TOTALS, FOR ALL YOUTHS IN CALIFORNIA TRAINING INSTITUTIONS HOUSING YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS, AS WELL AS THOSE ON PAROLE UNDER YOUTH AUTHORITY JURISDICTION AS OF JUNE 30 OF EACH YEAR FROM 1959 THROUGH 1969. DURING THE 10 YEARS COVERED BY THIS REPORT, CALIFORNIA CIVILIAN YOUTH POPULATION IN THE 10 TO 20 YEAR-AGE RANGE INCREASED FROM 2,517,000 TO 4,100,000, A 58.9 PERCENT INCREASE. TOTAL WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS (EXCLUDING RECEPTION-GUIDANCE CENTERS) OVER THIS SAME PERIOD INCREASED FROM 3,527 TO 5,484, A 55.5 PERCENT INCREASE. TOTAL PAROLE POPULATION INCREASED FROM 9,373 TO 14,383, A 53.4 PERCENT INCREASE. IN LOOKING AT THE WARD CHARACTERISTICS OVER THE PAST 10 YEAR PERIOD, THERE APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN SOME IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE WARD POPULATION. THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THESE ARE AS FOLLOWS: A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE PROPORTION OF PAROLE VIOLATORS IN BOTH INSTITUTION AND PAROLE POPULATIONS; AN INCREASE IN THE PROPORTION OF WARDS IN THE NEGRO ETHNIC GROUP; A RECENT RISE PROPORTIONATELY IN CRIMINAL COURT COMMITMENTS, MOST NOTICEABLY IN THE FEMALE POPULATION; AND A RECENT RISE PROPORTIONATELY IN THE NARCOTIC AND DRUG COMMITMENT OFFENSE CATEGORY.

15691 L1
AUTHORS: BUFFALO. YOUTH BOARD.
TITLE: YOUTH CRIME, BUFFALO, N. Y., 1967.
SOURCEID: BUFFALO, N. Y. YOUTH BOARD, 1968. 43 P.

AT THE CLOSE OF EACH YEAR, THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF THE BUFFALO (NEW YORK) YOUTH BOARD CONDUCTS A SURVEY OF ALL YOUTHS, 16-18 YEARS OF AGE, WHO APPEAR IN YOUTH COURT. THIS REPORT DEALS WITH THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS; NUMBER OF OFFENSES; PERSONAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFENDERS; AND TYPES OF OFFENSES.

15692 L1
AUTHORS: MINNESOTA JUVENILE JUDGES ASSOCIATION. RULES COMMITTEE.
TITLE: RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS IN THE
MINNESOTA PROBATE-JUVENILE COURT.
SOURCEID: MINNESOTA JUVENILE JUDGES ASSOCIATION, 1968. 55 P. APP.

THIS MANUAL CONTAINING RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE JUVENILE COURT WAS PREPARED BY MINNESOTA PROBATE JUDGES HAVING JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION. IT ESTABLISHES RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR ALL PARTICIPANTS IN JUVENILE COURT CASES INCLUDING JUDGES, LAWYERS, PROBATION OFFICERS, AND LITIGANTS. THIS MANUAL REPRESENTS THE RESULT OF A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE MINNESOTA JUVENILE COURT ACT, WITH THE GOAL OF ESTABLISHING UNIFORM RULES OF PROCEDURE WITH REGARD TO THE U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS IN KENT AND GAULT.

15693 L1
AUTHORS: PENNSYLVANIA. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
TITLE: PENNSYLVANIA JUDICIAL STATISTICS 1967. REPORT J-11,
OCTOBER 1968.
SOURCEID: HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, 1968. 21
P.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTS STATE-WIDE STATISTICAL DATA FOR PENNSYLVANIA CRIMINAL COURTS DURING 1967. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS DECREASED FROM 60,881 DURING 1966 TO 59,473 DURING 1967 (A DECLINE OF 2.3 PERCENT OR 1,408 CASES). THIS IS DUE TO THE SHARP DROP IN THE NUMBER OF NON-SUPPORT CASES. THE NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES EXCLUSIVE OF NON-SUPPORT PROCEEDINGS INCREASED FROM 40,015 DURING 1966 TO 40,819 IN 1967 (AN INCREASE OF 2.0 PERCENT OR 804 CASES). THERE ARE NO APPARENT DISCERNABLE TRENDS OF JUDICIAL CRIMINAL CASES OVER THE YEARS, WITH A DISTRIBUTION OF CASES WITHIN FIXED RANGES. JURY TRIALS REPRESENTED ONLY 4.3 PERCENT OF ALL CRIMINAL CASES DURING 1967 WITH 1.8 PERCENT OF CASES BEING ACQUITTED BY JURIES AND 2.5 PERCENT BEING FOUND GUILTY. PRESIDING JUDGES WERE THUS RESPONSIBLE FOR 95.7 PERCENT OF ALL PROCEEDINGS, 39.0 PERCENT ON GUILTY PLEAS ALONE. THE PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTED DEFENDANTS SENTENCED TO A STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION OR COUNTY PRISON WAS 30.4; 5.4 PERCENT TO THE STATE; AND 25.0 PERCENT TO THE LOCAL COUNTY JAIL. THERE IS A TREND SHOWING AN INCREASING USE OF PROBATION OVER IMPRISONMENT.

15694 L1
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS; HOLY, NORMAN;
RENTERIA, RUDY.
TITLE: PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM EVALUATION: HOW EFFECTIVE ARE
PRE-RELEASE PROGRAMS?
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 1968.
9P.

DATA EVALUATING FIVE PRE-RELEASE COURSES INVOLVING 100 INMATES ARE ANALYZED. THE PANEL TESTED INMATES BEFORE AND AFTER THE COURSES. ALTHOUGH IT APPEARED THAT LITTLE WAS LEARNED, MUCH INTEREST WAS GENERATED BY THE COURSE RELATING TO PAROLE. A SURVEY OF INMATES SCHEDULED FOR RELEASE AND THEREFORE ELIGIBLE FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM INDICATED THAT NEARLY HALF WERE NOT INTERESTED IN ANY PROGRAM. HOWEVER, THOSE WHO WERE INTERESTED WANTED MORE INFORMATION ABOUT PAROLE. ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE ELIGIBLES WERE ATTRACTED TO EACH OF THE OTHER SUBJECTS. SOME REASONS FOR THE LACK OF INTEREST ARE DISCUSSED. (6 REFERENCES)

15695 L1
AUTHORS: MCINTYRE, DONALD M.
TITLE: A STUDY OF JUDICIAL DOMINANCE OF THE CHARGING PROCESS.
SOURCE: THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE
SCIENCE.
SOURCEID: 59(4):463-490, 1968.

IN A STUDY OF THE PRELIMINARY HEARING PROCESS IN CHICAGO, IT WAS FOUND THAT LIMITATIONS ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESOURCES IN COOK COUNTY, AND THE PREOCCUPATION OF THE HEARING WITH THE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OF MINORITY GROUPS HAVE A PERVERSIVE INFLUENCE ON THE HEARING. THE HYPOTHESIS WAS MADE THAT BASIC DEFICIENCIES AND MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT CRIMINAL LAW GENERALLY ARE THE CAUSE OF PROBLEMS THAT SEEM PECULIAR TO THE PRELIMINARY HEARING PROCESS. CRIMINAL LAW REFORM MOVEMENTS HAVE NOT SHOWN ADEQUATE CONCERN FOR THE EFFECTS OF VARIOUS CRIMINAL LAW SANCTIONS; THE COMPROMISES THAT MUST BE MADE IN THE DEPLOYMENT OF LIMITED CRIMINAL LAW RESOURCES; AND THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS THAT BREED CRIME. THE PREVAILING ASSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES IS THAT IT IS THE POLICE AND PROSECUTOR'S JOB TO MAKE THE CHARGING DECISION. THERE WILL PROBABLY BE NO REAL REDUCTION OF PRESSURE ON THE DEFENDANT TO PLEAD GUILTY UNTIL DEFENSE COUNSEL, PROSECUTING OFFICIAL, AND THE COURTS ARE RELIEVED OF THE PRESSURE TO DISPOSE OF THE NUMEROUS CASELOADS AS EXPEDITIOUSLY AS POSSIBLE. ALTHOUGH MAJOR SCREENING OF FELONY CASES COULD BE DONE BY THE POLICE AND THE STATE ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, RATHER THAN BY THE JUDICIARY, BOTH

ARE INHIBITED IN THE FULL USE OF DISCRETION BY VARIOUS PRESSURES.
(74 REFERENCES)

15696 L1
AUTHORS: SMITH, DWIGHT C., JR.
TITLE: COOPERATIVE ACTION IN ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL.
SOURCE: THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE
SCIENCE.
SOURCEID: 59(4):491-498, 1968.

A STATE ORGANIZED CRIME PREVENTION COUNCIL, AS DEFINED IN THE U. S. OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1967, WOULD ATTEMPT TO OVERCOME FUNDAMENTAL WEAKNESSES OF PRESENT LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE CONTROL OF ORGANIZED CRIME. THIS WOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED BY THREE INTER-RELATED MECHANISMS: AN INTERJURISDICTIONAL GROUP TO COORDINATE STRATEGIC PLANNING; A CHANNEL THROUGH WHICH STRATEGIC ESTIMATES CONCERNING ORGANIZED CRIME WOULD BE COORDINATED AND REVIEWED; AND THE MEANS FOR SHARING PERTINENT DATA ACROSS THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND JURISDICTIONAL LINES. IF STATES EXPERIMENT WITH NEW AND MORE SOPHISTICATED APPROACHES TO COORDINATION AND CONTROL, FINANCED AS OUTLINED IN THE ACT, AN EFFECTIVE FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONWIDE COORDINATION OF ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL WILL EVOLVE. WHEN A COUNCIL INTENDS TO STUDY IN DEPTH THE NATURE OF ORGANIZED CRIME AND THE RELATIVE MERITS OF ALTERNATE STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH IT, THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS MUST BE CONSIDERED: LOCUS OF REPRESENTATION; THE SPECIFIC NATURE OF THE COUNCIL'S WORK, STRATEGIC VERSUS TACTICAL; THE LEVELS OR AREAS OF INFORMATION EXCHANGE APPROPRIATE FOR GROUP ACTION; WITH WHOM THE GROUP WOULD COMMUNICATE; AND HOW SEVERAL LEVELS OF COOPERATION COULD BE INSTITUTED. FURTHERMORE, IT MUST BE DETERMINED WHETHER COOPERATION SHOULD BE IMPOSED FROM ABOVE OR GROW FROM BELOW.
(14 REFERENCES)

15697 L1
AUTHORS: VOSS, HARWIN L.; HEPBURN, JOHN R.
TITLE: PATTERNS IN CRIMINAL HOMICIDE IN CHICAGO.
SOURCE: THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE
SCIENCE.
SOURCEID: 59(4):499-508, 1968.

WOLFGANG'S STUDY OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE AS PRESENTED IN PATTERNS OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE, WAS USED AS THE BASIS FOR A STUDY IN CHICAGO. ALL CASES IN WHICH A CHARGE OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE WAS FILED IN CHICAGO IN 1965 CONSTITUTED THE SAMPLE. THE STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO DISCOVER WHETHER PATTERNS OBSERVED IN PHILADELPHIA, THE LOCUS OF WOLFGANG'S INVESTIGATION, EXISTED IN OTHER METROPOLITAN AREAS. THIS STUDY WAS BASED ON INFORMATION AS RECORDED BY THE INVESTIGATING DETECTIVES ON 394 OF THE 395 VICTIMS AND 415 OF THE 429 OFFENDERS. MANY OF THE PATTERNS DISCOVERED WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE REPORTED BY WOLFGANG. NONWHITE MALES WERE THE VICTIMS OR OFFENDERS MORE FREQUENTLY THAN ANY OTHER RACE-SEX CATEGORY. MOST OF THE VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS WERE BETWEEN 15 AND 49 YEARS OF AGE. INTERRACIAL HOMICIDE OCCURRED INFREQUENTLY, ALTHOUGH HOMICIDE BETWEEN THE SEXES COMPRISED TWO-FIFTHS OF THE RECORDED CASES. THE VICTIM WAS OFTEN SLAIN BY AN OFFENDER WITHIN 10 YEARS OF HIS OR HER OWN AGE. A GUN WAS MOST FREQUENTLY THE WEAPON USED TO INFLECT DEATH ON ALL VICTIMS EXCEPT WHITE FEMALES. IN PHILADELPHIA STABBING WAS THE MOST PREVALENT MEANS OF INFLECTING DEATH. THE HOME WAS THE MOST COMMON LOCATION OF THE CRIMINAL OFFENSE IN EVERY RACE-SEX CATEGORY. INTOXICANTS WERE PRESENT IN SLIGHTLY MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF THE SITUATIONS IN WHICH A HOMICIDE OCCURRED. THE MOTIVES APPEARED TO INVOLVE TRIVIAL MATTERS IN MANY CASES. NEARLY HALF THE VICTIMS WERE KILLED BY A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY OR A CLOSE FRIEND. THIRTY-EIGHT PERCENT OF THE 311 CASES ON WHICH THERE WAS ADEQUATE INFORMATION INVOLVED A VICTIM-PRECIPIATED OFFENSE. THE PROPORTIONS OF NONWHITE MALE, NONWHITE FEMALE, AND WHITE FEMALE VICTIMS WHOSE CASES COULD BE CONSIDERED VICTIM-PRECIPIATED WERE HIGHER IN CHICAGO THAN IN PHILADELPHIA. (28 REFERENCES)

15698 L1
 AUTHORS: SCHWARTZ, BARRY.
 TRTITLE: THE EFFECT IN PHILADELPHIA OF PENNSYLVANIA'S INCREASED
 PENALTIES FOR RAPE AND ATTEMPTED RAPE.
 SOURCE: THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE
 SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(4):509-515, 1968.

A CASE STUDY OF THE INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF RAPE IN PHILADELPHIA WAS UNDERTAKEN IN ORDER TO ANALYZE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INCREASED SANCTIONS FOR RAPE, FOLLOWING A WIDELY PUBLICIZED CASE OF MULTIPLE RAPE IN 1966. STATISTICAL DATA FROM THE PERIOD BEFORE AND AFTER THE ENACTMENT OF THE NEW LAW INDICATE NO DECREASE IN THE COMMISSION OF THIS TYPE OF OFFENSE BY ADULTS OR JUVENILES, AND NO DIMINUTION OF VIOLENCE ACCOMPANYING THE OFFENSES COMMITTED. SINCE INTENSIFIED POLICE CONTROL WOULD HARDLY AFFECT THE INCIDENCE OF RAPE, WHICH IS TYPICALLY COMMITTED ON PRIVATE PREMISES, SOCIAL PREVENTION APPEARS TO BE THE ONLY EFFECTIVE MEANS OF COMBATTING THE CRIME. (5 REFERENCES)

15699 L1
 AUTHORS: POST, RICHARD S.
 TITLE: THE RELATIONSHIP OF TATTOOS TO PERSONALITY DISORDERS.
 SOURCE: THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE
 SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(4):516-524, 1968.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE PRESENCE OF A TATTOO IS INDICATIVE OF A PERSONALITY DISORDER WHICH COULD LEAD TO, OR IS CHARACTERIZED BY, BEHAVIOR WHICH DEVIATES FROM CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL NORMS. IT IS THOUGHT THAT SUCH A CORRELATION, IF TRUE, WOULD ESTABLISH A TATTOO AS A PREDISPOSITION TOWARD DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. TATTOOING IS CONSIDERED TO BE MOTIVATED BY THE SYMBOLISM OF THE COITAL ACT; EXHIBITIONISM; OR MASOCHISM. FINDINGS SUPPORTING THESE VIEWS ARE THE RESULTS OF STUDIES CONDUCTED IN A MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOSPITAL; IN THE NAVY RESEARCH LABORATORY AT NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT; AT A SELECTIVE SERVICE INDUCTION BOARD; AND AT AN ILLINOIS PRISON. IN A STUDY IN NEW YORK STATE MADE IN JULY 1962, 377 OUT OF 845 INMATES WHO WERE RELEASED FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS WERE FOUND TO BE TATTOOED. STATISTICS FROM THIS STUDY SHOWED THAT A GREATER PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVISTS HAD TATTOOS THAN WOULD NORMALLY BE EXPECTED IN A NORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION. IF A PERSON'S PERCEPTION OF SOCIETY IS SUCH THAT HE FEELS HE MUST EMBELLISH HIS BODY TO REFLECT HIS INTERNALIZED SELF-PERCEPTIONS, THESE MARKINGS SHOULD BE TAKEN AS INDICATORS OF SOME TYPE OF PERSONALITY DISORDER. THE PREPONDERANCE OF RESEARCH SEEMS TO SHOW THAT THERE IS SOME DEGREE OF VALIDITY IN THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THE PRESENCE OF A TATTOO INDICATES THAT THE PERSON DID, OR DOES, SUFFER FROM A PERSONALITY DISORDER WHICH COULD MANIFEST ITSELF IN A FORM OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. MORE EXTENSIVE AND SPECIFIC RESEARCH WILL ALLOW A CLEARER PICTURE OF THIS RELATIONSHIP AND ITS VALUE TO BE MORE ACCURATELY ESTABLISHED. (32 REFERENCES)

15700 L1
 AUTHORS: LOVALD, KEITH; STUB, HOLGER R.
 TITLE: THE REVOLVING DOOR: REACTIONS OF CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS
 OFFENDERS TO COURT SANCTIONS.
 SOURCE: THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE
 SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(4):525-530, 1968.

WHILE THE RESULTS OF A 1958 INVESTIGATION REPEATED COMPLETELY THE ASSUMPTION THAT IMPRISONMENT ACTS AS A DETERRENT TO THE CHRONIC PUBLIC INEBRIATE, THIS STUDY EXAMINED THE REACTIONS TO VARIOUS DEGREES OF PUNISHMENT METED OUT TO 1,649 MINNEAPOLIS SKID ROW RECIDIVISTS. DATA WERE GATHERED FROM THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE COURT, RATHER THAN FROM PRISON RECORDS. A ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE WAS UTILIZED TO INVESTIGATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIFFERENCE IN RESPONSE TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF COURT DISPOSITIONS AMONG THE OFFENDERS. UNEXPECTEDLY, THE MOST STRIKING FACT REVEALED BY THE FINDINGS WAS THAT, REGARDLESS OF THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS, COURT FINES HAVE A GREATER DETERRENT EFFECT THAN WORKHOUSE SENTENCES. FIVE OF

SIX COMPARISONS SHOWED LARGER PERIODS OF TIME BETWEEN ARRESTS WHEN OFFENDERS WERE GIVEN FINES COMPARED TO WORKHOUSE OR SUSPENDED SENTENCES. FINANCIAL LOSS AMONG SKID ROW ALCOHOLICS THUS APPARENTLY DETERS FUTURE DRUNKENNESS EPISODES MORE EFFECTIVELY THAN DOES INCARCERATION. THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE SKID ROW RESIDENT MAY PROVIDE ONE REASON WHY THE WORKHOUSE OR SUSPENDED SENTENCE IS LESS OF A DETERRENT THAN A FINE TO FUTURE DRUNKENNESS BEHAVIOR. ANOTHER REASON IS THAT SKID ROW RESIDENTS ATTACH NO PARTICULAR STIGMA TO SERVING TIME IN JAIL. (16 REFERENCES)

15701 L1
 AUTHORS: DORN, DEAN S.
 TITLE: SELF-CONCEPT, ALIENATION, AND ANXIETY IN A CONTRACULTURE AND SUBCULTURE: A RESEARCH REPORT.
 SOURCE: THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(4):531-535, 1968.

AN INVESTIGATION WAS MADE INTO THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE SELF-CONCEPT, FEELINGS OF ALIENATION, AND ANXIETY IN THREE MALE ADOLESCENT POPULATIONS. THE HYPOTHESES INVOLVED WERE THE FOLLOWING: THERE WILL BE A GREATER TENDENCY FOR DELINQUENTS (CONTRACULTURES) THAN FOR NON-DELINQUENTS (SUBCULTURES) TO BE ANXIOUS AND "DISTURBED"; AND THERE WILL BE A GREATER TENDENCY FOR NON-DELINQUENTS TO BE SOCIALLY ANCHORED IN THE DOMINANT SOCIETY AND FOR DELINQUENTS TO BE ALIENATED FROM IT. THE SAMPLE CONSISTED OF THREE RANDOMLY-SELECTED POPULATIONS: (1) 104 DELINQUENT MALES AT A MIDWESTERN STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS; (2) 52 NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENT MALES WHO WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN IN TROUBLE WITH SCHOOL AUTHORITIES OR THE POLICE; AND (3) 176 MALE NON-DELINQUENTS FROM AN URBAN, MIDWESTERN HIGH SCHOOL. ALL RESPONDENTS WERE BETWEEN 13 AND 18 YEARS OF AGE. THE 20-STATEMENTS TEST WAS USED TO MEASURE SELF-CONCEPT; THE MANIFEST ANXIETY SCALE OF JANET TAYLOR PROVIDED A MEASURE OF ANXIETY; AND ALIENATION WAS ASSESSED BY A SCALE CONSTRUCTED FROM ITEMS BY DEAN, SROLE, SEEMAN, AND NETTLER. AN ANALYSIS OF THE FINDINGS SUGGESTED THAT THE HYPOTHESES MAY BE TENTATIVELY ACCEPTED. THE PATTERN DISCOVERED CONFIRMED THE VIEW OF R. S. CAVAN THAT BEHAVIOR CAN BE THOUGHT OF ALONG A CONTINUUM FROM THE EXTREMES OF WHAT SOCIETY LABELS CONFORMITY TO EXTREMES OF WHAT IT LABELS UNDERCONFORMITY. THE ONLY EXCEPTION WAS THAT NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENTS WERE THE MOST ALIENATED AS WELL AS THE MOST SOCIALLY ANCHORED OF THE THREE GROUPS. MORE REFINED MEASURES OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF MARGINAL GROUPS WOULD BE NECESSARY FOR ANY CONCLUSIVE EXPLANATION OF THIS FINDING. (11 REFERENCES)

15702 L1
 AUTHORS: TORO-CALDER, JAIME; CEDENO, CEFERINA; RECKLESS, WALTER C.
 TITLE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PUERTO RICAN ATTITUDES TOWARD THE LEGAL SYSTEM DEALING WITH CRIME.
 SOURCE: THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(4):536-541, 1968.

IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THE ATTITUDES OF ADULT MALE PUERTO RICANS TOWARDS CRIMINAL LAW, THE COURT SYSTEM, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS, A QUESTIONNAIRE WAS CIRCULATED AMONG PUERTO RICAN PRISONERS, LABORERS, PRISON GUARDS, AND POLICEMEN. THE SAME SCHEDULE OF "LAW ITEMS" WAS ADMINISTERED TO SIMILAR SAMPLES IN OHIO, ONTARIO, QUEBEC, ROME, ATHENS, WEST PAKISTAN, AND SOUTH KOREA. THE SCHEDULE WAS GIVEN TO A SAMPLE OF 202 PRISONERS AT THE STATE PENITENTIARY AT RIO PIECRAS, TO 204 LABORERS, 69 PRISON GUARDS, AND 137 PUERTO RICAN POLICEMEN, DURING THE LAST PART OF 1966 AND THE FIRST HALF OF 1967. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE PRISONERS DISPLAY A MORE UNFAVORABLE ATTITUDE TOWARD LAW, LEGAL INSTITUTIONS, AND OFFICIALS THAN DO THE LABORERS. THE PRISON GUARDS HAD AN ATTITUDE MORE FAVORABLE THAN THAT OF THE LABORERS, AND THAT OF THE POLICE OFFICERS WAS MOST FAVORABLE. THE SAME ATTITUDINAL GRADIENT WAS FOUND TO EXIST IN THE SIX OTHER JURISDICTIONS STUDIED, THEREBY CONFIRMING THE DIRECTIONALITY OBTAINED IN PUERTO RICO. IT IS LIKELY THAT THE GRADIENT WHICH EXISTS BETWEEN LABORERS AND PRISONERS RESULTS FROM A DIFFERENTIAL INTERNALIZATION OF

LIFE EXPERIENCES CONCERNED WITH INVOLVEMENT AND NONINVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENCY AND CRIME. IF ATTITUDES TOWARD THE LAW ARE FOUND TO BE AN EFFICIENT INDICATOR OF THE AMOUNT OF INVOLVEMENT IN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, IT IS POSSIBLE TO USE A SCALE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT "LAW ITEMS" AS A "CRIMINALITY LEVEL INDEX." IF SUCH ATTITUDES ARE FOUND TO BE NOT AN EFFICIENT INDICATOR OF CRIME INVOLVEMENT, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT AN ALLIED SET OF ATTITUDES MIGHT MEASURE DIRECTIONALITY MORE EFFECTIVELY; OR, OTHER "SELF-FACTORS," SUCH AS THE SELF-CONCEPT MIGHT BE EXPLORED. IN ANY CASE, BOTH IN CRIMINOLOGY AND IN CORRECTIONS, THERE IS A NEED FOR INDICES OF DIRECTIONALITY OF BEHAVIOR WHICH ARE MORE MEANINGFUL THAN ARRESTS OR SENTENCES, IN ORDER TO MAKE BETTER DECISIONS THROUGHOUT THE PROCESS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (4 REFERENCES)

15703 L1
 AUTHORS: DAMASKA, MIRJAN R.
 TITLE: ADVERSE LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF CONVICTION AND THEIR REMOVAL: A COMPARATIVE STUDY (PART 2).
 SOURCE: THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(4):542-568, 1968.

RESTRICTIONS OF FREEDOM WHICH CONTINUE AFTER DISCHARGE FROM THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES INCLUDE: POLICE SURVEILLANCE AND LIMITATIONS ON RESIDENCE AND TRAVEL; LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF CONVICTION WHICH MAY AFFECT STANDING, THE PUBLICATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUDGMENT BY COURT ORDER, AND THE ENTRY OF THE JUDGMENT INTO THE CRIMINAL RECORD; OCCUPATIONAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, SUCH AS LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO HOLD PUBLIC OFFICE AND LOSS OF OLD AGE PENSION; DISQUALIFICATIONS AFFECTING PARTICIPATION IN THE LEGAL PROCESS; DISQUALIFICATIONS FROM ACTIVITIES UNRELATED TO EMPLOYMENT, AS HUNTING AND FISHING, DRIVING A CAR, AND POSSESSING ARMS; AND CONSEQUENCES AFFECTING PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, INHERITANCE, FAMILY, AND LAWSUITS. THE TWO BASIC METHODS BY WHICH THE CONVICTED CRIMINAL CAN, UPON COMPLETION OF HIS SENTENCE, OBTAIN RELEASE FROM THE VARIOUS LEGAL EFFECTS OF CONVICTION ARE CLEMENCY AND REINSTATEMENT PROCEDURES. REINSTATEMENT PROCEDURES ENABLE THE EX-CONVICT TO OBTAIN A COMPREHENSIVE RELEASE FROM THE LEGAL EFFECTS OF A JUDGMENT, BUT ALSO MAY BE APPLIED TO PARTICULAR DISABILITIES AND DISQUALIFICATIONS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE PENALTY OF LOSS OF CIVIL RIGHTS IS GRADUALLY BEING ELIMINATED. PUNITIVE DISQUALIFICATIONS ARE BEING REPLACED BY NON-PUNITIVE DISQUALIFICATIONS. DISQUALIFICATIONS SHOULD BE REMOVED ONLY WHEN THE REASONS FOR THEIR IMPOSITION HAVE CEASED TO EXIST. COMPETENT INDIVIDUALS SHOULD ASSESS THE MERITS OF THE REMOVAL OF EACH DISQUALIFICATION. NEVERTHELESS, IN JURISDICTIONS WHICH RETAIN PUNITIVE CONSEQUENCES OF CONVICTION, A GENERAL REINSTATEMENT PROCEDURE IS CONSIDERED APPLICABLE. (308 REFERENCES)

15704 L1
 AUTHORS: GREENWALD, ROBERT.
 TITLE: DISPOSITION OF THE INSANE DEFENDANT AFTER "ACQUITTAL" - THE LONG ROAD FROM COMMITMENT TO RELEASE.
 SOURCE: THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(4):583-594, 1968.

BECAUSE OF THE CONFLICTING POLICIES TOWARDS PUBLIC SAFETY AND THE TREATMENT OF THE INSANE DEFENDANT AFTER HIS ACQUITTAL BY REASON OF INSANITY, THE DEFENDANT'S CHANCES FOR A TIMELY RELEASE ARE GREATLY IMPEDED. SINCE THE JURY'S VERDICT IS NOT A FINDING OF INSANITY AT THE TIME OF THE TRIAL, BUT ONLY AT THE TIME OF THE CRIME, THE DEFENDANT IS COMMITTED WITHOUT A DETERMINATION OF HIS PRESENT MENTAL CONDITION. THE INSTITUTION FOR CONFINEMENT MUST CONFER WITH THE COURT ON THE ISSUE OF RELEASE. THE STANDARDS SET BY LAW CENTER ON RECOVERY OF SANITY AND/OR WHETHER THE PATIENT IS STILL DANGEROUS TO HIMSELF AND TO OTHERS. WHILE THERE IS A TENDENCY TO FOCUS ON THE PREVENTIVE DETENTION ASPECT AT THE EXPENSE OF THERAPEUTIC ASSISTANCE, THE CONCEPT OF "DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR" IS AMBIGUOUS. AN INDETERMINATE SENTENCE MAY BECOME PREVENTIVE DETENTION BECAUSE OF THE PROBLEMS RAISED BY THE STRICT BURDEN OF PROOF REQUIREMENT; THE VAGUE STATUTORY

STANDARDS FOR RELEASE; AND THE EASE WITH WHICH COMMITMENT OF THE DEFENDANT IS ATTAINED. TWO SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF INDEFINITE DETENTION HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED: THE LIMITING OF THE OFFENDER'S COMMITMENT TO THE MAXIMUM POSSIBLE SENTENCE HE WOULD SERVE IF NOT ACQUITTED BY REASON OF INSANITY; AND THE TREATMENT OF THE PATIENT AS "ACQUITTED" WHICH WOULD REQUIRE THE STATE TO INITIATE CIVIL COMMITMENT PROCEEDINGS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE ACQUITTAL. INDETERMINATE DETENTION NOT ONLY THREATENS THE LIBERTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL, BUT ALSO THE EXISTENCE OF THE DEFENSE OF INSANITY. ALTERNATIVE DEFENSES AVAILABLE TO THE INSANE DEFENDANT ARE THE "PARTIAL RESPONSIBILITY" DOCTRINE; PROOF THAT THE OFFENDING ACT WAS "INVOLUNTARY"; AND THE USE OF A SUBJECTIVE STANDARD OF SELF-DEFENSE. (102 REFERENCES)

15705 L1
 AUTHCRS: MEYER, JOEL.
 TITLE: REFLECTIONS ON SOME THEORIES OF PUNISHMENT.
 SOURCE: THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(4):595-599, 1968.

SOCIETY CAN PROTECT ITSELF FROM CRIME IN THREE WAYS. IT CAN PROTECT ITSELF BY PERMANENTLY ISOLATING THE OFFENDER. THIS WILL NOT MAKE THE INDIVIDUAL A USEFUL MEMBER OF SOCIETY, BUT IT WILL PROTECT THE GROUP BY INCAPACITATING HIM. SECONDLY, SOCIETY CAN ATTEMPT TO RETURN THE CRIMINAL TO THE COMMUNITY WITH RESPECT TO AND APPRECIATION OF THE CONVENTIONAL VALUES. THIRDLY, SOCIETY CAN DEAL WITH CAUSATIONS OF CRIME AND ATTEMPT TO PREVENT CRIMES FROM INCURRING. RETRIBUTION, DETERRENCE, REHABILITATION WILL NOT ACCOMPLISH THESE GOALS IN ALL CASES. THERE IS NO ONE REASON WHY A PERSON COMMITS A CRIME, AND NO ONE TYPE OF PUNISHMENT FITS ALL CRIMINALS. WHAT IS PUNISHMENT FOR ONE PERSON MAY BE OF NO EFFECT TO OTHERS. SOME CRIMINALS ARE SENSITIVE TO PAIN, OTHERS TO HUMILIATION, OTHERS TO CONFINEMENT, AND OTHERS MAY REQUIRE GUIDANCE FOR THE RESULTS OF THE PUNISHMENT TO BE SUCCESSFUL. (22 REFERENCES)

15706 L1
 AUTHCRS: LITTLE, JOSEPH W.
 TITLE: WHO IS THE DEADLY DRINKING DRIVER?
 SOURCE: THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(4):619-623, 1968.

THE DRINKING DRIVER IS SIGNIFICANTLY OVERREPRESENTED IN THE ACCIDENT POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES. RECENT RESEARCH PROJECTS REVEAL THAT THESE INDIVIDUALS ARE HIGH ACCIDENT RISKS, AND THAT TRADITIONAL MEASURES OF CONTROL MAY BE INEFFECTIVE AGAINST THEM. IN 1967 THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU ESTABLISHED A HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM STANDARD, ENTITLED "ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO HIGHWAY SAFETY," AS ONE OF THE FIRST OF A NUMBER OF STANDARDS TO WHICH ALL 50 STATES ARE EXPECTED TO CONFORM IN THEIR HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS. HOWEVER, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ACCIDENT-INVOLVED NONALCOHOLIC DRINKERS AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL DRINKING DRIVERS ARE NOT WELL KNOWN. WHEN THESE CHARACTERISTICS ARE KNOWN, CONTROLS MAY BE TAILORED TO FIT THE OFFENDER. PROGRESS IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION WOULD BE GREATLY ENHANCED IF OBJECTIVE TESTS COULD BE DEVELOPED TO IDENTIFY THE VARIOUS HIGH-RISK DRINKING DRIVERS BEFORE THEY ARE INVOLVED IN AN ACCIDENT. (23 REFERENCES)

15707 L1
 AUTHORS: RUTH, HENRY S., JR.
 TITLE: TO DUST SHALL YE RETURN?
 SOURCE: NOTRE DAME LAWYER.
 SOURCEID: 43(6):811-833, 1968.

THE BACKGROUND, METHOD OF OPERATION, AND PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ARE DISCUSSED. SEVERAL FACTORS HAVE HEIGHTENED PUBLIC CONCERN ABOUT CRIME: AN UPWARD TREND IN CRIME RATES

FROM 1960 TO 1965; URBAN RIOTS COMMENCING IN THE SUMMER OF 1964; BARRY GOLDWATER'S SPEECHES DECRYING LAWLESSNESS AND CRIME IN THE STREETS DURING THE 1964 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN; THE GALLUP AND HARRIS POLLS, 1963 AND 1964 RESPECTIVELY, WHICH REVEALED PUBLIC ALARM OVER JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, ESPECIALLY THE ROLE OF "DISTURBED AND RESTLESS TEENAGERS" IN THE SPIRALING CRIME RATES; AND SUCH U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AS ESCOBEDO V. ILLINOIS (1964), WHICH PROVIDED FUEL FOR THOSE WHO ELAIME RESTRICTIVE COURT DECISIONS FOR RISING CRIME RATES. PRIMARY EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON THE MEASURE OF CRIME IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, THE CURRENT RESPONSES TO IT, AND ON FORMULATING DIRECTIONS FOR CHANGES. URBAN CRIME RECEIVED THE MOST INTENSIVE TREATMENT, AND THE STUDY BECAME CONCERNED WITH ALMOST EVERY SOCIAL PROGRAM AND SOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDED BY THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT. EXTENSIVE FIELD STUDIES WERE CONDUCTED. THE COMMISSION CONCLUDED THAT: AMERICA MUST TRANSLATE ITS ALARM ABOUT CRIME INTO SOCIAL ACTION GEARED TO PREVENT CRIME, E.G., BY ELIMINATING SLUMS AND GHETTOS, IMPROVING EDUCATION, AND PROVIDING JOBS; THAT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM MUST BE BUILT UP THROUGH WELL-PAID AND WELL-TRAINED MANPOWER; ADEQUATE FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT, AND RESEARCH PROGRAMS YIELDING GREATER KNOWLEDGE OF CRIME AND JUSTICE; AND THAT OFFICIALS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM MUST REEXAMINE BOTH THE SYSTEM AND THEIR OWN WORK IN IT. (99 REFERENCES)

15708 L1
 AUTHORS: CHLIN, LLOYD E.
 TITLE: THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL CHANGE ON CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.
 SOURCE: NOTRE DAME LAWYER.
 SOURCEID: 43(6):834-846, 1968.

MASS-MEDIA REPORTING OF THE F.B.I.'S UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS DISTORTS THE PUBLIC'S PERCEPTION OF THE ACTUAL AMOUNT OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES. THE PUBLIC TENDS TO ASSUME THAT THE PUBLICIZED RISE IN "SERIOUS CRIME" REFERS TO PHYSICAL ASSAULT; IN FACT, HOWEVER, BURGLARY, LARCENY OVER 50 DOLLARS, AND AUTO THEFT MAKE UP 87 PERCENT OF THE CRIMES COVERED BY THE F.B.I. INDEX. FURTHERMORE, THERE IS A LARGE AMOUNT OF CRIME WHICH REMAINS UNREPORTED, BECAUSE OF POLICE MANPOWER SHORTAGES AND INEFFICIENCY AND BECAUSE OF THE PUBLIC'S FAILURE TO REPORT CRIME, BECAUSE OF LOW CONFIDENCE IN THE POSSIBILITY OF EFFECTIVE POLICE ACTION. CERTAIN SOCIAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO A RISE IN ACTUAL CRIME: THE CHANGING AGE DISTRIBUTION, IMPORTANT IN THIS REGARD SINCE MOST MAJOR CRIMES ARE COMMITTED BY YOUNG MEN UNDER THE AGE OF 25; THE MASSIVE MIGRATION OF RURAL DWELLERS TO THE CITIES, WHERE THE RATES OF CRIME ARE HIGHER; INCREASED PROSPERITY RESULTING IN MORE GOODS TO BE STOLEN; AND GENERAL AFFLUENCE, WHICH HAS CREATED CARELESS ATTITUDES TOWARD THE SAFEGUARDING OF PROPERTY. RELATIVE DEPRIVATION IN URBAN SLUM COMMUNITIES, COMBINED WITH THE RISING EXPECTATIONS OF THE POOR, HAS LED TO GHETTO RIOTS INVOLVING WIDESPREAD LOOTING AND A GENERAL CLIMATE OF HOSTILITY TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. FINALLY, THE HIGH CRIME RATES TRADITIONALLY ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH DENSITY AND LOW-INCOME AREAS OF RESIDENCE WILL INCREASE AS LOW-INCOME GROUPS BEGIN TO OCCUPY A GREATER PROPORTION OF THE AVAILABLE HOUSING WITHIN THE CITY BOUNDARIES. IF PROPER CONSIDERATION WERE GIVEN TO THE EFFECTS OF THESE SOCIAL CHANGES, THE ACTUAL INCREASE IN CRIME WOULD PROBABLY BE NEGLIGIBLE OR NONEXISTENT. THE EXTENSIVE PROGRAMS TO REBUILD THE CITIES, ERASE THE SLUMS, TRANSFORM THE PATTERNS OF RACE RELATIONS, AND RAISE THE LEVEL OF ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF DEPRIVED PERSONS MUST BE EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENTED IN ORDER TO CHANGE THE OVERALL CHARACTER OF THE CRIME PROBLEM. (41 REFERENCES)

15709 L1
 AUTHORS: LANG, IRVING.
 TITLE: THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION TASK FORCE REPORT ON NARCOTICS AND DRUG ABUSE: A CRITIQUE OF THE APOLOGIA.
 SOURCE: NOTRE DAME LAWYER.
 SOURCEID: 43(6):847-856, 1968.

THE TASK FORCE REPORT ON NARCOTICS AND DRUG ABUSE OF THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION WAS BASED ON TWO ASSUMPTIONS:(1)THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF MISINFORMATION AND EMOTIONALISM INFLUENCING THE

AVERAGE CITIZEN'S IDEAS ABOUT DRUG ABUSE; AND (2) SOCIETY MUST APPROACH THE PROBLEM IN NEW WAYS. WITH REGARD TO ENFORCEMENT, THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDED AN INCREASE IN THE STAFFS OF THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF NARCOTICS; THE ADOPTION OF STATE DRUG ABUSE CONTROL LEGISLATION; THE AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL DRUG ABUSE CONTROL LAWS WITH RESPECT TO RECORD-KEEPING; AND THE REVISION OF SENTENCING LAWS TO PROVIDE MORE FLEXIBILITY. IN THE AREA OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, THE COMMISSION PROPOSED RESEARCH WITH RESPECT TO THE REGULATION OF DRUGS; RESEARCH BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH ON THE USE OF MARIJUANA; AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS. IT APPEARS THAT THE COMMISSION WAS EITHER UNWILLING OR UNABLE TO ANALYZE THE DRUG PROBLEM IN SUFFICIENT DEPTH OR TO DEAL WITH ITS UNDERLYING PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES. THE COMMISSION ALSO FAILED TO DISCUSS THE PECULIAR PROBLEMS OF DRUG ENFORCEMENT IN RELATION TO THE MAJOR PROBLEMS FACING LAW ENFORCEMENT IN GENERAL. DRUG ABUSE MUST BE VIEWED IN THE CONTEXT OF ITS MANIFESTATIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES AND IN ITS PROPER HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. (32 REFERENCES)

15710 L1
 AUTHORS: HUTT, PETER BARTON.
 TITLE: PERSPECTIVES ON THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION - THE PROBLEM OF DRUNKENNESS.
 SOURCE: NOTRE DAME LAWYER.
 SOURCEID: 43(6):857-864, 1968.

THE U. S. PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION RECOMMENDED THE REPEAL OF LAWS WHICH HANDLE PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS, AS DISTINGUISHED FROM DISORDERLY INTOXICATION, AS A CRIME AND THE INSTITUTION OF A COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR INEBRIATES AND ALCOHOLICS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, TO REPLACE THE ANTIQUATED SOLUTIONS PRESENTLY IN USE. SUCH DRUNKENNESS STATUTES SHOULD BE REPEALED BECAUSE THEY ARE INEFFECTIVE; BURDEN THE POLICE AND COURTS; AND DEGRADE THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT PRESSURE FROM THE COURTS FOR THE COMMISSION TO EXAMINE STATUTES DEALING WITH PROSTITUTION, ABORTION, AND MARIJUANA, SUCH AS THAT CREATED BY EASTER AND DRIVER IN THE FIELD OF DRUNKENNESS. NONE OF THESE MORALITY OFFENSES COMMANDS AN EXPENDITURE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCES EVEN REMOTELY COMPARABLE TO THAT USED IN THE TREATMENT OF DRUNKENNESS; AND, IN THE CASE OF DRUNKENNESS, THE COMMISSION COULD RELY UPON THE MEDICAL VIEW THAT ALCOHOLISM IS A DISEASE; FINALLY, PREVAILING SOCIAL MORES CAUSED THE MEMBERS TO AVOID DEALING WITH THE OTHER OFFENSES. THE RECOMMENDATIONS ON DRUNKENNESS WERE AD HOC CONCLUSIONS, RATHER THAN AN ATTEMPT TO FORMULATE GENERAL JURIS-PRUDENTIAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE PROPER FUNCTION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW IN PRESERVING THE MORAL VALUES OF SOCIETY. THE TYPES OF PROCEDURES RECOMMENDED TO REPLACE THE CRIMINAL HANDLING OF INEBRIATES INVOLVE THREE STAGES OF TREATMENT: DETOXICATION IN A MEDICAL CENTER; SHORT-TERM, INTENSIVE IN-PATIENT TREATMENT; AND OUT-PATIENT TREATMENT WITH SUPPORTIVE RESIDENTIAL HOUSING FOR HOMELESS DERELICTS. THE PROBLEMS OF DRUNKENNESS WILL NOT VANISH WITH THE REPEAL OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS AGAINST ALCOHOLICS. THUS, A NEW, MORE EFFECTIVE AND HUMANE SYSTEM MUST BE ESTABLISHED IN PLACE OF THESE STATUTES. IN CONTRAST, PRIVATE BEHAVIOR SUCH AS ADULTERY, MARIJUANA USE, AND HOMOSEXUALITY NEED NO ALTERNATIVE HANDLING, BECAUSE THEY ARE CONSIDERED "PUBLIC PROBLEMS" ONLY BECAUSE THE CRIMINAL LAW DEFINES THEM AS SUCH. IF STATUTES RELATING TO THESE BEHAVIORS WERE REPEALED, THEY WOULD NO LONGER BE PUBLIC PROBLEMS. (27 REFERENCES)

15711 L1
 AUTHORS: REMINGTON, FRANK J.
 TITLE: THE LIMITS AND POSSIBILITIES OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.
 SOURCE: NOTRE DAME LAWYER.
 SOURCEID: 43(6):865-870, 1968.

THE CRIMINAL LAW HAS BEEN RELIED UPON TO HANDLE A WIDE VARIETY OF ANTISOCIAL CONDUCT WHEN OTHER LESS DRASTIC METHODS OF SOCIAL CONTROL EITHER FAIL OR ARE TOO EXPENSIVE. THUS, HUSBAND-WIFE FIGHTS, DRUNKENNESS, PROSTITUTION, NON-SUPPORT, ADULTERY, GAMBLING, AND MARIJUANA OCCUPY THE TIME OF POLICE, COURTS, PROSECUTORS, AND

CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES WHEN OTHER ALTERNATIVES ARE POSSIBLE OR COULD BE DEvised. INVOLVING THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THESE SOCIAL PROBLEMS CLOGS THE JUSTICE SYSTEM, DEGRADES THE PROCESS, AND GIVES TOO MUCH POWER TO THE POLICE. A CLOSER WORKING RELATIONSHIP IS NEEDED BETWEEN CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES AND THE POLICE IN THE EARLIER STAGES OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS SO THAT SOME SOCIAL PROBLEMS CAN BE DEALT WITH WITHOUT RECOURSE TO THE PROCESS OF PROSECUTION AND CONVICTION. FURTHERMORE, THE POLICE OFFICER SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH THE TRAINING AND EDUCATION NECESSARY TO DEAL WITH THE MAJOR SOCIAL PROBLEMS THAT HE CONFRONTS. SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS MUST ALSO BE MADE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE; AND PROSECUTORS, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES MUST BE GIVEN THE TOOLS TO HANDLE TRADITIONAL CRIME, AS WELL AS THE PROBLEMS BECOMING INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT IN URBAN COMMUNITIES. (5 REFERENCES)

15712 L1
 AUTHORS: ABRAMS, NORMAN.
 TITLE: FEDERAL AID TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT - IMPLICATIONS OF A NEW FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAM.
 SOURCE: NOTRE DAME LAWYER.
 SOURCEID: 43(6):871 - 888, 1968.

THE U. S. PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION RECOMMENDED THAT THE FEDERAL ROLE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT BE INTENSIFIED AND ACCELERATED. IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE COMMISSION SUGGESTED THAT A LARGE-SCALE PROGRAM OF FEDERAL SPENDING BE INSTITUTED. SUCH A PROGRAM WOULD BE JUSTIFIED FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS: CRIME IS A NATIONAL PHENOMENON; WITHOUT ASSISTANCE, INDIVIDUAL JURISDICTIONS ARE UNABLE TO MEET IMPORTANT NEEDS; AND FEDERAL FUNDS CAN BE USED TO ENCOURAGE CHANGES THAT WILL MAKE CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION MORE EFFECTIVE AND EQUITABLE. THIS TYPE OF PLAN RAISES IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ABOUT THE PROPER RELATIONSHIP AMONG FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD. IT HAS BEEN PROPOSED THAT A FEDERAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAM BE USED AS THE BASIS FOR THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL POLICE FORCE OR TO PERMIT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT. THE EXTENT OF POTENTIAL FEDERAL AUTHORITY OVER LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IS DEPENDENT ON THE AMOUNT OF FEDERAL SUBSIDIES TO LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MIGHT ALSO USE THE LEVERAGE OBTAINED THROUGH TRAINING PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS TO INSTITUTE IMPROVEMENTS IN LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS. (63 REFERENCES)

15713 L1
 AUTHORS: O'NEARA, JOSEPH.
 TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO THE SYMPOSIUM: RIOTS.
 SOURCE: NOTRE DAME LAWYER.
 SOURCEID: 43(6):908-912, 1968.

ALTHOUGH EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO PREVENT RIOTS, ONCE A RIOT HAS STARTED IT IS THE OBLIGATION OF THE AUTHORITIES TO QUELL IT. NONE OF THE RIOTS OF RECENT YEARS WAS THE PRODUCT OF A SENSE OF INJUSTICE. THE RIOTS IN HARLEM, WATTS, AND OTHER VICILENT EPISODES WERE NOT RACE RIOTS BUT YOUTH RIOTS, AS WERE THOSE BY WHITE PEOPLE IN OREGON, NEW HAMPSHIRE, FLORIDA, WISCONSIN, AND ON UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES, BEGINNING WITH THE RIOT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY. THE SUPPRESSION OF CRIME AND RIOTS REQUIRES STERN MEASURES. RIOTERS SHOULD BE DISARMED FORCIBLY AND ALL POSSIBLE PRESSURE MUST BE USED TO PASS NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEGISLATION FOR EFFECTIVE WEAPONS CONTROL. AS SOON AS A RIOT BREAKS OUT, THE NATIONAL GUARD SHOULD BE MOBILIZED, AND AN ADEQUATE NUMBER OF GUARDSMEN DISPATCHED TO THE RIOT AREA IMMEDIATELY. THE RIOT AREA SHOULD BE SEALED OFF AND AN AROUND-THE-CLOCK CURFEW PUT INTO EFFECT. STRATEGIC BUILDINGS SHOULD BE STORMED IN ORDER TO GET AT SNIPERS ON THE ROOFS; RESISTERS SHOULD BE ARRESTED OR SHOT; AND CHEMICAL "MACE" SHOULD BE USED AT CLOSE QUARTERS. CITIZENS, BLACK AND WHITE, ARE ENTITLED TO PROTECTION FROM THESE INCREASING OUTBREAKS OF MASS VIOLENCE; AND IT IS BETTER TO KILL SOME MALEFACTORS THAN TO ALLOW THEM TO KILL INNOCENT PERSONS. (14 REFERENCES)

15714 L1
 AUTHORS: GILLECE, JAMES P., JR.; MACLEOD, JOHN A.; RAPIEN, GERALD J.; RITTINGER, JOHN P.
 TITLE: THE LONG, HOT SUMMER: A LEGAL VIEW.
 SOURCE: NOTRE DAME LAWYER.
 SOURCEID: 43(6):913-1016, 1968.

THE ISSUES OF RIOT PREVENTION; RIOT CONTROL AND SUPPRESSION; PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DURING A RIOT; AND CIVIL LIABILITY FOR RIOT DAMAGE ARE DISCUSSED FROM A LEGAL POINT OF VIEW IN THIS SURVEY OF RIOTS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT, SINCE THE ROOT CAUSES OF THE RECENT URBAN GHETTO RIOTS ARE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES, THE LEGAL SYSTEM ALONE IS INCAPABLE OF REMEDYING THE RIOT PROBLEM. HOWEVER, UNTIL THE CAUSES OF RIOTS ARE ELIMINATED, IT REMAINS THE BURDEN OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM TO RESTORE AND MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER. (731 REFERENCES)

15715 L1
 AUTHORS: PAULSEN, MONRAD G.
 TITLE: THE CHANGING WORLD OF JUVENILE LAW: NEW HORIZONS FOR JUVENILE COURT LEGISLATION.
 SOURCE: PENNSYLVANIA BAR ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY.
 SOURCEID: 40(1):26-36, 1968.

IN 1967 THE SUPREME COURT, IN THE GAULT CASE, RULE THAT A JUVENILE IS ENTITLED TO ADEQUATE PROTECTION OF THE FOLLOWING RIGHTS: FAIR NOTICE; COUNSEL; THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION; AND TO BE CONFRONTED BY THE WITNESSES AGAINST HIM. THE GAULT CASE DID NOT ADDRESS ITSELF TO THE ISSUES OF LAW SURROUNDING POLICE ACTION OR QUESTIONING, NOR TO ANY OF THE JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS BEFORE A FACT-FINDING HEARING. IT SAID NOTHING ABOUT A DISPOSITIONAL HEARING, RIGHT TO AN APPEAL, OR THE RIGHT TO HAVE A TRANSCRIPT MADE AS AN AID IN PURSUING APPEAL. ANY LEGISLATIVE BODY IS FACED WITH CHOOSING WHICH CHILDREN ARE TO COME INTO THE JUVENILE COURT, WHAT BURDEN OF PROOF SHALL BE REQUIRED IN A FACT-FINDING HEARING, AND WHETHER THE RESPONDENT'S LAWYER SHALL HAVE ACCESS TO THE SOCIAL REPORT AT THE DISPOSITIONAL HEARING. LEGISLATURES MUST MAKE PROVISIONS FOR A HEARING ON PRE-TRIAL DETENTION AND FOR THE GROUNDS ON RELEASING A CHILD PRIOR TO THE FACT-FINDING HEARING. THEY NEED TO PROVIDE CHILDREN WITH EASY ACCESS TO SKILLED LAWYERS AND SHOULD PROVIDE FOR TWO HEARINGS, ONE FOR FACT-FINDING AND ONE FOR DISPOSITION. IN ORDER TO PROVIDE GUIDELINES FOR JUDGES, A RANGE OF POSSIBLE DISPOSITIONS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED. (3 REFERENCES)

15716 L1
 AUTHORS: WALD, PATRICIA M.
 TITLE: THE CHANGING WORLD OF JUVENILE LAW: NEW VISTAS FOR THE NONDELINQUENT CHILD - ALTERNATIVES TO FORMAL JUVENILE COURT ADJUDICATION.
 SOURCE: PENNSYLVANIA BAR ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY.
 SOURCEID: 40(1):37-46, 1968.

BECAUSE OF THE GAULT CASE, IT IS BELIEVED THAT ARBITRARY, HEEDLESS TREATMENT OF NONDELINQUENTS MAY BE LEGALLY UNACCEPTABLE. THE JUVENILE COURTS ARE NOW BEING URGED TO RETURN TO PARENTS, SCHOOLS, AND COMMUNITIES THE RESPONSIBILITIES THEY HAVE BEEN DELEGATING TO THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM. IN SOME CASES CIVIL ACTIONS MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS. IN THE CASE OF TRUANCY, A COURT ORDER COULD BE DIRECTED TO THE CHILD OR HIS PARENTS REQUIRING THE CHILD'S ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL. THE FOLLOWING SUPPLEMENTARY COMMUNITY PROGRAMS ARE NEEDED: STUDENT ADVICE CENTERS; ASSIGNING TROUBLESOME CHILDREN TO TEACHERS WHO HAVE THE ABILITY TO COPE WITH THEM; FAMILY COUNSELING; AND OTHER MODEL PROGRAMS WHICH ARE ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE. (20 REFERENCES)

15717 L1
 AUTHORS: BURDICK, EUGENE A.
 TITLE: THE UNIFORM JUVENILE COURT ACT.

SOURCE: PENNSYLVANIA BAR ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 40(1):47-56, 1968.

IN 1968 THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS PASSED THE UNIFORM JUVENILE COURT ACT. THE ACT OUTLINES THE PURPOSES OF THE JUVENILE COURT AND PRESCRIBES A WORKABLE APPROACH TO ENABLE THE COURT TO CONDUCT ITS BUSINESS IN A JUDICIOUS MANNER, AS WELL AS TO MAKE A DISPOSITION IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD. UNDER THE ACT, IN ORDER TO CLASSIFY A CHILD AS DELINQUENT, IT MUST BE DETERMINED WHETHER THE CHILD COMMITTED A DELINQUENT ACT AND IS IN NEED OF TREATMENT. A NEW CATEGORY, THE UNRULY CHILD, IS ESTABLISHED AND THE COURT IS GIVEN JURISDICTION OVER DEPRIVED CHILDREN, EXCLUDING CASES WHERE POVERTY OF THE PARENTS IS THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE DEPRIVATION. PROVISION IS MADE FOR THE TRANSFER OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION TO PROSECUTION IN ADULT COURT; THE USE OF LAWYERS AS REFEREES UPON CONSENT OF THE PARTIES; AND THE USE OF INFORMAL ADJUSTMENTS. PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS; CUSTODY AND DETENTION GUIDELINES; INTERSTATE COOPERATION; AND PROVISIONS FOR TRAFFIC OFFENSES ARE AMONG OTHER ITEMS COVERED BY THE ACT. (17 REFERENCES)

15718 L1
AUTHORS: ALEXANDER, RAYMOND PACE.
TITLE: THE SELECTION AND EDUCATION OF THE JUDICIARY - SOME UNFINISHED TASKS.
SOURCE: PENNSYLVANIA BAR ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 40(1):57-67, 1968.

AN INDISPENSABLE ELEMENT OF EFFECTIVE JUSTICE IS THE SELECTION OF JUDGES OF HIGH QUALITY. DESIRABLE CHARACTERISTICS INCLUDE IMPARTIALITY, HONESTY, ADEPTNESS IN THE DISCOVERY OF THE TRUTH, AND FEARLESSNESS. JUDGES MUST BE SENSITIVE TO CIVIL RIGHTS BECAUSE THEY ARE CAPABLE OF IMPLEMENTING OR IMPEDING SOCIAL PROGRESS. THE APPOINTIVE PROCEDURE OF THE U. S. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS USUALLY PRODUCED AN ABLE AND UPRIGHT BENCH. THE ORGANIZED BAR HAS HAD AN INFLUENTIAL CONSULTATIVE ROLE IN THE SELECTION PROCESS. IN MANY STATES THE SELECTION OF STATE JUDGES IS BY POPULAR VOTE, A METHOD WITH MANY DISADVANTAGES. OTHER STATES HAVE A MERIT PLAN PROVIDING FOR NOMINATION OF A PANEL OF CANDIDATES; APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR FROM THOSE NOMINATED AND SHORT TERM SERVICE ON THE BENCH FOLLOWED BY AN ELECTION IN WHICH THE JUDGE RUNS UNOPPOSED. MANY NATIONS, INCLUDING FRANCE, GERMANY, AND SWEDEN, HAVE A TYPE OF CIVIL-SERVICE PROGRAM IN WHICH, UNLIKE THE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES, MANY OPPORTUNITIES ARE PROVIDED FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF EDUCATION. UNFORTUNATELY, CIVIL SERVANTS ARE FREQUENTLY REMOVED FROM THE MAIN CURRENTS OF SOCIAL ACTION IN THEIR NATION AND UNRESPONSIVE TO THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE.

15719 L1
AUTHORS: SHOLL, REGINALD.
TITLE: LAW AND ORDER - AMERICAN OR AUSTRALIAN STYLE.
SOURCE: PENNSYLVANIA BAR ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 40(1):108-112, 1968.

TO A LAWYER TRAINED IN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA, THE SUBSTANCE AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL LAW IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE MANY UNFAMILIAR AND STARTLING ASPECTS. IT APPEARS THAT THE UNITED STATES IS PURSUING ULTRA-LIBERAL THEORIES OF PERSONAL FREEDOM AT THE EXPENSE OF THE NEEDS OF THE ORDINARY CITIZEN FOR A MORE PRACTICAL, USEFUL, EXPEDITIOUS, AND EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL LAW. THE ESSENTIAL PURPOSE OF THE CRIMINAL LAW IS THE PROTECTION OF THE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS AGAINST MALEFACTORS. (12 REFERENCES)

15720 L1
AUTHORS: LINDSAY, JOHN V.
TITLE: THE CHALLENGE TO THE CITIES - THE LAWYER'S ROLE.
SOURCE: PENNSYLVANIA BAR ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 40(1):119-129, 1968.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM IS TESTED ON THE STREET AND AMONG THE POLICE, DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, AND JUDGES. UNFORTUNATELY, IT FREQUENTLY FAILS THE TEST. EFFORTS MUST BE MADE TO INVOLVE MORE DEEPLY THE LAW SCHOOLS IN THE ACTUAL WORKING OF THE LAW - ON THE STREETS, IN DETENTION PENS, AND IN THE COURTS AND PRISONS. LAW SCHOOLS MUST BE ENCOURAGED TO RECOGNIZE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LAW AND OTHER DISCIPLINES SUCH AS MEDICINE AND PSYCHIATRY. A SEVEN-MONTH LEGAL INTERN PROGRAM SHOULD BE DEVELOPED PROVIDING THE STUDENT WITH FULL-TIME INVOLVEMENT IN A SPECIFIC ASPECT OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. A JUNIOR BAR ASSOCIATION CAN BE A DYNAMIC FORCE FOR LEGAL REFORM. WAYS MUST ALSO BE FOUND TO INVOLVE MORE FULLY SENIOR MEMBERS OF THE BAR IN THE CRIMINAL PROCESS, POSSIBLY BY THE USE OF SELECTED LAWYERS AS TEMPORARY JUDGES IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE BACKLOG OF CASES. INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS BY THE CRIMINAL SYSTEM SHOULD REPLACE MASS, IMPERSONAL JUSTICE AS PRESCRIBED BY NUMEROUS LOWER COURTS.

15721 L1
 AUTHORS: REARDON, PAUL C.; DANIEL, CLIFTON.
 TITLE: FAIR TRIAL AND FREE PRESS. (RATIONAL DEBATE SEMINARS SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH, GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1968).
 SOURCEIC: WA, D.C., AM. ENTERPRISE INST. FOR PUB. POLICY RES., 1968. 181 P. \$4.50.

THE REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FAIR TRIAL AND FREE PRESS OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION PROJECT ON MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE WAS ADOPTED BY THE ASSOCIATION'S HOUSE OF DELEGATES IN FEBRUARY 1968. THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS PLACE RESTRICTIONS ON ATTORNEYS, POLICE, AND TRIAL JUDGES. THROUGH THE LIMITED USE OF CONTEMPT POWER, RESTRICTIONS ARE ALSO PLACED UPON ALL (INCLUDING THE PRESS) WHO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION FOR PUBLICATION WILLFULLY DESIGNED TO AFFECT THE OUTCOME OF THE TRIAL, AND ON ALL WHO VIOLATE A JUDICIAL ORDER MADE IN EFFORT TO ENSURE A FAIR TRIAL. JUDGES ARE PERMITTED TO CLOSE PRE-TRIAL HEARINGS TO THE PUBLIC ON MOTION OF THE DEFENDANT ON THE GROUNDS THAT EVIDENCE OR AGREEMENT IN THE HEARING MIGHT DISCLOSE MATTERS INADMISSABLE TO THE TRIAL. MR. DANIEL BELIEVES THAT IN ONLY A FRACTION OF THOSE CRIMINAL CASES REPRINTED IN THE PRESS IS THERE ANY QUESTION OF VIOLATING THE RIGHTS OF DEFENDANTS; THAT NEWSPAPERMEN HAVE FAITH IN THE ABILITY OF THE JURY TO DISCERN THE TRUTH; AND THAT FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IS IN DANGER BECAUSE OF THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS. JUDGE REARDON CONTENDS THAT THE STANDARDS DO NOT INHIBIT THE REPORTING OF CRIME BY THE NEWS MEDIA AND THAT THEY WILL LESSEN THE POSSIBILITY OF REVERSALS OF CONVICTIONS IN MANY CRIMINAL CASES.

15722 L1
 AUTHORS: LEFTON, MARK; SKIPPER, JAMES K.; MCCAGHY, CHARLES H.
 DESIGN: EDITORS
 TITLE: APPROACHES TO DEVIANCE: THEORIES, CONCEPTS, AND RESEARCH FINDINGS.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, APPLETON-CENTURY-CROFTS, 1968. 391 P. \$4.95.

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS CONCEPTUALIZE, THEORIZE, AND CONDUCT RESEARCH ON: INDIVIDUALS DEFINED BY VARIOUS FRAMES OF REFERENCE AS DEVIANTS; THE ACTUAL DEVIANT ACTS WHICH THESE INDIVIDUALS COMMIT; AND THE REACTIONS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY TO THESE PEOPLE AND THEIR DEVIANT ACTIONS. TRADITIONALLY, IN AMERICAN SOCIOLOGY THE STUDY OF DEVIANCE HAS FOCUSED ON CRIMINALS, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, PROSTITUTES, SUICIDES, THE MENTALLY ILL, DRUG USERS AND DRUG ADDICTS, HOMOSEXUALS, AND POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS RADICALS. THUS FAR NO COMMON FRAME OF REFERENCE HAS BEEN DEvised WHICH WILL ADEQUATELY ACCOUNT FOR ANY ONE OF THESE TYPES OF BEHAVIOR. THE SELECTION OF ARTICLES WAS CHOSEN WITH ESSENTIALLY TWO MAJOR THEMES IN MIND. FIRST, TO INDICATE THE CONCEPTUAL SHAPE OF THE FIELD TO THE STUDENT BY EXPOSING HIM TO SEVERAL MAJOR EFFORTS AT DELINEATING APPROPRIATE LEVELS AND UNITS OF ANALYSIS; ATTEMPTS TO SPECIFY KEY RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AND AMONG RELEVANT FACTORS, CONDITIONS, AND VARIABLES; AND SIGNIFICANT QUESTIONS DEALING WITH THE PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC EFFORTS TO UNDERSTAND DEVIANCE IN OUR SOCIETY. THE SECOND IS

REFLECTED IN ARTICLES WHICH PRESENT SIGNIFICANT ATTEMPTS AT EMPIRICAL RESEARCH. WHILE THE ARTICLES COMPRISING THIS BOOK REFLECT THE SCOPE AND DIVERSITY OF INTERESTS IN THE FIELD OF DEVIANCE, THEY HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED TO EMPHASIZE THE FOLLOWING FOUR MAJOR POINTS OF REFERENCE: A DEFINITION OF THE FIELD; THE SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH; THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH; AND SOCIETAL REACTION AND FUNCTIONS OF DEVIANCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT, ED.)

15723 L1
AUTHORS: ROBERTS, KEITH.
TITLE: ANTITRUST PROBLEMS IN THE NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY.
SOURCE: HARVARD LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 82(2):319-366, 1968.

THE SMALL NUMBER OR ABSENCE OF COMPETING DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN MOST CITIES HAS AROUSED BOTH ACCUSATIONS THAT NEWS IS CONTROLLED AND COUNTER-ASSERTIONS THAT NEWSPAPER MONOPOLY IS OFTEN DESIRABLE OR ECONOMICALLY COMPELLED. THE PREVAILING SCARCITY OF NEW ENTRANTS INTO THE INDUSTRY IS UNDESIRABLE AND CAN BE ATTRIBUTED IN LARGE PART TO A VARIETY OF ANTI-COMPETITIVE PRACTICES, RANGING FROM VERTICAL RESTRICTIONS PLACED BY NEWSPAPERS ON DISTRIBUTORS, TO REFUSAL BY WIRE AND FEATURE SERVICES TO ACCOMMODATE NEW NEWSPAPERS, AND HORIZONTAL AGREEMENTS TO SHARE PHYSICAL PLANTS AND MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENTS. OPPORTUNITIES TO COMPETE WILL BENEFIT GREATLY FROM VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT OF THE ANTITRUST LAWS AND FROM RECENT ADVANCES IN PRINTING TECHNOLOGY, WHICH CAN SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE PUBLISHING COSTS AND ENHANCE CIRCULATION. {217 REFERENCES}

15724 L1
AUTHORS: SAFERSTEIN, HARVEY.
TITLE: NONREVIEWABILITY: A FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF "COMMITTED TO AGENCY DISCRETION".
SOURCE: HARVARD LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 82(2):367-398, 1968.

THE CONCEPT OF NONREVIEWABILITY, THAT SOME AGENCY ACTIONS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL SCRUTINY DESPITE ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE OF DISCRETION, HAS LONG TROUBLED COURTS AND COMMENTATORS, PARTICULARLY SINCE CODIFICATION OF THE "COMMITTED TO AGENCY DISCRETION" DOCTRINE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT. A FINDING OF NONREVIEWABILITY IN A PARTICULAR CASE SHOULD BE BASED ON AN ANALYSIS OF FACTORS OTHER THAN THE EXISTENCE OF BROAD ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION; THE COURTS SHOULD CONDUCT A THRESHOLD INQUIRY INTO HOW THE DEMANDS OF REVIEW WOULD AFFECT THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY AND THE FURTHERANCE OF ITS PROGRAMS, THE EXTENT TO WHICH IT WOULD BURDEN THE COURTS, AND WHETHER REVIEW COULD EFFECTIVELY REMEDY THE INDIVIDUAL'S GRIEVANCE. TO AUGMENT THIS THRESHOLD INQUIRY, THE COURTS SHOULD CONSIDER MORE FULLY THE POSSIBILITIES OF PARTIAL REVIEW, LIMITED TO THOSE ISSUES WHICH COULD BE EXAMINED WITHOUT EXCESSIVE COST TO THE INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED. {144 REFERENCES}

15725 L1
AUTHORS: DONNELLY, BRIAN.
TITLE: RIGHT TO COUNSEL.
SOURCE: THE CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 11(1):18-51, 1968.

A BALANCE MUST BE ACHIEVED BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND POLICE POWER. IN CONTRAST TO THE UNITED STATES, CANADA HAS TENDED TO UPHOLD POLICE POWER UNLESS THERE IS A FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF RIGHTS RESULTING IN THE PRODUCTION OF UNRELIABLE EVIDENCE. CANADIAN COURTS HAVE INADEQUATELY DEALT WITH RIGHT TO COUNSEL CASES. REASONS FOR ADOPTING A POSITION SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE UNITED STATES ARE: HISTORICAL SUPPORT FOR SUCH A POSITION; POSSIBILITY OF EVENTUAL INCREASE IN RESPECT FOR POLICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT; EFFECTIVE USE OF COUNSEL UPON ARREST OR DETENTION; AND A STRENGTHENING OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS. A CODE OF PROCEDURE WOULD GUARANTEE TO AN INDIVIDUAL THE ADEQUATE PROTECTION OF HIS RIGHTS. {27 REFERENCES}

15726 L1
 AUTHORS: FRIEDLAND, M. L.
 TITLE: MAGISTRATES' COURTS: FUNCTIONING AND FACILITIES.
 SOURCE: THE CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY.
 SOURCEID: 11(1):52-75, 1968.

IN CANADA THE MAJORITY OF THE LOWER COURTS IN THE LARGER URBAN CENTERS OPERATE WITH NEITHER DIGNITY NOR EFFICIENCY. IN ORDER TO ENABLE THE COURTS TO MEET THE DEMANDS PLACED UPON THEM, A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL, ADEQUATE PHYSICAL RESOURCES, EFFECTIVE SUPERVISION, AND CONSTANT EXAMINATION OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM ARE NEEDED. THE PROBLEMS ARE LARGELY DUE TO THE STRUCTURE OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM WHICH REQUIRES COOPERATION AMONG VARIOUS LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT. THE REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM IS ABOLITION OF THE LOWER COURTS AS THEY OPERATE TODAY AND THEIR REPLACEMENT BY A PROVINCIAL CRIMINAL COURT WHICH WOULD HAVE EQUAL STATUS WITH AND CONCURRENT JURISDICTION AS THE COUNTY AND SUPREME COURTS, EXCEPT IN CAPITAL CASES. (100 REFERENCES)

15727 L1
 AUTHORS: ANCENAES, JOHANNES.
 TITLE: DOES PUNISHMENT DETER CRIME?
 SOURCE: THE CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY.
 SOURCEID: 11(1):76-93, 1968.

THERE IS A LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF CRIMINAL LAW AND ENFORCEMENT. BECAUSE MOTIVATIONS VARY FROM OFFENSE TO OFFENSE, THE EFFECT OF THE THREAT OF PUNISHMENT ALSO VARIES. THE MORAL EFFECT OF CRIMINAL LAW IS AT TIMES CONSIDERED MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE DIRECT DETERRENT INFLUENCE. RESEARCH HAS FOUND THAT THE PRESENCE OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN CERTAIN STATES HAS HAD NO APPRECIABLE INFLUENCE ON THE RESPECTIVE MURDER RATES IN THOSE STATES. THIS ONLY INDICATES THAT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE DETERRENT EFFECTS OF LIFE IMPRISONMENT AND DEATH IS NEGLIGIBLE, AND NOT THAT THE PUNISHMENT FOR MURDER IS WITHOUT DETERRENT EFFECT. IT ALSO DOES NOT SHOW THAT A QUICK AND CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN ALL CASES OF MURDER WOULD BE WITHOUT EFFECT. THE RECENT BRITISH LAW REGARDING DRUNK DRIVING HAS REDUCED ALCOHOL FROM A MAJOR CAUSE OF ACCIDENTS TO AN INSIGNIFICANT ONE. WITH REGARD TO THE EFFECTS OF PUNISHMENT, IT HAS BEEN FOUND THAT THE DESIRED RESULTS ARE USUALLY OBTAINED THROUGH NON-RESTRICTIVE TREATMENT; HOWEVER, THE PERSONALITY OF THE OFFENDER AND THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT TO WHICH HE IS RETURNING ARE OF MUCH GREATER SIGNIFICANCE FOR HIS FUTURE CONDUCT THAN ARE TYPES OF TREATMENT. FIRST OFFENDERS HAVE A LOW RATE OF RECIDIVISM, BUT THE RECIDIVISM RATE INCREASES SHARPLY WITH THE NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS. (16 REFERENCES)

15728 L1
 AUTHORS: SAUER, THEO.
 TITLE: /DIE STRAFRECHTLICHE BEHANDLUNG DER HERANWACHSENDEN./
 TRITITLE: CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF YOUNG ADULTS.
 SOURCEID: HAMBURG, WEST GERMANY, KRIMINALISTIK VERLAG, 1968. 120 P. DM 16.

IN WEST GERMANY YOUNG ADULTS (18-21) SHOW AN ESPECIALLY HIGH CRIME RATE. THE ANALYZED POPULATION INCLUDED 200 CASES OF MALE YOUNG ADULTS, WHO WERE SENTENCED IN 1961 IN THE STUTTGART COURT DISTRICT. THOSE SENTENCED FOR TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF HIT-AND-RUN CASES, WERE EXCLUDED. THE SUBJECTS WERE DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS: GROUP A, COMPRISED OF THOSE SENTENCED ACCORDING TO ADULT CRIMINAL PROCEDURE; AND GROUP B, COMPOSED OF THOSE SENTENCED ACCORDING TO JUVENILE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. IN TERMS OF CRIMINOGENEOUS FACTORS, INCLUDING SOCIALLY-CONDITIONED CRIME PRONENESS, THE TWO GROUPS DID NOT SHOW ANY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES. THE RATE OF RECIDIVISM WAS CONSIDERABLY LOWER IN GROUP B, AN INDICATION OF THE GREATER EFFECTIVENESS OF JUVENILE LAW AS COMPARED WITH ADULT CRIMINAL LAW. JUVENILE LAW SHOULD BE APPLIED TO ALL YOUNG ADULTS.

15729 L1
 AUTHORS: SCHAUBLE-FINK, BEATE.

TITLE: /CAS DELIKT KORPERLICHEN KINDESMISSHANDLUNG./
TRTITLE: CHILD ABUSE AS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.
SOURCEID: HAMBURG, WEST GERMANY, KRIMINALISTIK VERLAG, 1968. 96 P.
DM 16.

ALTHOUGH THE EXISTENCE OF CHILD ABUSE HAS LONG BEEN RECOGNIZED, IT HAS ONLY RECENTLY BEEN CONSIDERED A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. THE ANALYZED POPULATION WAS COMPRISED OF 450 CASES KNOWN FROM LITERATURE AND 16 CASES FROM JUDICIAL PRACTICE IN WEST GERMANY. THE CASES, WHICH DATE FROM 1889 TO 1967, INVOLVE CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE. BECAUSE OF THE OBSTACLES TO THE DISCOVERY OF CHILD ABUSE, INFORMATION ABOUT ITS INCIDENCE IS DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN. THE OFFENSE IS USUALLY EITHER REPORTED BY AN INTERESTED PERSON OR DISCOVERED DURING AN AUTOPSY. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BOTH THE OFFENDERS AND THE VICTIMS ARE ANALYZED. AMONG THE ENUMERATED METHODS OF ABUSE, APPROXIMATELY 15 SHOW AN ESPECIALLY HIGH INCIDENCE. THE OFFENSE USUALLY DOES IRREPARABLE DAMAGE TO THE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION OF THE CHILD. LEGISLATION AIMED AT THE PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE IS STILL IN AN EMBRYONIC STAGE.

15730 L1
AUTHORS: SKABERNE, BRONISLAW.
TITLE: /DIE BEWAHRUNGSHILFE IN JUGOSLAWIEN./
TRTITLE: PROBATION IN YUGOSLAVIA.
SOURCE: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE (BONN).
SOURCEID: 15(4):259-277, 1968.

THE INSTITUTION OF PROBATION FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS EXISTED IN PREWAR YUGOSLAVIA, BUT WAS NOT ADOPTED BY THE POSTWAR PENAL CODES WHICH WERE MODELED AFTER THE SOVIET EXAMPLE. ONLY IN 1959 WAS IT RE-INTRODUCED ON A NEW BASIS, ALONG WITH OTHER FORMS OF TREATMENT. PROVISIONS CONCERNING JUVENILE DISPOSITION ARE WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE PARTICULAR REPUBLICS. PROBATION IS MOST ADVANCED IN SLOVENIA, WHILE SOME OF THE OTHER REPUBLICS HAVE NOT YET ENACTED THE PERTINENT REGULATIONS. ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL, PROBATION IS NOW USED FOR ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. IT HAS USUALLY BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN THE LESS SERIOUS CASES, WHILE FAILURE IS COMMON IN THE MORE SERIOUS CASES. THE SHORTAGE OF QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS IS THE GREATEST OBSTACLE TO THE EFFICACY OF JUVENILE PROBATION. (19 REFERENCES)

15731 L1
AUTHORS: LUBBE, EWALD.
TITLE: /NEUE WEGE DER BEWAHRUNGSHILFE./
TRTITLE: NEW WAYS OF JUVENILE PROBATION.
SOURCE: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE (BONN).
SOURCEID: 15(4):277-281, 1968.

FIFTEEN YEARS AFTER THE INTRODUCTION OF JUVENILE PROBATION IN WEST GERMANY, ITS EFFECTIVENESS STILL REMAINS LIMITED. THE RATE OF PROBATION VIOLATION IS HIGH. PROBATION OFFICERS HAVE TOO LITTLE TIME TO SPEND WITH THEIR CLIENTS SO AS TO PROTECT THEM FROM RELAPSE INTO RECIDIVISM. AMONG THE MEASURES PROMOTING A CLOSER RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROBATIONERS AND THEIR SUPERVISORS, THE ADOPTION OF THE "PROBATION CARD" IS ADVISABLE. THE CARD SHOULD BE BROUGHT BY HIM TO ALL INTERVIEWS WITH THE PROBATION OFFICER.

15732 L1
AUTHORS: SCHEER, FRANZ; WAGENKNECHT, GUNTER.
TITLE: /BEWAHRUNGSHILFE UND VOLKSHOCHSCHULE -- EIN MODELL DER ZUSAMMENARBEIT./
TRTITLE: JUVENILE PROBATION AND HIGH SCHOOL: A MODEL OF COOPERATION.
SOURCE: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE (BONN).
SOURCEID: 15(4):281-283, 1968.

FROM, APRIL, 1967 TO JUNE, 1968, TEN JUVENILE DELINQUENTS WERE REGISTERED AS STUDENTS AT A HIGH SCHOOL IN BOCHUM, WEST GERMANY. THEY FORMED A WORKING GROUP AND PARTICIPATED IN THE LECTURE AND DISCUSSION PANELS SPONSORED BY THE SCHOOL. IN THE COURSE OF THE

EXPERIMENT, THE PROBATIONERS WERE ACCEPTED BY OTHER STUDENTS AS EQUALS. AN EXPERIENCE WHICH POSITIVELY INFLUENCED THE RESOCIALIZATION PROCESS. THE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEM AND THE PROBATION OFFICERS MARKEDLY IMPROVED. CLOSE COOPERATION DEVELOPED BETWEEN THE PROBATION BOARD AND THE TEACHERS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

15733 L1
 AUTHORS: BAUMANN, ERWIN.
 TITLE: /DAS PROBLEM DER ALTERSGRUPPE IN DER BEWAHRUNGSHILFE./
 TRTITLE: THE PROBLEM OF THE PEER GROUP IN JUVENILE DISPOSITION.
 SOURCE: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE (BONN).
 SOURCEID: 1E(4):284-290, 1968.

BECAUSE CHILDREN SEEK THE APPROVAL OF THEIR PEERS AND ADOPT THEIR STANDARDS OF BEHAVIOR, PARENTS AND SCHOOLS ARE FORCED TO SHARE AUTHORITY WITH THE PEER GROUP. THESE STANDARDS ARE OFTEN CONSIDERABLY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF SOCIETY AS A WHOLE AND THE TRANSITION FROM "HARMLESS" TO ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR WITHIN THE GROUP IS EASY. THE EDUCATIONAL EFFORT SHOULD BE DIRECTED AT THE PEER GROUP. BECAUSE THE GROUPS THEMSELVES ARE LARGELY INFORMAL, THE METHODS USED TO INFLUENCE THEM SHOULD ALSO BE INFORMAL. AT THE SAME TIME, THE CHILDREN SHOULD BE GUIDED SO THAT THEY WOULD NOT SEEK THE SOLUTION OF THEIR PROBLEMS EXCLUSIVELY WITHIN THE GROUP.

15734 L1
 AUTHORS: GRAMATICA, FILIPPO.
 TITLE: /LES FACTEURS CRIMINOGENES DE DROIT PENAL./
 TRTITLE: CRIMINOGENEOUS FACTORS IN CRIMINAL LAW.
 SOURCE: ANNALES INTERNATIONALES DE CRIMINOLOGIE (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 7(1):49-63, 1968.

PARADOXICALLY, THE REPRESSIVE INSTITUTIONS OF CRIMINAL LAW CAN PROMOTE, RATHER THAN DISCOURAGE, CRIME. THEY NEITHER BOLSTER THE INTERNAL RESISTANCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL AGAINST CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, NOR RESTRAIN HIS EXCESSIVE IMPULSE TO COMMIT OFFENSES. LEGAL PUNISHMENT, USUALLY OBJECTIVELY CONCEIVED, ENCOURAGES RECIDIVISM. ONCE THE OFFENDER IS DISCHARGED, HE OVERLY REACTS TO THE TEMPORARY SUPPRESSION OF HIS PERSONALITY DURING IMPRISONMENT. IN ORDER TO BE EFFECTIVE, THE SYSTEM OF CORRECTIONS MUST BE RECEPTIVE TO THE INDIVIDUAL PROBLEMS OF THE OFFENDER.

15735 L1
 AUTHORS: BONNET, EMILIO FEDERICO PABLO.
 TITLE: /INSTITUCIONES JURIDICAS CRIMINOGENAS./
 TRTITLE: CRIMINOGENEOUS LEGAL INSTITUTIONS.
 SOURCE: ANNALES INTERNATIONALES DE CRIMINOLOGIE (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 7(1):65-74, 1968.

THE EXISTENCE OF CRIMINOGENEOUS LEGAL INSTITUTIONS IS PRECLUDED BY DEFINITION. BUT PARTICULAR PROVISIONS OF CRIMINAL LAW CAN, UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, ENCOURAGE CRIME. THEIR INFLUENCE IN THIS RESPECT IS LIMITED BECAUSE OCCASIONAL OFFENDERS ARE USUALLY NOT FAMILIAR WITH LEGAL TEXTS PRIOR TO THE COMMISSION OF THEIR OFFENSE AND HABITUAL OFFENDERS TEND TO BE INTERESTED IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE RATHER THAN IN THE BASIC LAWS. IT IS ONLY THE WHITE-COLLAR OFFENDERS WHO STUDY THE LAWS THEY INTEND TO VIOLATE. THE PROBLEM OF CRIME-GENERATING LEGAL PROVISIONS CAN ONLY BE EFFECTIVELY DEALT WITH ON A GLOBAL LEVEL -- A DEMAND WHICH IS UTOPIAN AT THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

15736 L1
 AUTHORS: JESCHECK, HANS-HEINRICH.
 TITLE: /POLITIQUE CRIMINELLE MODERNE EN ALLEMAGNE ET EN FRANCE./
 TRTITLE: MODERN PENAL POLICY IN GERMANY AND FRANCE.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 23(3):519-546, 1968.

TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT WEST GERMAN CRIMINAL LAW IS STILL DERIVED FROM THE CRIMINAL CODE OF 1871, A CIRCUMSTANCE WHICH EXPLAINS THE DESIRE OF GERMAN JURISTS FOR A COMPLETE REFORM OF THE LAW. IN FRANCE, WHERE CRIMINAL LAW HAS BEEN FREQUENTLY AMENDED, THERE IS LITTLE DESIRE TO GO BEYOND THE REFORMS OF 1958 AND 1960. IN 1962 THE DRAFT PENAL CODE OF WEST GERMANY INCLUDED THE PRINCIPLE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY WHICH ASSERTS THAT PUNISHMENT PRESUMES CRIMINAL INTENT AND SHOULD BE APPLIED IN PROPORTION TO IT (A PRINCIPLE CURRENTLY IN USE IN FRENCH LAW); THE PRINCIPLE OF LEGALITY WHICH PROPOSES THAT THE INDIVIDUAL'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM MUST NEVER BE SACRIFICED TO THE EXIGENCIES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE; AND THE PROPOSAL TO SEPARATE MISDEMEANORS FROM OFFENSES UNDER CRIMINAL LAW (WHICH DOES NOT EXIST IN FRANCE). THE USE OF SUSPENDED SENTENCE IS EXPANDING IN BOTH COUNTRIES, WHEREAS PROBATION IS BEING USED MORE FREQUENTLY IN WEST GERMANY. FINES IN LIEU OF IMPRISONMENT ARE USED IN WEST GERMANY ONLY FOR SENTENCES UNDER SIX MONTHS; IN FRANCE, FOR ANY PRISON SENTENCE AT THE COURT'S DISCRETION. WEST GERMANY, UNLIKE FRANCE, PRESERVES THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN ZUCHTHAUS AND GEFANGNIS. IT HAS GONE FURTHER THAN FRANCE IN EXPERIMENTING WITH FINES IN LONG-TERM INSTALLMENTS. BOTH COUNTRIES URGENTLY NEED A REFORM RESTRICTING THE USE OF SHORT-TERM SENTENCES AND DEPORTATION.

15737 L1
 AUTHORS: PICHTKOVSKIJ, A.A.; MAZARD JEAN.
 TITLE: /LES PEINES NON PRIVATIVES DE LIBERTE./
 TRITILE: SENTENCES WITHOUT RESTRICTION OF FREEDOM.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE (PARIS).
 SOURCEID: 23(3):585-601, 1968.

IN THE U.S.S.R. THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES, WHICH INVOLVE NO RESTRICTION OF FREEDOM, ARE USED: FORCED LABOR OUTSIDE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS; FINES; COMPULSORY RESTRICTION; MORAL CONDEMNATION IN PUBLIC; DEPORTATION; INTERDICTION OF SPECIFIED ACTIVITIES; INTERDICTION TO EXERCISE A PUBLIC OR PROFESSIONAL FUNCTION; PROECTION; RELEASE INTO CUSTODY OF A THIRD PERSON WITHOUT CRIMINAL ADJUDICATION; AND REFERRAL TO THE CITIZENS' COURT WITHOUT CRIMINAL ADJUDICATION. THE CORRESPONDING TYPES OF SENTENCES USED IN FRANCE ARE CIVIC DEGRADATION; INTERDICTION TO EXERCISE CIVIC, CIVIL, AND FAMILY RIGHTS; SPECIAL INTERDICTION (E.G., REVOCATION OF DRIVER'S LICENSE); PUELICATION OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION; FINES; CONFISCATION AND DESTRUCTION; FORCED CLOSURE; AND RESTITUTION.

15738 L1
 AUTHORS: BARKIN, EUGENE N.
 TITLE: IMPACT OF CHANGING LAW UPON PRISON POLICY.
 SOURCE: THE PRISON JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 48(1):3-20, 1968.

THE CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATOR MUST SAFEGUARD THE SECURITY OF THE INSTITUTION AS WELL AS THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL PRISONER. CERTAIN LEGAL CASES CAN BE USED AS INDICATORS OF WHAT AREAS OF BEHAVIOR ARE IN THE REALM OF THE PRISON ADMINISTRATOR'S DISCRETION. THE U. S. FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS IS ATTEMPTING TO ESTABLISH RULES USING SUCH CASES AS PRECEDENTS. THE BUREAU OF PRISONS PERMITS THE INMATE TO HAVE REASONABLE ACCESS TO LEGAL MATERIALS AND REASONABLE OPPORTUNITIES TO PREPARE HIS DOCUMENTS. A NUMBER OF LAW SCHOOLS HAVE INSTITUTED LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS WHEREBY STUDENTS ARE MADE AVAILABLE TO INMATES IN ORDER TO ASSIST THEM IN AN ANALYSIS OF THEIR PROBLEMS. A NUMBER OF STATES HAVE JOINED THE AGREEMENT ON DETAINERS, THROUGH WHICH THE PROSECUTION OR THE DEFENDANT CAN REQUIRE THE EXPEDITIOUS DISPOSITION OF LONG-PENDING UNDISPOSED CHARGES. THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT ARE INCREASINGLY BEING SUBJECTED TO JUDICIAL SCOUTING. IN SOME INSTANCES, COURTS HAVE INTERVENED IN DISCIPLINARY MATTERS ON THE GROUNDS THAT DISCIPLINE HAD BEEN IMPOSED FOR FRIVOLOUS, ARBITRARY, OR CAPRICIOUS REASONS. THE BUREAU OF PRISONS HAS ISSUED A POLICY STATEMENT ASSERTING THAT THE CRITERIA OF DISCIPLINE AND CONTROL SHOULD BE THE INDIVIDUAL'S ADJUSTMENT TO THE PROGRAMS, BEHAVIOR STANDARDS, AND LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL

COMMUNITY. IF AN INMATE PRESENTS A LEGITIMATE COMPLAINT IN COURT, THE PRISON ADMINISTRATOR MUST FULLY AND FACTUALLY ANSWER. THE PRISONERS' MAIL BOX ENABLES THE INMATE TO MAIL SEALED LETTERS TO VARIOUS DESIGNATED OFFICIALS. THE BUREAU OF PRISONS HAS EXTENDED THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF FREEDOM IN THE AREA OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF. WHEN AN INMATE COMMITS A CRIME WITHIN THE PENAL INSTITUTION, HE BECOMES ENTITLED TO THE RIGHTS OF ANY SUSPECT OUTSIDE THE PRISON. CHANGING POLICIES MUST BE CREATED AND IMPLEMENTED TO MEET THE NEW EMPHASIS ON THE RIGHTS OF THE PRISONER. (37 REFERENCES)

15739 L1
AUTHORS: COHEN, MORRIS L.
TITLE: READING LAW IN PRISON.
SOURCE: THE PRISON JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 48(1):21-27, 1968.

THE INTEREST OF PRISONERS IN LAW BOOKS AND THEIR FRUSTRATION DUE TO PRISONER RULES, INADEQUATE PRISON LIBRARIES, AND AN INABILITY TO REACH LEGAL MATERIALS OUTSIDE THE PRISONS, ARE EVIDENCED BY PRISONER PETITIONS TO THE COURTS AIMED AT SEEKING RELIEF FROM RULES OR PRACTICES WHICH RESTRICT THEIR ACCESS TO LAW BOOKS. SINCE ADEQUATE LEGAL ASSISTANCE IS FREQUENTLY UNAVAILABLE TO THOSE IN PRISON, ACCESS TO LAW BOOKS AND THE ABILITY TO DO SIMPLE LEGAL RESEARCH MAY DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PRISONER'S ACCESS TO THE COURTS. DESPITE THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF PRISONER RIGHTS IN THIS AREA BY THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, RESTRICTIONS ON THE TIME, PLACE, OR MANNER OF USE OF LAW BOOKS BY PRISONERS ARE VERY COMMON. AT LEAST 29 STATES HAVE REGULATIONS OF THAT TYPE, WHILE MOST OTHERS HAVE SIMILAR INFORMAL RESTRICTIONS. IN FEDERAL PRISONS THE SITUATION IS SOMEWHAT MORE LIBERAL. NEVERTHELESS, LIBRARY COLLECTIONS IN FEDERAL PRISONS ARE STILL INADEQUATE AND STRICT RESTRICTIONS MAY STILL BE APPLIED IN THEIR USE. LIMITATIONS ON PRISONER ACCESS TO LEGAL MATERIALS ARE ALSO PRESENT IN THE UNWILLINGNESS OF THE COURTS TO ASSIST PRISONERS SEEKING ACCESS TO LEGAL MATERIALS. ALTHOUGH JUDICIAL REVIEW OF PRISONER COMPLAINTS HAS RECENTLY INVOLVED DEEP CONCERN WITH CERTAIN BASIC RIGHTS OF PRISONERS, THIS POLICY HAS NOT EXTENDED TO LEGAL RESEARCH AND ACCESS TO LEGAL MATERIALS. BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS HAVE FOLLOWED THE SAME PATTERN OF SUSTAINING PRISON RESTRICTIONS, GENERALLY FINDING THAT PRISONERS DO NOT HAVE ANY RIGHT TO ENGAGE IN LEGAL RESEARCH. STATE CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES SHOULD ESTABLISH, FINANCE, AND ENFORCE MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR LEGAL COLLECTIONS IN THEIR PRISON LIBRARIES AND PROMULGATE APPROPRIATE REGULATIONS FOR THEIR USE. A LIST IS PROVIDED OF MINIMUM LEGAL MATERIALS FOR PRISON LIBRARIES. (19 REFERENCES)

15740 L1
AUTHORS: MURASKIN, MATTHEW.
TITLE: CENSORSHIP OF MAIL: THE PRISONER'S RIGHT TO COMMUNICATE BY MAIL WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD.
SOURCE: THE PRISON JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 48(1):33-39, 1968.

THE DECISION OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT IN EX PARTE HULL (1941) HAS LED TO THE GENERALLY ACCEPTED PRINCIPLE THAT A PRISONER CANNOT BE DENIED ACCESS TO THE COURTS FOR THE PRESENTATION OF ALLEGED LEGAL WRONGS. WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS FROM PRISONER TO COURT AND FROM COURT TO PRISONER MAY BE DELAYED NO LONGER THAN REQUIRED BY THE NECESSITIES OF SORTING AND SHOULD BE DELIVERED WITHOUT CENSORSHIP. RESTRAINTS ON LETTERS FROM PRISONERS COMPLAINING ABOUT THE LEGALITY OF THEIR IMPRISONMENT OR TREATMENT ADDRESSED TO OTHER GOVERNMENTAL BODIES ALSO RECEIVE JUDICIAL PROTECTION. IN APPARENT RECOGNITION OF THE PRINCIPLE THAT NON-JUDICIAL GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES CAN OBTAIN RELIEF FOR PRISONERS COMPLAINING ABOUT THEIR TREATMENT OR DETENTION, THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS HAS ESTABLISHED A PRISONER'S MAILBOX, THROUGH WHICH THE INMATE MAY SEND UNCENSORED MAIL TO THE BUREAU OF PRISONS AS WELL AS TO HIS CONGRESSMAN OR SENATOR. HOWEVER, THE PRISONER'S RIGHT TO COMMUNICATE WITH NON-JUDICIAL AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS AND WITH HIS ATTORNEY IS CIRCUMSCRIBED. WHEN A PRISONER SEEKS TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD, HIS ABILITY TO SEND MAIL RESTS WITHIN THE DISCRETION OF THE PRISON AUTHORITIES. THE COURTS

HAVE RULED THAT PRISONERS LAWFULLY CONFINED HAVE NO ABSOLUTE RIGHT TO USE THE MAILS, AND THEY, IN GENERAL, WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE CONDUCT OF A PRISON OR ENFORCEMENT OF ITS RULES. IF A PRISONER'S COMMUNICATION WILL INTERFERE WITH PRISON DISCIPLINE, RESTRICTIONS MAY BE PROPER. HOWEVER, IN THE CASE OF LETTERS TO NON-JUDICIAL AGENCIES, THE RULES APPLICABLE TO ACCESS TO THE COURTS SHOULD APPLY. CHANGE IN PRISON CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS WILL HAVE TO COME FROM WITHIN THE PRISON OR FROM SOME ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY, RATHER THAN FROM THE COURTS. (2 REFERENCES)

15741 L1
AUTHORS: FRIECLANDER, BETTY D.
TITLE: WRIGHT V. MCMANN AND CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.
SOURCE: THE PRISON JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 48(1):40-45, 1968.

UNTIL LATELY, THE FEDERAL COURTS HAVE REFUSED TO REVIEW CHARGES WHICH AROSE AS A RESULT OF STATE PRISON DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES. AGGRIEVED PRISONERS, THEREFORE, COULD ONLY PURSUE WHATEVER REMEDIES WERE AVAILABLE TO THEM IN STATE COURTS. HOWEVER, A NUMBER OF RECENT U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS HAVE UNDERMINED THE RATIONALE WHICH FORMERLY SUPPORTED THE FEDERAL COURTS' REFUSAL TO TAKE JURISDICTION IN THESE MATTERS. FOR EXAMPLE, ROBINSON V. CALIFORNIA (1962) ESTABLISHED THAT THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT, WHICH PROHIBITS CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT, THE BASIS OF MOST COMPLAINTS INVOLVING PRISON DISCIPLINE, IS APPLICABLE TO THE STATES THROUGH THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. FURTHERMORE, THE FEDERAL COURTS, WHILE STILL APPEARING TO PREFER THEIR LONG-STANDING POLICY OF NON-INTERFERENCE IN STATE PRISON ADMINISTRATION, HAVE RECENTLY SHOWN A SOMEWHAT GREATER WILLINGNESS TO INTERVENE, ESPECIALLY IN CASES ALLEGING BRUTAL AND EXTREME EXCESSES IN PRISON DISCIPLINE. A SIGNIFICANT DECISION IN THIS AREA IS WRIGHT V. MCMANN (SECOND CIRCUIT, 1967). THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS DECISION MAY LIE IN THE BEGINNING OF A JUDICIAL ATTEMPT TO ARTICULATE WHAT A "HUMANE" STANDARD OF PRISON DISCIPLINE MIGHT BE. A NECESSARY PREREQUISITE TO DETERMINING WHAT IS THE "MOST HUMANE MANNER" OF ENFORCEMENT. IN THE DISSENTING OPINION IN RUDOLPH V. ALABAMA (1962), IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THERE WAS A "CONSTITUTIONAL PROSCRIPTION AGAINST PUNISHMENTS, WHICH BY THEIR EXCESSIVE SEVERITY, ARE GREATLY DISPROPORTIONATE TO THE OFFENSE CHARGED." ACCORDING TO THIS PRINCIPLE, IMPOSING THE SANCTION OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR RELATIVELY MINOR VIOLATIONS OF PRISON REGULATIONS, AS WAS DONE IN WRIGHT, IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL. CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE FACT THAT IT IS THE INORDINATE DISCRETION ACCORDED PRISON CUSTODIANS WHICH OFTEN LEADS TO THE USE OF DISPROPORTIONATE PUNISHMENTS, AND PARTICULARLY TO THEIR UNEQUAL USE AMONG PRISONERS GUILTY OF THE SAME OFFENSE. THE LEGISLATURE OR AN INDEPENDENT ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY, RATHER THAN THE COURTS, MAY BE THE PROPER ORGAN FOR LIMITING THIS DISCRETION THROUGH THE STANDARDIZATION OF THE PENALTIES FOR PRISON VIOLATIONS. (12 REFERENCES)

15742 L1
AUTHORS: NORDLINGER, LOUIS M.
TITLE: LEGAL COUNSELLING BEHIND THE WALLS.
SOURCE: THE PRISON JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 48(1):46-50, 1968.

PARTICULARLY IN RECENT YEARS, THE INMATE HAS PRESSED HIS CLAIM TO BE RECOGNIZED AS A PERSON ENTITLED TO CERTAIN RIGHTS. WHILE MANY JUDGES, LAWYERS, AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS BELIEVE THAT THIS CLAIM IS JUSTIFIED, OTHERS HOLD THAT THE PRISONER HAS HAD AMPLE PROTECTIONS FROM THE TIME HE WAS SUSPECT UNTIL FOUND GUILTY IN COURT, AND THAT THE ONLY CONCERN SHOULD BE FOR HIS SECURITY, ONCE HE IS IN PRISON. HOWEVER, THE TREND OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS REFLECTS AN ABANDONMENT OF THE LATTER VIEW. A DOCTRINE AGAINST DENIAL OF THE RIGHT TO PETITION THE COURTS HAS APPEARED IN SEVERAL RECENT CASES. THE COURTS HAVE MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR INMATES TO INSTITUTE ACTIONS TO RECOVER FINANCIAL RETRIBUTION FOR NEGLIGENCE OR INTENTIONAL UNJUSTIFIED ASSAULTS BY OFFICIALS. MOST STATES, WHILE GRANTING THE RIGHTS TO PETITION THE COURTS AND TO SUE FOR DAMAGES, PLACE THE PRISONER IN AN OTHERWISE LIMITED STATUS BY DENYING HIM THE RIGHT TO

VOTE IN STATE ELECTIONS AND TO HOLD PUBLIC OFFICE. IT IS QUESTIONABLE WHETHER THE RESPONSIBILITY THAT IS PART OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE SHOULD BE ENTRUSTED TO THOSE CONVICTED OF A CRIME. A CONFLICT ALSO EXISTS IN ATTITUDES REGARDING THE PRISONER'S MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN. THE POLICIES TOWARD THEM SHOULD BE MADE THE SUBJECT FOR SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY. IT SHOULD BE KEPT IN MIND THAT THE RIGHTS SPECIFIED IN THE U. S. CONSTITUTION ALSO APPLY, WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS, TO INCARCERATED CITIZENS. ON THE WHOLE, THE COURTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES ARE NOT EXCESSIVELY BIASED AGAINST THE MAN IN PRISON, BUT THEY REMAIN RELUCTANT TO INTERFERE WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INSTITUTION'S SUPERINTENDENT. CONTINUED PROGRESS CAN BE EXPECTED, DUE TO INCREASING COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CORRECTIONAL SOCIAL WORKER AND THE ATTORNEY INTERESTED IN INMATE'S RIGHTS AND PROBLEMS. (12 REFERENCES)

15743 L1
 AUTHORS: INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES.
 TITLE: A NATIONAL PROGRAM OF RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. PREPARED FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
 SOURCEIC: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1968. 183 P. \$1.50.

THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968 (PUBLIC LAW 90-351) CREATES A NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE WITHIN THE U. S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT AND AUTHORIZES \$10 MILLION IN FISCAL 1969 FOR THIS FUNCTION. THE U. S. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT INITIATED PLANNING FOR THE INSTITUTE BY CONTRACTING WITH THE INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES TO STRUCTURE A RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND TEST EVALUATION PROGRAM (RDT & E) TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE INSTITUTE UPON ITS CREATION. THIS REPORT OUTLINES THAT PROPOSED PROGRAM. THE BASIC PURPOSE OF THE TOTAL PROGRAM IS FOSTERING SUCCESSFUL INNOVATION IN ALL EFFORTS TO CONTROL CRIME, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. A CONSEQUENCE OF THIS PROGRAM WILL BE THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW DISCIPLINES AND PROFESSIONS INTO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS. HOPEFULLY, THE NEW PROFESSIONALS WILL BE A SIGNIFICANT FORCE FOR INNOVATION. A FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE OF MISSION AND PROGRAM AREAS IS DEVELOPED AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE TRADITIONAL PARTITION INTO POLICE, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONS SUBSYSTEMS. FOUR MISSION AREAS ARE ENVISIONED. THEIR COMMON GOAL IS THE REDUCTION OF THE TOTAL SOCIAL COST ASSOCIATED WITH CRIME. WITHIN THE MISSION AREAS, 11 SPECIFIC PROGRAM AREAS ARE DEFINED. THE MISSION AND PROGRAM AREAS ARE AS FOLLOWS: MISSION AREA I. FOCUSES ON REDUCING THE NEED AND DESIRE TO COMMIT CRIME, BY: PROGRAM AREA 1. REDUCING CAUSES OF CRIME; PROGRAM AREA 2. REDUCING RECIDIVISM THROUGH REHABILITATION. MISSION AREA II. FOCUSES ON INCREASING THE RISK AND DIFFICULTY IN COMMITTING CRIME, BY: PROGRAM AREA 3. DIRECTLY PREVENTING CRIME; PROGRAM AREA 4. APPREHENDING AND CONVICTING OFFENDERS. MISSION AREA III. FOCUSES ON IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, BY: PROGRAM AREA 5. IMPROVING EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS; PROGRAM AREA 6. IMPROVING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM-COMMUNITY RELATIONS; PROGRAM AREA 7. IMPROVING SELECTION AND TRAINING OF PERSONNEL. MISSION AREA IV. IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE VARIOUS KINDS OF TECHNICAL SUPPORT NEEDED BY THE OTHER THREE MISSION AREAS. THIS SUPPORT INCLUDES: PROGRAM AREA 8. AN EQUIPMENT EVALUATION CENTER; PROGRAM AREA 9. A STATISTICS AND CRIME MEASUREMENT CENTER; PROGRAM AREA 10. A MAJOR PRIVATE RESEARCH CENTER; PROGRAM AREA 11. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SUPPORT. THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR THE FIRST YEAR ARE TO: DEMONSTRATE THE INSTITUTE'S VALUE TO OPERATING AGENCIES; CREATE MECHANISMS FOR DISSEMINATING RDT&E RESULTS INTO OPERATING AGENCIES; ESTABLISH INFORMATION BASES ON WHICH FUTURE WORK CAN BUILD; BEGIN TO CREATE INSTITUTIONS ADDRESSING PROBLEMS OF CRIME CONTROL; AND TRAIN NEW CADRES OF SPECIALISTS.

15744 L1
 AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. BEVERLY, ROBERT F.
 TITLE: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BASE EXPECTANCY TABLES FOR SELECTED SUBPOPULATIONS OF CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY

CALIFORNIA BASE EXPECTANCY TABLES HAVE BEEN TYPICALLY BASED UPON AND APPLIED TO THE TOTAL POPULATION OF MALE WARDS RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION WITHIN THE STATE. THE PRESENT STUDY EXAMINES SEVERAL LIKELY SUBPOPULATIONS OF THIS TOTAL POPULATION WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF IDENTIFYING ONE OR MORE RELATIVELY HOMOGENEOUS GROUPS OF WARDS UPON WHICH BASE EXPECTANCY TABLES MIGHT BE DEVELOPED AND WHICH OFFER PROMISE OF GREATER PREDICTIVE EFFICIENCY FOR THESE SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED SUBPOPULATIONS THAN A TABLE BASED UPON THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION. OF THE SUBPOPULATIONS EXAMINED, IT INITIALLY APPEARED THAT THOSE SUBPOPULATIONS DEFINED BY THE CURRENT ADMISSION STATUS OF THE WARD (FIRST ADMISSION OR READMISSION TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY) WARRANTED SEPARATE ANALYSIS AND SUBSEQUENT CONSTRUCTION OF DIFFERENTIAL BASE EXPECTANCY TABLES. CONSEQUENTLY, THREE SEPARATE BASE EXPECTANCY TABLES WERE DEVELOPED ON THE BASIS OF CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE DATA - ONE FOR FIRST ADMISSION WARDS, ONE FOR READMISSION WARDS, AND A THIRD FOR TOTAL ADMISSION WARDS. THE PREDICTIVE EFFICIENCY OF THE FIRST ADMISSION TABLE WAS SUBSEQUENTLY COMPARED TO THAT OF THE TOTAL ADMISSION TABLE WITH RESPECT TO THE FIRST ADMISSION WARDS OF AN INDEPENDENT SAMPLE. SIMILARLY, THE PREDICTIVE EFFICIENCY OF THE READMISSION TABLE WAS COMPARED TO THAT OF THE TOTAL ADMISSION TABLE AS APPLIED TO THE READMISSION WARDS OF THE SAME INDEPENDENT SAMPLE. AS A RESULT OF THESE COMPARISONS, IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT IN TERMS OF PREDICTIVE EFFICIENCY, THE TOTAL ADMISSION TABLE WAS SOMEWHAT SUPERIOR TO BOTH FIRST ADMISSION AND READMISSION TABLES. IT WAS NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT THIS PARTICULAR FINDING WAS BY NO MEANS A NECESSARY ONE AND THAT THERE MAY WELL EXIST OTHER SUBPOPULATIONS FOR WHICH SPECIFIC BASE EXPECTANCY TABLES MIGHT BE MORE APPROPRIATE. HOWEVER, UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE SUBPOPULATIONS ARE IDENTIFIED, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT A SINGLE BASE EXPECTANCY TABLE WILL BE ABLE TO SATISFY CURRENT YOUTH AUTHORITY NEEDS FOR THIS TYPE OF INSTRUMENT. (3 REFERENCES)

15745 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: ON INSTRUCTING DEADLOCKED JURIES.
 SOURCE: THE YALE LAW JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 78(1):100-142, 1968.

ALTHOUGH MOUNTING DISLIKE OF THE 1896 ALLEN CHARGE TO DEADLOCKED JURIES HAS SPILLED OVER INTO WHOLESALE CONDEMNATIONS OF SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS, MOST JUDGES HAVE HELD THAT ONLY THOSE INSTRUCTIONS DEEMED "TOO COERCIVE" ARE BAD. THE RULES GOVERNING JURY DELIBERATIONS ENCOURAGE TWO PATTERNS OF INFLUENCE, COALITION PRESSURE AND VERBAL PRESSURE. IN DEALING WITH DEADLOCKED JURIES, JUDGES INTERESTED IN THE MOST EFFECTIVE USES OF MECHANISMS WILL ENCOURAGE FREQUENT OPEN VOTES AS OPPOSED TO SIMPLE DISCUSSION OR SECRET BALLOTS. DISSIDENTS REFUSING TO CONTINUE DISCUSSION CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY URGED BACK INTO PARTICIPATION WHEN REMINDED THAT SUCH WITHDRAWAL CONSTITUTES A VIOLATION OF THE JUROR OATH. WHEN JUDGES DO NOT KNOW WHETHER JURIES ARE PROPERLY HUNG, (I.E., HAVE EFFECTIVELY UTILIZED THE TWO MECHANISMS TO NO AVAIL), THREE TYPES OF SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS WILL HAVE A CATALYTIC EFFECT: (1) URGING RESPECT FOR OTHERS' OPINIONS; (2) URGING ACTIVE DELIBERATION; AND (3) URGING JURORS TO DEFEND THEIR POSITION. JUDGES, HOWEVER, SHOULD NEVER IMPLY THAT JURIES HAVE A DUTY TO REACH AGREEMENT; INTERVENE WITH THE WEIGHT OF THEIR EXPERTISE ON THE SIDE OF ONE FACTION; MAKE POST-DELIBERATION COMMENTS ON THE CASE OR EVIDENCE; REFER TO THE TROUBLE AND EXPENSE OF A NEW TRIAL; GIVE UNEQUAL TREATMENT TO MINORITY OR MAJORITY FACTIONS; OR THREATEN TO HOLD JURIES TOGETHER FOR UNREASONABLE LENGTHS OF TIME. APPELLATE COURTS SHOULD SET STANDARDS FOR PROPER INSTRUCTIONS TO A HUNG JURY AND WHEN DECIDING ON REVERSIBLE ERROR, SHOULD NOT CONSIDER THE NATURE OF THE CASE OR THE EVIDENCE. (135 REFERENCES)

15746 L1
 AUTHORS: GLANCY, W. JOHN.
 TITLE: THE FEDERAL INJUNCTION AS A REMEDY FOR UNCONSTITUTIONAL POLICE CONDUCT.

SOURCE: THE YALE LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 78(1):143-155, 1968.

NEITHER CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS NOR CIVIL TORT ACTIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL ACTS OF POLICE MISCONDUCT HAVE BEEN FREQUENT OR SUCCESSFUL ENOUGH TO HAVE SIGNIFICANT DETERRENT FORCE. THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE IS APPLICABLE ONLY WHEN THE POLICE ARE DEVELOPING A CASE FOR PROSECUTION AND THUS CANNOT AFFECT VIOLATIONS WHOSE ONLY PURPOSE IS HARASSMENT. THE FEDERAL MANDATORY INJUNCTION, APPROVED BY THE SUPREME COURT AS A REMEDY FOR UNCONSTITUTIONAL POLICE CONDUCT IN *HAGUE V. CIO* (1939), IS A POTENTIALLY EFFECTIVE TYPE OF JUDICIAL RELIEF AUTHORIZED BY THE GENERAL CIVIL REMEDY SECTION OF THE 1871 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT. CONFRONTED WITH A PATTERN OF TOLERATED VIOLATIONS, THE COURT SHOULD INITIALLY DECLARE THE EXIGENCY OF THE WRONG AND DIRECT THE POLICE COMMISSIONER TO CORRECT IT. THE COURT ORDER SHOULD ALSO REQUIRE THE POLICE COMMISSIONER TO REPORT WITHIN A SHORT TIME THE STEPS TAKEN AND THE RESULTS OBTAINED. A MORE SPECIFIC ORDER COULD BE ISSUED BY THE COURT FOR INSUFFICIENT PROGRESS RESULTING FROM INADEQUATE MEASURES, BAD FAITH, OR INEPTITUDE DISCLOSED IN THE REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER. IF UPON PETITION FROM THE PLAINTIFF FOR A MORE DETAILED INJUNCTION, THE COURT DEEMED FURTHER ACTION NECESSARY, IT MUST DIRECT THE COMMISSIONER TO ISSUE SPECIFIC ORDERS TO POLICEMEN. IF AT SOME POINT, THE COURT IS JUSTIFIED IN CONCLUDING THAT CONTINUING VIOLATIONS CANNOT BE PREVENTED, IT SHOULD DECLINE FURTHER RELIEF, BUT RETAIN JURISDICTION TO MODIFY THE PERMANENT INJUNCTION. WITH REGARD TO THE PROPRIETY OF FEDERAL ACTION, THE DESEGREGATION AND REAPPORTIONMENT CASES INDICATE THAT THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS THREATENED BY POLICE MISCONDUCT ARE SUFFICIENTLY IMPORTANT AND THE ADEQUACY OF STATE AND LOCAL RELIEF SUFFICIENTLY UNCERTAIN TO INVALIDATE ANY ABSTENTION OUT OF RESPECT FOR STATE "SOVEREIGNTY." AS FOR THE POSSIBLE ADVERSE EFFECTS ON "LAW AND ORDER" BY INHIBITING LEGITIMATE LAW ENFORCEMENT, IT IS NECESSARY TO CONSIDER EQUAL ADVERSE EFFECTS CAUSED BY THE DENIAL OF REDRESS IN THE COURTS TO AGGRIEVED CITIZENS AND THE ALLOWANCE OF POLICE VIOLATIONS OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS TO CONTINUE UNABATED. A SMALL REDUCTION IN POLICE EFFECTIVENESS MIGHT BE MORE THAN OFFSET BY A NEW RESPECT FOR LAW AMONG THOSE WHO NOW FEEL THEY ARE ONLY VICTIMIZED BY THE LAW'S VISIBLE REPRESENTATIVES. (47 REFERENCES)

15747 L1
AUTHORS: JEFFERY, MICHAEL I.
TITLE: OBSCENE PARTIES AND FOUL BUZZARDS? THE FBI'S USE OF SECTION 1001 IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS.
SOURCE: THE YALE LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 78(1):156-171, 1968.

IN 1934 WHEN THE U. S. CONGRESS PASSED SECTION 1000 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE, ITS INTENT WAS TO SAFEGUARD THE FINAL DECISIONS OF THE NEW DEAL REGULATORY AGENCIES BY PROHIBITING THE SUBMISSION OF FALSE INFORMATION ON WHICH THE AGENCIES' FINAL DECISIONS WERE BASED. BOTH THE ORIGINAL CONCEPTION AND THE 30 YEAR ENFORCEMENT POLICY OF SECTION 1001 REST HEAVILY ON THE NARROW JUSTIFICATION FOR PROTECTING THE FINAL DETERMINATIONS OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. THE SECOND CIRCUIT COURT IN *U. S. V. ADLER* (1967), WITH LITTLE REGARD FOR THE UNFORTUNATE CONSEQUENCES, HAS EXPANDED THE STATUTES' APPLICABILITY FROM PRODUCTION REPORTS AND WAGE CLAIMS TO FALSE COMPLAINTS AND ORAL STATEMENTS MADE TO THE FBI. FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS SHOULD BE RESTRICTED TO SUBSTANTIVE CRIMINAL OFFENSES. THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO CHARGE CITIZENS WITH FELONIES SIMPLY BECAUSE FEDERAL OFFICIALS EXPEND RESOURCES WHILE INVESTIGATING QUESTIONABLE COMPLAINTS OR ACTING ON DOUBTFUL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS. SHOULD CRIMINAL SANCTION BE THOUGHT NECESSARY FOR A LIMITED RANGE OF SPECIFIC SITUATIONS, IT SHOULD BE LIMITED BY A REQUIREMENT OF SPECIFIC INTENT TO CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE THE PERSON IS BOTH AWARE OF THE STATEMENT'S FALSITY AND IS LYING IN ORDER TO CAUSE INVESTIGATION OF AN INNOCENT THIRD PARTY. THE CRIME SHOULD BE ONLY A MISDEMEANOR AND THE PERSON INTERVIEWED SHOULD BE WARNED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY. (68 REFERENCES)

15748 L1
 AUTHORS: LAFAVE, WAYNE R.
 TITLE: "STREET ENCOUNTERS" AND THE CONSTITUTION: TERRY, SIBRON,
 PETERS, AND BEYOND.
 SOURCE: MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 67(1):40-126, 1968.

THE SUPREME COURT HAS HELD THAT "STOP AND FRISK" IS INDEED "SEARCH AND SEIZURE" AND THUS THE FOURTH AMENDMENT SERVES AS A LIMITATION ON POLICE CONDUCT. THE PROBABLE CAUSE REQUIREMENT OF THE FOURTH AMENDMENT IS A COMPROMISE ACCOMMODATING THE OPPOSING INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC IN CRIME PREVENTION AND THE INDIVIDUAL'S CONCERN WITH PRIVACY. AN ALTERNATE PROBABLE CAUSE TEST BASED UPON THE EXTENT OF THE INTRUSION OR INVASION OF PRIVACY AND SECURITY WAS USED IN THE RATIONALE SUPPORTING "STOP AND FRISK" IN TERRY V. OHIO. THE CONCERN OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE RECENT "STOP AND FRISK" CASES WAS MOST DIRECTLY FOCUSED UPON "TEMPORARY SEIZURE FOR INVESTIGATION" AS DISTINGUISHED FROM ARREST, BUT UNFORTUNATELY AVOIDED THE ISSUE OF LIMITATIONS UPON INVESTIGATIVE STOPS IN ALL THE CASES. IN THE TERRY CASE, THE COURT SEEKS JUSTIFICATION FOR THE INVASION OF PERSONAL SECURITY BY A WEAPONS SEARCH, BUT SAYS NOTHING ABOUT HIS SEIZURE BEFORE THE SEARCH. IN THE SIBRON CASE, THE COURT PROCEEDS DIRECTLY TO THE FRISK ISSUE WITHOUT A WORD ABOUT THE PROPRIETY OF THE OFFICER'S ACTION IN DIRECTING THE SUSPECT TO LEAVE THE PLACE OF THE DISTURBANCE. IN THE PETERS CASE, THE PROBLEM IS AVOIDED BY CHARACTERIZING THE OFFICERS CONDUCT AS A LAWFUL ARREST. THE TERRY CASE DOES ESTABLISH THAT STEPS FOR INVESTIGATION ARE PERMISSIBLE ON EVIDENCE INSUFFICIENT FOR ARREST, BUT THE LANGUAGE GIVES NO INDICATION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES PROPER STANDARDS. LIMITATIONS NOT EASILY DRAWN FROM THE FOURTH AMENDMENT INTERPRETATION COULD READILY BE IMPOSED BY STATE LEGISLATION TO PREVENT "STOP AND FRISK". SINCE TEMPORARY SEIZURES MAY NOW BE AUTHORIZED WITHOUT CALLING THEM ARRESTS, THE GROUNDS FOR ARREST SHOULD BE RECONSIDERED; POLICE AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY SHOULD BE CONFERRED IN TERMS OF THE POWER TO MAKE TEMPORARY SEIZURES; AND IN ORDER TO INSURE RESTRAINT, SOUND POLICIES SHOULD BE INITIATED. LEGISLATURES SHOULD ALSO BECOME INVOLVED IN THE MATTER OF POLICE-CITIZEN STREET CONFRONTATIONS. (442 REFERENCES)

15749 L1
 AUTHORS: MERRILL, RICHARD A.
 TITLE: DRUNKENNESS AND REFORM OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.
 SOURCE: VIRGINIA LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 54(6):1135-1164, 1968.

THE U. S. CRIME COMMISSION HAS RECOMMENDED THAT LAWS PROHIBITING DRUNKENNESS BE REPEALED AND THAT PROSECUTION OF PUBLIC INEBRIATES BE REPLACED WITH TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS. THE MOST IMPORTANT PRACTICAL REASON FOR THE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS WAS THE EXISTENCE OF TWO RECENT U. S. COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS WHICH HELD THAT ALCOHOLICS COULD NOT BE CONVICTED FOR BEING DRUNK IN PUBLIC. THUS, EASTER V. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (D.C. CIR. 1911) AND DRIVER V. HINNANT (4TH CIR. 1966) CLEARLY SHOWED THAT THE EXISTING METHOD FOR DEALING WITH DRUNKEN DERELICTS HAD BEEN DECLARED ILLEGAL IN FIVE STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. HOWEVER, MOST COMMUNITIES IN THIS AREA HAVE EITHER DISREGARDED OR REMAINED IGNORANT OF THE DRIVER CASE, WHEREAS THE EASTER DECISION BROUGHT IMMEDIATE CHAOS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE D. C. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH WAS UNABLE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOLISM IN THE OLD BARRACKS WORKHOUSE. PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN OPENING MODERN DETOXIFICATION CENTERS, BUT THESE ARE INADEQUATE. MANY ALCOHOLICS WHO ARE ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS CONTINUE TO BE RELEASED BY THE COURTS. AT FIRST ARRESTS WERE HIGHER, BUT THEIR PRESENT DECLINE SUGGESTS A TREND TOWARD A GROWING UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM AND INCREASED TOLERANCE FOR MERE DRUNKENNESS WHICH ENDANGERS NEITHER PEOPLE NOR PROPERTY. IN JURISDICTIONS WHERE THE EASTER DECISION HAS BEEN ACCEPTED, THE DILEMMA ARISES AS TO WHETHER A CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC, WHO CANNOT BE CONVICTED OF PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS IN THE COURTS, MAY STILL BE ARRESTED BY THE POLICE. ANOTHER UNRESOLVED ISSUE CONCERNS THE POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF DERELICT ALCOHOLICS. FINALLY, THERE IS THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE PRINCIPLE BEHIND THE ALCOHOLISM DEFENSE MAY BE EXTENDED TO CRIMES OTHER THAN DRUNKENNESS. (121 REFERENCES)

15750 L1
 AUTHORS: SKABERNE, BRONISLAV.
 TITLE: /KRIMINALITETA IN OBRAVNAVANJE MLAJSIH POLNOLETNIH OSEB V SR SLOVENIJI./
 TRTITLE: CRIMINALITY OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS AND DISPOSAL OF THEIR CASES BY THE COURTS OF SR SLOVENIA.
 SOURCE: REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO (LJUBLJANA).
 SOURCEID: 19(1-2):2-24, 1968.

THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS, WHO ARE DEFINED BY THE YUGOSLAV CRIMINAL CODE OF JUNE 30, 1959 AS 18 TO 21 YEARS OF AGE, WERE ESTABLISHED ON THE BASIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE FOLLOWING TESTS: THE ARMY-BETA INTELLIGENCE TEST; FILM INTEREST TEST; BELL'S QUESTIONNAIRE ON ADJUSTMENT; MONEY'S QUESTIONNAIRE ON PERSONAL PROBLEMS; SACK'S SENTENCE COMPLETION TEST; AND AN ESTIMATIVE SCALE OF ATTITUDES. THE STRUCTURE OF OFFENSES INDICATES THAT OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY REPRESENT THE MAJORITY OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMITTED BY YOUNG ADULTS OF SLOVENE NATIONALITY OVER THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD. THE RECIDIVISM RATE IS 15.1 PERCENT. THE YUGOSLAV COURTS IMPOSED SUSPENDED SENTENCES ON 62.6 PERCENT OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS AND SUSPENDED SENTENCES WITH SUPERVISION IN EVERY 2.3 PERCENT OF THE CASES. EXECUTION OF THE SUPERVISION MEASURE OCCURS IN ONE SIXTH OF THE CASES. CONCLUSIONS POINT TO THE FACT THAT YOUNG ADULTS ARE MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO CRIME THAN ARE MINORS DUE TO THEIR PROBLEMATIC FAMILY SURROUNDINGS. THE MATURITY OF YOUNG ADULTS, HOWEVER, SEEMS TO BE ONLY RELATIVELY HIGHER THAN THAT OF JUVENILES UNDER 18. SINCE THE MATURITY OF SOME PARTICULAR PERIODS OF AGE CANNOT BE EQUALIZED TO THE STAGES OF MATURITY OF OTHER PERIODS OF DEVELOPMENT, A UNIFORM SCALE OF MATURITY FOR ALL AGES IS NOT POSSIBLE. IT IS THEREFORE QUESTIONABLE WHETHER THE CRIMINAL CODE CONSTITUTES A SPECIAL GROUP OF YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS, COVERING ONLY EXCEPTIONAL CASES OF BACKWARD MATURING. (25 REFERENCES)

15751 L1
 AUTHORS: KOBE, PETER.
 TITLE: /DEONTOLOGIJA ZDRAVNIKA IZVEDENCA - POSEBJ V KAZENSKEM POSTOPKU./
 TRTITLE: ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN AS EXPERT WITNESS IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE WITH SPECIAL RESPECT TO MEDICAL DEONTOLOGY.
 SOURCE: REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO (LJUBLJANA).
 SOURCEID: 19(1-2):25-27, 1968.

WHEN THE PHYSICIAN APPEARS IN COURT, HE IS COMPLETELY INDEPENDENT IN HIS EXPRESSION OF EXPERT OPINION. HIS FINDINGS AND OPINION ARE SUBMITTED TO THE RULE OF OBJECTIVITY IN THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ITSELF; BUT, APART FROM THIS, THEY ARE SUBMITTED ONLY TO THE RULES OF HIS PROFESSION VIZ. THE FIELD OF SCIENCE IN WHICH THE EXPERT IS WORKING. THE PHYSICIAN MUST, HOWEVER, WHILE CHOOSING THE METHOD AND MEANS OF EXAMINING, RESPECT NOT ONLY THE RULES OF MEDICAL DEONTOLOGY, BUT ALSO THE DEFENDANT'S OR WITNESS'S CONSTITUTIONAL AND PROCEDURAL RIGHTS. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.) (11 REFERENCES)

15752 L1
 AUTHORS: UDERMAN, BORIS.
 TITLE: /SODNO UGOTOVLJENA KRIMINALITETA POLNOLETNIH OSEB V SFR JUGOSLAVIJI (1953-1965)./
 TRTITLE: DYNAMICS OF CRIME AND ITS STRUCTURE IN YUGOSLAVIA FROM 1953 TO 1965 - COURT DATA.
 SOURCE: REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO (LJUBLJANA).
 SOURCEID: 19(1-2):28-55, 1968.

FINDINGS FROM AN ANALYSIS OF THE EXTENT, DYNAMICS, AND CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF CRIME IN YUGOSLAVIA INCLUDE: (1) THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR OFFENSES AGAINST THE STATE AND PEOPLE HAS DIMINISHED TO 0.1 PERCENT OF ALL CONVICTED PERSONS; (2) OFFENSES OF VIOLENCE INCREASED, AND COMPRISED 24 PERCENT OF ALL CONVICTED; (3) THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR OFFENSES AGAINST CIVIL LIBERTIES

AND RIGHTS HAD INCREASED TO 2 PERCENT; (4) OFFENDERS CONVICTED FOR OFFENSES AGAINST HONOR AND REPUTATION REPRESENT 25 PERCENT OF ALL CONVICTED PERSONS IN YUGOSLAVIA; (5) OFFENDERS CONVICTED FOR OFFENSES AGAINST THE DIGNITY OF THE PERSON AND MORALITY (RAPE) COMPRISE ONLY 0.7 PERCENT OF ALL CONVICTED PERSONS; (6) OFFENSES AGAINST MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY REPRESENT 1.8 PERCENT (TWO THIRDS OF THE OFFENDERS SENTENCED FOR NON-SUPPORT); (7) ILLICIT COMMERCE DECREASED; (8) OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY EQUAL 21 PERCENT; (9) TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INCREASED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF ROAD TRAFFIC; (10) THE NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS FOR ILLICIT BORDER CROSSING DECREASED CONSIDERABLY WITH THE AMENDMENT OF THE CRIMINAL CODE IN 1960 AND THE LIBERALIZATION OF PASSPORT PROCEDURES; (11) EMBEZZLEMENT AND ABUSE OF OFFICE DECREASED; AND (12) PERSONS CONVICTED FOR ALL OTHER OFFENSES CONSTITUTE ONLY 0.5 PERCENT OF ALL OFFENDERS. (15 REFERENCES)

15753 L1
 AUTHORS: SILA, A.; KORBAR, K.; TURCIN, R.
 TITLE: /ALKOHOLIZEM POKLICNIH VOZNIKOV MOTORNIM VOZIL./
 TRITITLE: ALCOHOLISM IN PROFESSIONAL DRIVERS.
 SOURCE: REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO (LJUBLJANA).
 SOURCEID: 19(1-2):66-71, 1968.

RANDOMLY-SELECTED PROFESSIONAL DRIVERS IN YUGOSLAVIA, TESTED AT THE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL CARE, ZAGREB, WERE ASKED TO COMPLETE QUESTIONNAIRES ON THEIR CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL; CONVICTIONS FOR CRIMINAL AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES; AND OTHER PSYCHOLOGICAL-SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES. RESULTS INDICATE THAT ACCORDING TO THE OF INDEX, HALF COULD BE DEFINED AS MODERATE ALCOHOLICS, BUT THE INTERDEPENDENCY OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND ALCOHOL IS A LITTLE GREATER THAN THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PETTY OFFENSES AND ALCOHOL. THE LACK OF SOCIAL DISCIPLINE AMONG THOSE ADDICTED TO ALCOHOL MIGHT BE CONSIDERED A COMMON BASIS FOR THEIR ADDICTION TO ALCOHOL AND THEIR INCLINATION TO COMMIT OFFENSES. (17 REFERENCES)

15754 L1
 AUTHORS: HILL, ALBERT FAY.
 TITLE: THE NORTH AVENUE IRREGULARS.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, COWLES, 1968. 248 P. \$4.95.

THE REVEREND ALBERT FAY HILL, THE FIRST WINNER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY'S CARL M. LOEB, JR. AWARD FOR CITIZEN VALOR, ORGANIZED A GROUP OF HOUSEWIFE VOLUNTEERS TO FIGHT AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME IN NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK. THE NORTH AVENUE IRREGULARS, AS THEY CALLED THEMSELVES, GATHERED INFORMATION ON ILLEGAL GAMBLING ACTIVITIES BY TRACKING THE OPERATION FROM THE ORIGINAL BET AT A LOCAL BOOKIE TO THE FINAL "BANK". IMPORTANT ARRESTS WERE MADE BY FEDERAL AGENTS AS A RESULT OF THEIR WORK AND LOCAL OFFICERS WERE EMBARRASSED AND PRESSURED INTO ATTEMPTING TO SUPPRESS CRIME. THROUGHOUT THEIR FIGHT THE NORTH AVENUE IRREGULARS RECEIVED LITTLE COOPERATION FROM LOCAL OR COUNTY AGENCIES; INDEED, THEIR WORK INDICATED THAT MANY MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT WERE CORRUPT. ONE OF THE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS WAS TO VERIFY THE FACT THAT LOCAL BOOKIE OPERATIONS WERE A PART OF A LARGER ENTERPRISE, RUN BY THE COSA NOSTRA. THEIR EFFORTS PROVE THAT PRIVATE CITIZENS CAN WORK TOGETHER TO FIGHT CRIME SUCCESSFULLY.

15755 L1
 AUTHORS: FOREN, ROBERT; BAILEY, ROYSTON.
 TITLE: CASEWORK IN PROBATION.
 SOURCE: AUTHORITY IN SOCIAL CASEWORK.
 SOURCEID: OXFORD, PERGAMON PRESS, 1968. P. 80-113.

ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH PROBATION OFFICER IS GENERALLY REGARDED AS THE SOCIAL WORKER OF THE COURTS, RESPONSIBLE TO THE MAGISTRACY AND JUDICIARY, CONSIDERABLE VARIATIONS EXIST IN THE CONCEPTIONS OF HIS ROLE AND FUNCTION. IN COURTS WHOSE MAGISTRATES REGARD THEIR FUNCTION AS MERELY PUNITIVE, THE INFLUENCE OF THE PROBATION OFFICER IS SMALL. BUT IN THOSE COURTS WHOSE MAGISTRATES REGARD THEIR FUNCTION AS PREVENTIVE AND THERAPEUTIC, THE OPINION OF THE PROBATION OFFICER IS

DEEMED INVALUABLE. OCCASIONAL DIFFERENCES OF OPINION BETWEEN THE PROBATION OFFICER AND THE POLICE ARE EXPLAINED BY THE UNDERSTANDABLE WISH TO LIMIT THE EXTENT OF HELP AND FRIENDSHIP GIVEN TO THE OFFENDER. SINCE THE OFFICER IS VERY CLOSELY IN LEAGUE WITH THE COURT AUTHORITIES, MANY OFFENDERS REGARD HIM AS A DANGEROUS AUTHORITY FIGURE WHOSE LEGAL STATUS WARRANTS RESISTANCE. BECAUSE OF THE OFFICER'S PERSONAL INFLUENCE, RATHER THAN HIS FORMAL AUTHORITY, HE IS GRADUALLY ABLE TO OVERCOME THAT NATURAL RESISTANCE TO BEING HELPED. THERE IS A DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE FORMAL AUTHORITY OF THE PROBATION OFFICER, NAMELY THE LEGAL POWERS TO DIRECT, INSTRUCT, AND HELP, TOGETHER WITH THE SANCTIONS WHICH HE MAY USE, AND HIS PERSONAL AUTHORITY, I.E., PERSONAL PRESTIGE AND INFLUENCE. (24 REFERENCES)

15756 L1
 AUTHORS: FOREN, ROBERT; BAILEY, ROYSTON.
 TITLE: CASEWORK IN PRISON.
 SOURCE: AUTHORITY IN SOCIAL CASEWORK.
 SOURCEID: OXFORD, PERGAMON PRESS, 1968. P. 167-195.

THE BRITISH PRISON WELFARE OFFICER IS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE TO THE PRISON GOVERNOR, BUT IS ALSO SUBJECT TO INSPECTION BY THE HOME OFFICE PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE INSPECTORATE. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE OFFICER SHALL NOT ONLY FULFILL A CASEWORK FUNCTION (I.E., WORKING THROUGH A CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH INDIVIDUAL CLIENTS), BUT ALSO FILL THE KEY ROLE AS THE COORDINATOR OF A PRISON TEAM DEVOTED TO THE REHABILITATION OF THE INMATES. AT THE PRESENT TIME, THIS ASSUMPTION IS UNREALISTIC FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS: (1) MANY OF THE PRISON WELFARE OFFICERS ARE NOT TRAINED CASEWORKERS AND SOME MAY BE UNCONVINCED OF THE VALUE OF CASEWORK METHODS; (2) THE STAFFING POSITION IS SUCH THAT IF EVERY PRISONER IS TO BE SEEN ON RECEPTION AND BEFORE RELEASE, IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THERE WILL BE ANY OPPORTUNITY FOR MANY OTHER INTERVIEWS; AND (3) THE ACTION OF THE TEAM MUST BE REGARDED AS A PIOUS WISH SINCE THE GENERAL ACCEPTANCE OF CASEWORK IDEAS WITHIN THE PRISON SERVICE AS A WHOLE CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO BE ACHIEVED QUICKLY. DIFFERENCES DO EXIST BETWEEN CASEWORK IN A PRISON SETTING AND SOCIAL CASEWORK IN CONDITIONS OF FREEDOM. ALTHOUGH THE LIMITATIONS OF THE SETTING MAY APPEAR TO ERODE CERTAIN CASEWORK PRINCIPLES AND TO RESTRICT THE RANGE OF TECHNIQUES AVAILABLE TO THE WORKER, THERE IS REASON TO HOPE THAT CHANGES IN PENAL THINKING AND PENAL POLICY WILL EVENTUALLY MAKE POSSIBLE A CUSTODIAL REGIME WHICH CAN BE BOTH EFFECTIVELY SECURE AND AT THE SAME TIME THERAPEUTIC. (23 REFERENCES)

15757 L1
 AUTHORS: WACHTEL, PAUL.
 TITLE: CHANGE AND RESISTANCE: A PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC VIEW OF RACE RELATIONS.
 SOURCE: COLUMBIA FORUM.
 SOURCEID: 11(4):18-21, 1968.

THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT, LIKE PSYCHOTHERAPY PATIENTS, MANY NEGROES UNWILLINGLY STRIVE TO UNDO THE CHANGES THEY SEEK. THIS IS NOT TO SUGGEST THAT WHAT MOST NEGROES NEED IS PSYCHOTHERAPY. NEGROES WANT A CHANGE IN AN OPPRESSIVE SOCIAL SYSTEM, BUT MANY DO WISH THAT THEY COULD ACT DIFFERENTLY, ASIDE FROM HOW THE WHITE MAN BEHAVES. THE OPPRESSION TO WHICH THE NEGROES WERE SUBJECTED FORCED THEM TO FIND WAYS OF ADAPTATION IN A WORLD OF RESTRICTED OPPORTUNITY; THESE ADAPTIVE EFFORTS MAY NOW BE A GREAT HINDRANCE TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF CHANGES THAT NEGROES DESPERATELY WANT. THE OPPORTUNITIES NOW GRADUALLY OPENING FOR NEGROES MAY BE PUTTING MANY INTO GREATER ACUTE DISCOMFORT THAN THE QUIET MISERY TO WHICH THEY WERE ACCUSTOMED. IF UNCONSCIOUS RESISTANCE TO CHANGE IS PART OF THE DYNAMICS OF THE PRESENT RACIAL SITUATION, THEN RIOTS ARE NOT ONLY AN ANGRY WARNING TO THE WHITE MAN, BUT THEY MAY ALSO BE VIEWED AS A SUBCONSCIOUS SABOTAGE OF THE EFFORTS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE. THE SINGLE ACT OF RIOTING COULD SERVE BOTH WISHES, THE WISH TO SPEED CHANGE, AND THE WISH TO SLOW IT DOWN. THE BLACK MAN WANTS CHANGE DESPERATELY AND THAT HE ALSO FEARS THE CHANGE DOES NOT MAKE THE DESIRE ANY LESS REAL. IT ONLY MAKES IT HUMAN.

15758 L1
 AUTHORS: PONTI, GIANLUIGI.
 TITLE: /IL RATTAMENTO DEI CRIMINALI ADULTI MEDIANTE LA TECNICA
 DEL GROUP COUNSELING./
 TRITITLE: THE USE OF THE GROUP COUNSELING TECHNIQUE FOR THE
 TREATMENT OF ADULT OFFENDERS DURING CONFINEMENT.
 SOURCE: QUADERNI DI CRIMINOLOGIA CLINICA (ROME).
 SOURCEID: 10(2):115-180, 1968.

PRESENTED IN THIS ARTICLE IS A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE
 CONCERNING THE USE OF THE "GROUP COUNSELING" TECHNIQUE FOR THE
 TREATMENT, DURING CONFINEMENT, OF ADULT OFFENDERS; THE GENERAL
 METHODOLOGY AND PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTATION; AND A REPORT ON A GROUP
 COUNSELING EXPERIMENT AT AN ITALIAN PENAL INSTITUTION. THE METHOD
 REPRESENTS AN OPTIMAL TECHNIQUE FOR RE-SOCIALIZING INTERVENTIONS ON A
 LARGE NUMBER OF INMATES WITHOUT SPECIAL INFRASTRUCTURES OR EXTENSIVE
 STAFF TRAINING, THEREBY MAKING GROUP COUNSELING SUITABLE FOR THE
 TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS WHO ARE CHARACTERIZED BY PHYSICAL
 ABNORMALITIES. THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS CAN BE OBSERVED IN A BETTER
 INTRAMURAL ATMOSPHERE, AND THE METHODS SHOW A POTENTIAL USEFULNESS IN
 PROMOTING THE RE-ENTRY OF MINOR OFFENDERS INTO SOCIETY. (43
 REFERENCES)

15759 L1
 AUTHORS: VODOPIVEC, KATJA.
 TITLE: /DALLE RICERCHE SULLA CRIMINALITA' GIOVANILE E IL
 DISACATTAMENTO MINORILE IN SLOVENIA./
 TRITITLE: RESEARCH ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND JUVENILE
 MALADJUSTMENT IN SLOVENIA.
 SOURCE: QUADERNI DI CRIMINOLOGIA CLINICA (ROME).
 SOURCEID: 10(2):181-209, 1968.

THE FACULTY OF LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA, IN THE SR OF
 SLOVENIA, IS ONE OF FOUR INSTITUTES DEALING WITH CRIMINOLOGICAL
 RESEARCH. THE STUDY SUMMARIZES THE FINDINGS FROM SIX RESEARCH
 INVESTIGATIONS OF THE INSTITUTE ON MALADJUSTED CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS
 AND YOUNG ADULTS: ATTEMPTS AT EARLY DETECTION OF DELINQUENCY AT THE
 AGE OF EIGHT (65 PERCENT OF FUTURE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS CORRECTLY
 PREDICTED); PROBLEMS OF PLACING MALADJUSTED CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES;
 A COMPARISON BETWEEN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE LARGER TOWNS OF
 SLOVENIA AND LONDON WITH REGARD TO THE PERSONALITY OF ADOLESCENTS AND
 THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS; ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
 PROBATION MEASURES; AND DETERMINATION OF THE DIFFERENCES IN
 PERSONALITY STRUCTURE OF ADOLESCENT AND YOUNG ADULT DELINQUENTS. (18
 REFERENCES)

15760 L1
 AUTHORS: CANEPA, GIACOMO.
 TITLE: /FINALITA' DOTTRINALI ED OPERATIVE DELLA MODERNA INDAGINE
 ANTROPO-CRIMINOLOGICA./
 TRITITLE: THE THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL AIMS OF CRIMINAL
 ANTHROPOLOGY.
 SOURCE: QUADERNI DI CRIMINOLOGIA CLINICA (ROME).
 SOURCEID: 10(2):211-230, 1968.

THE AIMS OF MODERN ITALIAN CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY, WHICH STUDIES
 CRIMINAL PERSONALITY FROM A MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW, ARE TO POSITIVELY
 TREAT CRIMINALITY AND TO PREVENT RECIDIVISM AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
 IN GENERAL. THE METHODS OF TREATMENT, BASED SOLELY ON PUNISHMENT AND
 CONNECTED TO THE OBJECTIVE GRAVITY OF THE CRIME, RATHER THAN TO THE
 NEEDS OF THE CRIMINAL'S PERSONALITY, ARE INEFFECTIVE. THE
 APPLICATION OF EFFECTIVE METHODS OF TREATMENT OR PREVENTION REQUIRES
 CHANGES AIMED AT MODIFYING THOSE LAWS WHICH STILL OPPOSE A SCIENTIFIC
 EXAMINATION OF PERSONALITY (MEDICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIAL)
 DURING PRE-TRIAL HEARINGS. THESE MODIFICATIONS ARE NECESSARY TO
 IMPROVE THE MEANS ADOPTED FOR THE INDIVIDUALIZATION OF THE
 CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT. THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE POLICE SHOULD BE
 QUALIFIED EVEN FROM A PREVENTIVE POINT OF VIEW, SO AS TO BE ABLE TO
 INTRODUCE EFFECTIVE PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR SOCIALLY DANGEROUS
 INDIVIDUALS. PRESENT MEASURES ARE ESSENTIALLY REPRESSIVE, AND

CONSEQUENTLY, THEY INCREASE SOCIALLY DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR, WHICH IS OFTEN OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL ORIGIN. THEREFORE, IT IS NECESSARY TO COORDINATE ALL EFFORTS WHICH AIM EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY AT A PROPHYLAXIS OF ANTI-SOCIALITY. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.) (17 REFERENCES)

15761 L1
AUTHORS: SILVER, ISIDORE.
TITLE: THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION REVISITED.
SOURCE: NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 43(5):916-966, 1968.

OVER EIGHTEEN MONTHS HAVE PASSED SINCE THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION ISSUED ITS MUCH PUBLICIZED REPORT. IN THE INTERIM, THE COUNTRY HAS EXPERIENCED A SERIES OF CIVIL DISORDERS AND NATIONAL DISASTERS. THIS ARTICLE RE-EXAMINES THE REPORT IN LIGHT OF RECENT EVENTS AND PRESENTS A CHAPTER-BY-CHAPTER CRITIQUE. THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS SEVERAL AREAS WHERE THE COMMISSION FAILED TO DEAL ADEQUATELY WITH THE ISSUES AS THEY THEN EXISTED AND RECOMMENDS ALTERNATE MEANS OF PREVENTING CRIME AND SPEEDING REHABILITATION THROUGH A CALCULATED REALLOCATION OF RESOURCES. THE REPORT HAS, IN THE SHORT TIME SINCE ITS PUBLICATION, BECOME OUTDATED. (201 REFERENCES)

15762 L1
AUTHORS: WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF SHERIFFS AND POLICE CHIEFS; O'CONNELL, JOHN J.
TITLE: WASHINGTON STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING MANUAL.
SOURCEID: 4TH ED. SEATTLE, WASH., BOOK PUBLISHING CO., 1968. V.P. \$4.50.

THE FOURTH EDITION OF THE WASHINGTON LAW ENFORCEMENT MANUAL IS A COMPREHENSIVE PUBLICATION INTENDED FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND TO BE USED AS A TEXTBOOK IN POLICE SCIENCE COURSES IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING. EACH SECTION COVERS AN AREA OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, INCLUDING: CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT; CRIMINAL PROCEDURE; JUSTICE COURT RULES; JUVENILES; SEARCH, ARREST AND INTERROGATION; REPORT WRITING; AND AGENCIES.

15763 L1
AUTHORS: DOUGLAS, DONALD B.
TITLE: SHOULD THERE BE AN INSANITY DEFENSE?
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 14(3):125-139, 1968.

THE PURPOSE OF INSTITUTIONALIZING THE OFFENDER SHOULD BE FIRST TO PROTECT SOCIETY BY PRESENTING AN EXAMPLE AS DETERRENT AND BY REMOVING THE OFFENDER; THE SECOND PURPOSE, TO HELP THE OFFENDER IF POSSIBLE. PSYCHIATRIC PROCEDURES HAVE NO PLACE IN COURT; THEIR REMOVAL WOULD ENTAIL NO MAJOR REFORMS IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND WOULD BRING ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY FOR ESSENTIAL INNER CHANGES IN ATTITUDES. THE PRESENT SYSTEM REINFORCES ALL THE ALIENATION AND HATRED OF THE SICK; IF IT IS MADE CLEAR TO THE OFFENDER THAT HE IS BEING INSTITUTIONALIZED FOR THE SAKE OF SOCIETY AND THAT DURING HIS INCARCERATION HE HAS THE OPPORTUNITY FOR AS MUCH REHABILITATION AS HE WANTS, HE WILL NOT BE SUBJECT TO REVENGE ON ONE HAND OR THE PRESSURE TO REMAIN ACCEPTABLY SICK ON THE OTHER. ONLY IF PSYCHIATRY IS DISSOCIATED FROM JUSTICE, REVENGE, AND THE WILL CAN IT BE A MEANS TOWARDS MENTAL HEALTH. (17 REFERENCES)

15765 L1
AUTHORS: OFFORD, D. R.; APONTE, J. F.; FREI, R. J.; CROSS, L. A.
TITLE: A STUDY OF RECIDIVISM AMONG FEMALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 14(3):166-174, 1968.

THIS STUDY EXAMINED THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FEMALE DELINQUENTS WHO BECAME RECIDIVISTS BEFORE THE AGE OF 18 AND THOSE WHO DID NOT. THE SUBJECTS CONSISTED OF 39 WHITE RECIDIVISTS AND THEIR

NON-RECIDIVIST CONTROLS, AND 59 NEGRO RECIDIVISTS AND THEIR NON-RECIDIVIST CONTROLS. THE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT THE NEGRO RECIDIVIST CLINGS TO THE INSTITUTION DURING HER INITIAL STAY WHILE THE NEGRO NON-RECIDIVIST DOES NOT. THIS CLINGING BEHAVIOR IS NOT CHARACTERISTIC OF THE WHITE RECIDIVIST. BASED ON THESE RESULTS, DIFFERENT ETIOLOGIES OF RECIDIVISM FOR THE NEGRO AND THE WHITE GIRLS ARE PROPOSED AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR PREVENTION ARE DISCUSSED.

15766 L1
AUTHORS: HAZELRIGG, LAWRENCE E.
DESIG: EDITOR
TITLE: PRISON WITHIN SOCIETY. A READER IN PENOLOGY.
SOURCEID: GARDEN CITY, N.Y., DOUBLEDAY. 1968. 536 P. \$7.95.

"PRISON WITHIN SOCIETY" IS A COLLECTION OF RECENT ARTICLES WRITTEN BY A WIDE RANGE OF PROFESSIONALS WHO STUDY THE PRISON AS A COMPLEX SOCIAL ORGANIZATION. THE ARTICLES ARE ARRANGED UNDER THREE TOPICS: (1) THE TOTAL ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT OF THE PRISON AS A SOCIAL SYSTEM; (2) THE ROLE OF THE PRISON AS A "PEOPLE CHANGING" ORGANIZATION; AND (3) THE CONFLICT THAT ARISES FROM THE ORGANIZATIONAL CHARACTER OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. TWENTY-FOUR ARTICLES ARE REPRINTED IN THIS VOLUME.

15767 L1
AUTHORS: MOYLAN, CHARLES E., JR.
TITLE: TEMPLE BAR TO MEGALOPOLIS: THE CRIMINAL LAW IN TRANSITION.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN.
SOURCEID: 4(2):441-448, 1968.

HAVING BEEN INSTITUTED IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES, AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT APPARATUS IS SEVERELY OUTDATED. PRESENT LEGAL PROBLEMS WILL NOT BE SOLVED UNTIL THE METHODS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE CRIMINAL LAW ARE AMENDED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE 20TH CENTURY. MANY TYPES OF CRIME SUCH AS COMMERCIAL FRAUD, CONSUMER FRAUD, TAX EVASION, THE USE OF MARIHUANA, AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES WERE RELATIVELY UNKNOWN WHEN THE PRESENT METHODS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT WERE DEVELOPED.

15768 L1
AUTHORS: SNEIDMAN, BARNEY.
TITLE: PRISONERS AND MEDICAL TREATMENT: THEIR RIGHTS AND REMEDIES.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN.
SOURCEID: 4(2):450-466, 1968.

ALTHOUGH A PRISONER FORFEITS MANY RIGHTS WHILE IN CONFINEMENT, IT IS GENERALLY ASSUMED THAT A PRISONER HAS THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE MEDICAL TREATMENT. WHILE STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDICAL CARE ARE USUALLY PHRASED IN A VAGUE MANNER, THE FEDERAL STATUTE SPECIFICALLY MENTIONS PROVISION FOR "SAFEKEEPING, CARE AND SUBSISTENCE." THE FACT THAT AN INMATE HAS A RECOGNIZED RIGHT TO RECEIVE MEDICAL TREATMENT IS MEANINGLESS, HOWEVER, UNLESS HE CAN ACQUIRE A LEGAL REMEDY TO ENFORCE IT. PRESENTLY, A PRISONER'S RIGHT TO BE SECURE IN HIS PHYSICAL HEALTH IS WITHOUT AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY IN THE STATE COURTS OF ILLINOIS, MASSACHUSETTS, AND MARYLAND. THE RELUCTANCE OF BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS TO INTERVENE IN PRISON ADMINISTRATION, AS WELL AS THE PRISONER'S DIFFICULTY IN SUING FOR COMPENSATION ARE BARRIERS AGAINST ANY REMEDY FOR MALTREATMENT. THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS CAN SERVE AS AN EFFECTIVE WEAPON AGAINST PRISON MALTREATMENT. ALSO, THE FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS ACT HAS BEEN GAINING RECOGNITION AS AN ADDITIONAL REMEDY FOR ALLEGING MEDICAL MALTREATMENT. (146 REFERENCES)

15769 L1
AUTHORS: NEW JERSEY STATE PATROLMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, INC.
TITLE: RIOT STUDY COMMISSION.
SOURCEID: THE ROAD TO ANARCHY.
SOURCEID: NEW JERSEY STATE PATROLMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSN., 1968. 211 P.

THE RIOT STUDY COMMITTEE OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE PATROLMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION STUDIED THE RIOTS IN THE SUMMER OF 1967 IN NEWARK, PLAINFIELD, ENGLEWOOD, AND OTHER NORTH JERSEY TOWNS. THE COMMITTEE HELD HEARINGS ACROSS THE STATE, INTERVIEWED HUNDREDS OF WITNESSES, AND TOOK THOUSANDS OF PAGES OF TESTIMONY. ON THE BASIS OF ITS FINDINGS, THE COMMISSION REJECTS THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY THE U. S. PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS, AND BY GOVERNOR HUGHES' NEW JERSEY COMMISSION AS UNSUBSTANTIATED, UNFOUNDED, AND UNWARRANTED. THE COMMITTEE FINDS INSTEAD THAT THE NATION IS MOVING TOWARD TWO SOCIETIES: ONE BOUND BY LAW AND THE OTHER EXEMPT FROM THE LAW; IT FINDS THAT THE LAWLESSNESS ON THE STREETS FEEDS ON AND IS NURTURED BY THE WEAKNESS OF OFFICIAL RESPONSE. IT IS CHARGED THAT A CONSPIRACY EXISTS OF RADICAL ELEMENTS DEDICATED TO THE OVERTHROW OF AMERICAN SOCIETY, AND THAT THIS CONSPIRACY IS AIDED, PERHAPS UNWITTINGLY, BY PEOPLE AT THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY. WITH REGARD TO THE LEVEL OF DISORDERS IN THE NEW JERSEY COMMUNITIES, IT WAS FOUND THAT IT WAS HIGHER IN THOSE COMMUNITIES IN WHICH NEGOTIATIONS WERE HELD WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LAW-BREAKERS, THAN IN THOSE COMMUNITIES WHICH DID NOT ATTEMPT TO NEGOTIATE LAW AND ORDER.

15770 L1
 AUTHORS: IDAHO. STATE BOARD OF CORRECTION; HOUSE, C. L.; CLARK, SAUL H.; CLARK, A. TAYLOR.
 TITLE: ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT, JUNE 30, 1968.
 SOURCEID: BOISE, IDAHO STATE BOARD OF CORRECTION, 1968. 35 P.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTS A NARRATIVE ACCOUNT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE IDAHO BOARD OF CORRECTION FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1968 AND STATISTICAL DATA ON THE MOVEMENT OF THE PRISON POPULATION AND THEIR PERSONAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS, INCLUDING: TYPE OF OFFENSE COMMITTED, SENTENCES, OCCUPATION, RELIGION, AGE, RESIDENCE, EDUCATION, AND RECIDIVISM. CONTENTS: THE IDAHO STATE BOARD OF CORRECTION, LETTER AND RECOMMENDATIONS; REPORT OF THE BUSINESS DIVISION; REPORT OF THE CARE AND TREATMENT DIVISION; REPORT OF THE CUSTODY DIVISION; AND DEPARTMENT OF PAROLE AND PROBATION.

15771 L1
 AUTHORS: NEW YORK STATE. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. DIVISION OF PAROLE.
 TITLE: THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1967 TO DECEMBER 31, 1967.
 SOURCEID: ALBANY, STATE BOARD OF PAROLE, 1968. 266 P.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTS A NARRATIVE ACCOUNT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF PAROLE DURING 1967 AND 48 TABLES ON THE ACTION OF THE PAROLE BOARD; REASONS FOR DENIAL; VIOLATIONS; SENTENCING PROCEDURES; STATUS OF PAROLEES BY AREA OFFICES OR SERIES; RELEASE OF PAROLEES AND INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED; AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFENDERS, INCLUDING: AGE, SEX, OFFENSES, HISTORY OF ABNORMAL ACTIVITIES, AND EXCESSIVE USE OF ALCOHOL OR NARCOTIC ADDICTION. CONTENTS INCLUDE: A SUGGESTED TYPOLOGY OF MALE NEW YORK STATE PAROLEES FOR PURPOSES OF TREATMENT AND SUPERVISION; SOCIAL CASEWORK SERVICES; TRENDS DURING 10 YEAR PERIOD, 1958-1967; INTERSTATE BUREAU; CASES RELEASED FOR REPATRIATION; AND APPROPRIATIONS.

15772 L1
 AUTHORS: FINK, JOSEPH.
 TITLE: POLICE IN A COMMUNITY - IMPROVING A DETERIORATED IMAGE.
 SOURCE: THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 59(4):624-631, 1968.

THE PRECINCT AREA AROUND TOMPKINS SQUARE PARK SUFFERED IN 1966 FROM WORSENING POLICE-CIVILIAN RELATIONS. INCIDENTS, E.G. THE LOPEZ CASE, THE ARREST OF ANGEL HERNANDEZ, AND THE DEMONSTRATION OF APRIL 18, 1966 TO PROTEST POLICE BRUTALITY, HAD STRAINED THE COMMUNITY RAPPORT WITH THE LOCAL POLICE. IN ORDER TO REDUCE TENSIONS BETWEEN POLICE AND RESIDENTS IN AN ETHNICALLY MIXED AREA OF NEW YORK CITY,

THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION UNDER DEPUTY INSPECTOR JOSEPH FINK UNDERTOOK THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SEVERAL PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS. LEADERS OF LOCAL GROUPS MET WITH POLICE TO DEFINE COMMUNITY PROBLEMS AND SEEK SOLUTIONS. A LECTURE SERIES FOR POLICE OFFICERS ON HUMAN RELATIONS WAS INTRODUCED; REGULAR MEETINGS WITH GRASS-ROOTS LEADERS, CITIZENS, AND POLICE WERE BEGUN; A COMMUNITY RELATIONS STOREFRONT WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD; AND POLICEMEN PARTICIPATED IN A SPORTS CLINIC AT THE LOWER EAST-SIDE ACTION PROJECT (LEAP). (19 REFERENCES)

15773 L1
 AUTHCRS: RICKLES, NATHAN K.
 TITLE: INCANTATION OR COMMUNICATION? AN ANALYSIS OF AGGRESSION IN MODERN MAN.
 SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
 SOURCEID: 13(5-6):245-255, 1968.

INCANTATION, THE USE OF SPELLS OR VERBAL CHARMS, HAS LARGELY REPLACED COMMUNICATION IN THE WORLD TODAY. SOCIETY HAS LIVED AND DIED UNDER A DOUBLE STANDARD BY PROCLAIMING LOVE AS A FUNDAMENTAL EMOTION OF MAN, YET REVEALED BY ITS BEHAVIOR HOW DEEPLY ROOTED ARE THE FORCES OF HATE. THIS DICHOTOMY HAS LED TO WARS, CIVIL DISORDERS, AND CRIME; BUT, PROBABLY, ITS WORST EFFECT IS IN THE DISENCHANTMENT OF YOUTH. IT IS NECESSARY TO ACCEPT, PRIMARILY, THAT MANKIND IS MADE UP OF MANY DIVERSE EMOTIONS THAT, BLENDED TOGETHER, MAKE MAN WHAT HE IS. ONLY BY RECOGNIZING, UNDERSTANDING, AND BALANCING THESE OPPOSING FORCES CAN THE DESTRUCTIVE INFLUENCES IN OUR WORLD TODAY BE OVERCOME. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT. EC.)

15774 L1
 AUTHORS: DE LA VECA, GABRIEL.
 TITLE: JOHN HAIGH: A SUPEREGO TRIAD.
 SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
 SOURCEID: 13(5-6):256-273, 1968.

PRESENTED IS A CASE RECORD OF A MURDERER EXECUTED IN 1949 IN ENGLAND IN WHOM A "SUPEREGO TRIAD" CAN BE DEMONSTRATED. THE TRIAD CONSISTS OF: SEXUALIZATION OF THE SUPEREGO; SUPEREGO REGRESSION; AND A DIVISION OF TWO OF THE MAIN SUBSTRUCTURES OF THE SUPEREGO, NAMELY BETWEEN THE DESTRUCTIVE, PUNITIVE, MORALISTIC FUNCTION, AND THE INDEPENDENTLY WORKING EGO-IDEAL FUNCTIONS. THE MATERIAL IS SELECTED FROM A DIARY KEPT BY JOHN HAIGH, WHO WAS HANGED ON AUGUST 10, 1949, IN WANDSWORTH PRISON. (29 REFERENCES)

15775 L1
 AUTHCRS: BROMBERG, WALTER; SIMON, FRANCK.
 TITLE: THE "PROTEST" PSYCHOSIS.
 SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
 SOURCEID: 13(5-6):274-283, 1968.

CASE MATERIALS ARE PRESENTED ON AMERICAN NEGROES WHO HAVE BEEN CHARGED, INDICTED, OR CONVICTED OF AGGRESSIVE CRIMES, NAMELY ASSAULT OR MURDER. THE PATIENTS MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE A PREVIOUS HISTORY OF MENTAL ILLNESS; IF THEY ARE RECIDIVISTS, THEY MAY HAVE HAD PRIOR EPISODES OF A SIMILAR NATURE OR THE SAME PSYCHOSIS. THE PATIENTS ARE USUALLY YOUNG, RARELY OLDER THAN 35 YEARS; THE SYMPTOMS ARE COMMONLY REGARDED AS THOSE OF SCHIZOPHRENIA, PARANOIA, OR UNDIFFERENTIATED OR SCHIZOMANIC PSYCHOSIS. HOWEVER, THE DIAGNOSIS IS MORE COMPLEX: BESIDES DEPRESSION, MUTISM, MANNERISMS, HALLUCINATIONS AND DELUSIONS, DISTURBED BEHAVIOR, AND APPARENT INTELLECTUAL DISORGANIZATION, THERE IS A BIZARRE RELIGIOUS AND RACIAL ASPECT TO THE PRODUCTIONS OF THESE PATIENTS NOT ENCOUNTERED IN SCHIZOPHRENIA. THE PRIMARY SIGNS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA, INTELLECTUAL DISSOCIATION, AND EMOTIONAL INAPPROPRIATENESS, APPEAR AT FIRST CONTACT TO BE VALID. HOWEVER, IT BECOMES APPARENT THAT THE INTELLECTUAL DISSOCIATION REPRESENTS A REFUSAL TO ACCEPT THE SYNTACTICAL LANGUAGE OF STANDARD ENGLISH; THE EMOTIONAL INAPPROPRIATENESS REPRESENTS A REPRESSION OF INTERPERSONAL RELATEDNESS TO WHITE OFFICIALS IN COURT OR HOSPITAL. MENTAL CONTENT SHOWS ANTI-WHITE PRODUCTIONS AND ATTITUDES. (6 REFERENCES)

15776 L1
 AUTHORS: SCHULTZ, LEROY G.
 TITLE: THE ADVERSARY PROCESS, THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE SOCIAL WORKER.
 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI AT KANSAS CITY LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 36(2):228-302, 1968.

THE RECENT KENT AND GAULT DECISIONS MADE DUE PROCESS OF LAW A REALITY FOR JUVENILES AT THE DISPOSITIONAL AS WELL AS AT THE ADJUDICATIVE STAGE OF JUVENILE PROCEDURE. BECAUSE OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS THERE IS A NEED FOR SOCIAL WORK EXPERTS OR EXPERTISE ON THE SIDE OF THE JUVENILE AT THE DISPOSITIONAL STAGE. AS TESTIMONY FROM EXPERTS IS SUBJECT TO DISTORTION, CROSS-EXAMINATION OF SOCIAL WORK EXPERTS, WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE INFORMAL DISPOSITIONAL HEARING, IS AN EFFECTIVE METHOD OF DISCERNING THE FACTS. A REALISTIC PROCESS BETWEEN LAWYERS AND SOCIAL WORKERS MUST BE WORKED OUT WHEREBY PROTECTION OF THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF THE CHILD CAN BE COMBINED WITH ASSURANCE THAT THE APPROPRIATE CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT WILL BE PROVIDED. DISPOSITION SHOULD BE BASED ON RELIABLE FACTS AND VALID CONCLUSIONS. THE CHILD, WITH HIS LAWYER AND SOCIAL WORKER WHERE NEEDED, SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO CHALLENGE THE VALIDITY OF SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCLUSIONS AS TO THE MOTIVATIONS AND REHABILITATION OF THE CHILD. THE JUVENILE SYSTEM WILL NOT FUNCTION WELL UNLESS THE OPPOSITE PARTIES ARE ROUGHLY COMPARABLE IN LEGAL, INVESTIGATIVE, AND EXPERT RESOURCES.

15777 L1
 AUTHORS: SCHMIDT, RALPH N., JR.
 TITLE: THE YOUTH AUTHORITY CONCEPT: IMPLICATIONS AND EFFECTIVENESS.
 SOURCEID: WETHERSFIELD, CONN., CONN. COUNCIL OF NCCD, 1969. 17 P. Mimeo.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS CONSIDERING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM FOR 1969. BECAUSE OF THE RECENT EMPHASIS ON THE PUNITIVE ASPECT OF CORRECTIONS, A DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS MAY BE INSTITUTED WITH ADULTS AND YOUTH IN THE SAME DEPARTMENT. HOWEVER, THE COMBINATION OF JUVENILE AND ADULT PROGRAMS MAY TEND TO RETARD PROGRAMS SPECIFICALLY ORIENTED TO YOUTH. THE CONNECTICUT YOUTH AUTHORITY COULD BE CHARGED WITH DEVELOPING A COMPREHENSIVE PREVENTIVE PROGRAM FOR POTENTIAL DELINQUENTS, AS WELL AS A REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS. IF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY IS TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PREVENTION AS WELL AS REHABILITATION, IT MIGHT BE DESIGNATED THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN'S AND YOUTH SERVICES. RESPONSIBILITY FOR PREVENTIVE EFFORTS SHOULD RESIDE WITH THE COMMUNITY, WITH SOME ASSISTANCE FROM THE STATE. THE YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU, IF INSTITUTED, PRESUMABLY WOULD COORDINATE COMMUNITY SERVICES FOR YOUTH. SEVERAL QUESTIONS NEED TO BE STUDIED: (1) SHOULD THE STATE YOUTH AUTHORITY INCLUDE A YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU AND A PREVENTION UNIT AIMED AT MOTIVATING COMMUNITY EFFORTS IN PREVENTION; (2) SHOULD A CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM BE ESTABLISHED SEPARATELY FROM ADULT CORRECTIONS; AND (3) IF SO, SHOULD THE YOUTH AUTHORITY WITHIN THE JUVENILE DEPARTMENT BE RESPONSIBLE NOT ONLY FOR WARDS OF THE STATE, BUT FOR ALL STATE YOUTH PROGRAMS? (17 REFERENCES)

15778 L1
 AUTHORS: MIDDENDORFF, WOLF.
 TITLE: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PUNISHMENT, ESPECIALLY IN RELATION TO TRAFFIC OFFENSES.
 SOURCEID: SOUTH HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY, ROTHMAN, 1968. 129 P. \$8.50.

CHAPTER 1 OF THIS BOOK REVIEWS SOME OF THE RESULTS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE CAUSES OF CRIME, THE PERSONALITY OF OFFENDERS, THE HISTORY OF CRIME AND CORRECTION, DIFFERENCES IN SENTENCING, THE PERSONALITY OF JUDGES, AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SENTENCING AND PUBLIC OPINION. CHAPTER 11 DISCUSSES THE AIMS OF

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CHAPTER 111. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF PUNISHMENT. A FINAL CHAPTER MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF THE POLICE, THE REFORM OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, THE CHOICE OF PENALTY, AND FOR CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH. THE NUCLEUS OF THIS STUDY IS A REPORT TO THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PUNISHMENT AND OTHER MEASURES OF THE LAW RELATING TO TRAFFIC OFFENSES.

15779 L1
AUTHORS: WALKER, DANIEL.
TITLE: RIGHTS IN CONFLICT.
SOURCEID: CHICAGO, CHICAGO STUDY TEAM, 1968. 233 P. SUPPLEMENT.

THIS REPORT DOCUMENTS THE VIOLENT CONFRONTATION OF DEMONSTRATORS AND POLICE IN THE PARKS AND THE STREETS OF CHICAGO DURING THE WEEK OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1968. THE FACTS PRESENTED ARE TAKEN PRIMARILY FROM 3,437 STATEMENTS OF EYEWITNESSES AND PARTICIPANTS IN THE EVENTS. PERSONS INTERVIEWED, BOTH IN CHICAGO AND THROUGHOUT THE NATION, INCLUDED POLICE OFFICERS, NATIONAL GUARDSMEN, U. S. ARMY PERSONNEL, DEMONSTRATORS AND THEIR LEADERS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, CONVENTION DELEGATES, NEWS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES, AND BYSTANDERS. THE CHICAGO STUDY TEAM COMPILED THIS REPORT TO SERVE AS A FACTUAL FOUNDATION FOR SUCH QUESTIONS AS THE FOLLOWING: WHAT WERE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PLANNED DEMONSTRATIONS, AND WHO PLANNED THEM; HOW DID THE CITY PREPARE ITSELF; WHAT TYPES OF PEOPLE MADE UP THE CROWDS IN THE PARKS; WERE PHYSICAL AND VERBAL ATTACKS TYPICAL OF DEMONSTRATOR BEHAVIOR; DID THESE ATTACKS PRECIPITATE POLICE VIOLENCE OR FOLLOW IT; AND WAS CHICAGO ITSELF CONDUCTIVE TO VIOLENCE? THE REPORT INCLUDES: A SUMMARY OF THE EVENTS; A PHOTOGRAPHIC CHRONOLOGY; A DETAILED JOURNAL OF THE INCIDENTS, INCLUDING A SECTION DESCRIBING THE PERIOD AND THE FACTORS WHICH LED UP TO THE WEEK OF THE CONVENTION; A SUPPLEMENT SHOWING INJURIES, DAMAGES TO POLICE VEHICLES, WEAPONS, AND ARRESTS; AND MAPS OF THE CONFRONTATION AREA.

15780 L1
AUTHORS: DIMMITT, LAWRENCE A.
TITLE: THE KANSAS SEXUAL OFFENDER ACT AND ITS ADMINISTRATION.
SOURCE: WASHBURN LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 8(1):21-47, 1968.

THE KANSAS SEXUAL OFFENDER ACT PROVIDES A SPECIAL MEANS OF DEALING WITH OFFENDERS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF COMMITTING AN OFFENSE AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY, PARTICULARLY WHERE A SEXUAL PERVERSION OR ABERRATION IS FOUND TO BE PRESENT. THE ACT IS SIMILAR, IN SOME RESPECTS, TO MANY SUCH STATE LAWS WHICH ARE DESIGNED TO COPE WITH INDIVIDUALS WHO, THOUGH NOT LEGALLY INSANE, ARE NEVERTHELESS SO MENTALLY OR EMOTIONALLY DERANGED AS TO REPRESENT A DANGER TO THEMSELVES AND OTHERS. THE KANSAS ACT IS NOT DIRECTED SPECIFICALLY TOWARD THE SO-CALLED SEXUAL PSYCHOPATH; THE STATUTE COULD BE APPLIED TO ANY OFFENDER FOUND BY THE COURT TO BE "MENTALLY ILL". IN THIS RESPECT, IT IS BROADER IN SCOPE THAN MANY OTHER STATUTES WHICH ATTEMPT TO CONTROL SEXUAL DEVIANTS. IN GENERAL, THE SEXUAL PSYCHOPATH DESIGNATION IS PRIMARILY LEGAL RATHER THAN MEDICAL. SEXUAL OFFENDER LEGISLATION HAS GENERALLY FAILED TO PROVIDE AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF CONTROLLING AND TREATING MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS. FURTHERMORE, THERE APPEARS TO BE NO REAL NEED FOR SUCH SPECIFIC LEGISLATION.

15781 L1
AUTHORS: BEIMS, SCOTT.
TITLE: THE LAW'S APPROACH TO ALCOHOL ADDICTION: SATISFACTORY?
SOURCE: WASHBURN LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 8(1):59-70, 1968.

THE LAW'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS IS OPEN TO SERIOUS CRITICISM. THIS IS ESPECIALLY VALID WHEN COMPARED TO THE LAW'S TREATMENT OF THOSE ADDICTED TO DRUGS. IN GENERAL, ALCOHOL HAS BOTH PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS AND THE CRAVING FOR ALCOHOL HAS EMOTIONAL AND, POSSIBLY, PHYSIOLOGICAL SOURCES. THE CHRONIC

ALCOHOLIC'S CRAVING IS AT LEAST AS SERIOUS AS THAT OF THE DRUG ADDICT. THE LAW TODAY, HOWEVER, DOES NOT GENERALLY TREAT THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC ANY DIFFERENTLY FROM THE NON-ALCOHOLIC. RECOGNIZING CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM AS A DISEASE HAS BEEN A FIRST STEP TOWARD A MORE REALISTIC APPROACH TO THE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF ALCOHOLICS. RECENT DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT (DRIVER) AND OF THE COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (EASTER) HAVE UPHELD THE OPINION THAT THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC SHOULD BE TREATED AS A SICK PERSON, RATHER THAN AS A CRIMINAL. (47 REFERENCES)

15782 L1
 AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. JUDICIAL COUNCIL.
 TITLE: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1966 INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE COURT JUDGES AND REFEREES.
 SOURCEID: SAN FRANCISCO, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE CALIF. COURTS. 1966. 170 P.

THIS CONFERENCE WAS THE FOURTH INSTITUTE ARRANGED BY THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE JUVENILE COURTS. PRESENTATIONS WERE GIVEN ON QUESTIONS ARISING UNDER THE JUVENILE COURT LAW, DETENTION SCREENING AND HEARING, AND THE TREATMENT AND DISPOSITION OF THE DELINQUENT GIRL. A DISCUSSION WAS HELD ON THE DISPOSITION DECISION.

15783 L1
 AUTHORS: NEW YORK STATE. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES.
 TITLE: THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WALL.
 SOURCE: SOCIAL SERVICE OUTLOOK.
 SOURCEID: 4(1):8-11, 1969.

UNTIL RECENTLY, TIME SERVED IN THE PRISON SYSTEM WAS CONSIDERED A MEANS OF RETRIBUTION BY SOCIETY AGAINST OFFENDERS. NOW IT HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED THAT THE TIME OF INCARCERATION CAN BE USED CONSTRUCTIVELY TO EQUIP THE OFFENDER TO COPE WITH FREEDOM BEFORE HE IS RELEASED. ALTHOUGH REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS HAVE BECOME INCREASINGLY COMMON IN RECENT YEARS, THE SYSTEM IS SLOW TO CHANGE. POLITICAL AS WELL AS ECONOMIC FACTORS TEND TO KEEP THE SYSTEM AS IT IS.

15784 L1
 AUTHORS: JERUSALEM. HEBREW UNIVERSITY. FACULTY OF LAW. INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY.
 TITLE: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYMPOSIUM ON AMNESTY IN ISRAEL (JERUSALEM 13/14 MAY, 1968).
 SOURCEID: JERUSALEM, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1968. V.P.

IN JULY 1967 ISRAEL'S LEGISLATURE ENACTED AN AMNESTY LAW. THIS LAW PROVIDED FOR THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS, THE ANNULMENT OF SUSPENDED SENTENCES AND UNPAID FINES, THE TERMINATION OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS WHICH WERE PENDING, AND THE CLOSURE OF POLICE FILES ON SUSPECTED OR ACCUSED PERSONS, PROVIDING THE OFFENSE WAS COMMITTED PRIOR TO THE 5TH OF JUNE 1967, THE DAY OF THE OUTBREAK OF THE "SIX DAY WAR". THE LAW THUS CONSTITUTED A GENERAL AMNESTY; IT WAS, HOWEVER, RESTRICTED BY THE EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF OFFENDERS FROM THE BENEFITS OF ITS PROVISIONS. THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS RELEASED UNDER THE AMNESTY WAS 501, COMPRISING ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE PRISON POPULATION. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES AFFECTED BY THE AMNESTY, HOWEVER, WAS ABOUT 70,000. THE POLICE CLOSED THEIR FILES ON 15,376 CASES, 6,445 CASES OF ROAD ACCIDENTS, 34,500 CASES OF OTHER TRAFFIC OFFENSES AND 9,196 CASES OF CONTRAVENTIONS. TO THESE MUST BE ADDED THE SUSPENDED SENTENCES WHICH WERE ANNULLED AND THE FINES WHICH WENT UNPAID, THE OFFENDERS SENTENCED FOR OFFENSES PUNISHABLE BY TEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT WHOSE PENALTIES WERE REDUCED BY 25 PERCENT, CERTAIN OFFENDERS WHOSE DRIVING LICENCES WERE RESTORED, AND THE TAX OFFENDERS WHO TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE OFFER TO MAKE AMENDS. THE AMNESTY LAW OF 1967 WAS THE CENTRAL THEME OF THE CURRENT SYMPOSIUM. THE SYMPOSIUM DEALT NOT ONLY WITH THE PROBLEMS OF PRINCIPLE WHICH AROSE IN CONNECTION WITH THE AMNESTY; IT ALSO PROVIDED AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE POLICE TO REPORT ON A SPECIAL SURVEY OF THE RESULTS OF THE AMNESTY WHICH WAS CARRIED

OUT AT THE INSTIGATION OF THE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY. MOREOVER, DISCUSSION WAS NOT LIMITED TO THE SUBJECT OF GENERAL AMNESTIES; IT EXTENDED TO AN ANALYSIS OF THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE TO PARDON INDIVIDUALS, AND TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THIS POWER AND THE GENERAL AMNESTY.

15785 L1
AUTHORS: MORRISON, JUNE.
TITLE: THE CONTROVERSIAL POLICE-SCHOOL LIAISON PROGRAMS.
SOURCE: POLICE.
SOURCEID: 13(2):60-64, 1968.

THE FLINT, MICHIGAN PROGRAM HAS BEEN THE FIRST PUBLICIZED COMPREHENSIVE AND FORMALIZED PLAN FOR POLICE-SCHOOL LIAISON EFFORTS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE POLICE COUNSELOR, WHO IS NOT IN UNIFORM, IS ASSIGNED TO A JUNIOR OR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL; HE IS CONCERNED WITH BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS AROUND THE SCHOOL AREAS, SOME OF WHICH MAY BE INDICATIVE OF PRE-DELINQUENT OR DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. RECORDS ARE KEPT OF SUCH CONTACTS, BUT THE INFORMATION GATHERED IS USED FOR COUNSELING THE YOUTH. IN THE EVENT THAT A REFERRAL IS MADE, SUCH INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE TO THE HIGHER AUTHORITY; HOWEVER, THE DECISION TO REFER IS MADE BY A COUNSELING TEAM COMPRISED OF A DEAN OF COUNSELING, DEAN OF STUDENTS, VISITING TEACHER, POLICE COUNSELOR, AND NURSE COUNSELOR. TWENTY OTHER CITIES IN THE U. S. AND CANADA HAVE PROGRAMS SIMILAR TO THE FLINT PROGRAM. BECAUSE OF THE NEWNESS OF THE PROGRAM AND THE LACK OF CONTROLLED STUDIES, MANY CITIES DO NOT GIVE DATA CONCERNING THE REDUCTION OF DELINQUENCY IN THEIR AREAS. RESULTS OF PRELIMINARY FINDINGS SHOW A DECREASE IN JUVENILE OFFENSES. (33 REFERENCES)

15786 L1
AUTHORS: MOBERLY, WALTER.
TITLE: THE ETHICS OF PUNISHMENT.
SOURCEID: HAMDEN, CONNECTICUT, ARCHON BOOKS, 1968. 386 P. \$12.50.

THIS BOOK IS A COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT OF THE ETHICS OF PUNISHMENT. THE FIRST PART IS AN ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF THE FOLLOWING TRADITIONAL THEORIES OF PUNISHMENT: DETERRENCE, REFORMATION, AND RETRIBUTION. IN PART II THESE IDEAS ARE EXAMINED MORE CLOSELY AND THE SYMBOLIC CONCEPTION OF PUNISHMENT IS ANALYZED. IN PART III THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED IN THE EARLIER SECTIONS ARE TESTED BY APPLYING THEM TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS ON PRISON REFORM, CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, THE NEUREMBURG TRIALS, AND SIN AND ETERNAL PUNISHMENT. CONTENTS: THE DIALECTIC OF PENAL THEORY; AN ATTEMPT TO DIG A LITTLE DEEPER; SOME PRACTICAL ISSUES.

15787 L1
AUTHORS: ZIMRING, FRANKLIN E.
TITLE: GAMES WITH GUNS AND STATISTICS.
SOURCE: WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 1968(4):1113-1126, 1968.

CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF STATISTICS IN THREE STUDIES OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIREARMS AND CRIME, WHICH WERE INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS DURING THE PENDANCY OF FIREARMS CONTROL PROPOSALS IN 1967-1968, REVEALS THAT THE DATA HAVE BEEN MISREPRESENTED. A POINT-BY-POINT EVALUATION OF THE DATA INDICATE THAT THE CONCLUSION REACHED BY THESE STUDIES - THAT RATES OF SERIOUS CRIMES ARE UNRELATED TO THE POSSESSION OF FIREARMS - IS HIGHLY QUESTIONABLE. (40 REFERENCES)

15789 L1
AUTHORS: SPECK, NANCY L.
TITLE: PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY LAWS REVIEWED.
SOURCE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGES JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 19(3):90-97, 1968.

IMPOSING LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY ON PARENTS FOR THE ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF THEIR CHILDREN HAS LONG BEEN TEMPTING TO LEGISLATORS. IN 1967, THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE PASSED A BILL IMPOSING LIABILITY ON PARENTS FOR THE WILLFUL, TORTIOUS ACTS OF THEIR CHILDREN UNDER 18, INCLUDING LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE, AND PROCEDURES FOR RECOVERY. THE RATIONALE BEHIND THE STATUTE IS THAT LAX PARENTS WILL BE INDUCED TO HAVE GREATER CONTROL OVER THEIR CHILDREN; HOWEVER THE STATUTE DOES NOT DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN PARENTS WHO HAVE ATTEMPTED TO CONTROL THEIR CHILDREN AND THOSE WHO HAVE NOT. THERE IS NO PROVEN CORRELATION BETWEEN PARENTAL LIABILITY AND LOWER DELINQUENCY RATES. IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE THAT, UNDER SUCH A LAW, THE COMMUNITY MAY BECOME UNWILLING TO ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR DELINQUENCY. FURTHERMORE, ACT 58 INJECTS INTO THE COURT THE FINANCIAL INTERESTS OF BOTH THE PARENTS AND THE PETITIONERS. UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES THE INTERESTS OF THE CHILD MAY BE LOST AND THE WORKLOAD OF THE COURTS MAY BE INCREASED. (26 REFERENCES)

15790 L1
 AUTHORS: RUBIN, TED; SMITH, JACK.
 TITLE: THE FUTURE OF THE JUVENILE COURT: IMPLICATIONS FOR CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING.
 SOURCE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGES JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 19(3):98-103, 1968.

ANY CONSIDERATION OF THE DISPOSITIONAL ALTERNATIVES OPEN TO A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE REQUIRES DISCUSSION OF SERVICES WHICH SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF A CHILD WHO NEED NOT BE COMMITTED TO AN INSTITUTION AND OF WHAT AGENCY SHOULD PROVIDE THESE SERVICES. THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT ON THE CONCEPT OF DIVERSION AND JUDICIOUS NON-INTERVENTION, BUT THERE IS WIDE DISAGREEMENT ABOUT THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COURT. UNLESS RADICAL CHANGES TAKE PLACE IN COURT-ADMINISTERED SERVICES, IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT JUVENILE COURTS IN THE FUTURE WILL PROVIDE IMPROVED, EXPANDED, INTENSIFIED AND MORE VARIED FORMS OF THE PRESENT TYPES OF SERVICES, INCLUDING: CASEWORK, GROUP SERVICES, COUNTY HOMES AND RANCHES, WORK PROGRAMS, FOSTER CARE, HALFWAY HOUSES, AND OTHER HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES. (6 REFERENCES)

15791 L1
 AUTHORS: CROW, MAXINE S.
 TITLE: A PROMISING METHOD FOR PROBLEM PREVENTION - PARENT EDUCATION IN SMALL GROUPS.
 SOURCE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGES JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 19(3):104-107, 1968.

SOCIAL AGENCIES ARE USING PARENTAL EDUCATION IN SMALL GROUPS AS A POSSIBLE PREVENTIVE TO AND TREATMENT OF FAMILY TENSIONS. PARENT GROUP EDUCATION IS A FORM OF MENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION WHICH USES ESSENTIALLY THE DISCUSSION GROUP METHOD TO PROMOTE LEARNING AND UNDERSTANDING IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN GROUP MEMBERS TO MEET THE TASKS OF DAILY FAMILY LIVING. UNDER PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP, GROUPS OF UP TO 20 PARENTS MEET FOR 8 TO 12 SESSIONS (USUALLY 90 MINUTES LONG) TO RAISE AND EXPLORE THEIR OWN QUESTIONS AND CONCERNS ABOUT THEIR IMMEDIATE FAMILY SITUATIONS. GROUP MEMBERS LEARN ABOUT EMOTIONS AND FEELINGS, AS WELL AS ABOUT CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND CHILD REARING PRINCIPLES. THE LEADER EMPHASIZES UNDERSTANDING, RATHER THAN PROBLEM SOLVING, AND ADDS INFORMATION WHICH IS BEYOND THE KNOWLEDGE OF GROUP MEMBERS. PARENTS FIND THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT BENEFIT IS THE DISCOVERY THAT THEIR CHILDREN HAVE MUCH IN COMMON WITH OTHER CHILDREN AND THAT THEY ARE NOT ALONE IN THEIR PARENTAL BEHAVIOR OR FEELINGS.

15792 L1
 AUTHORS: ROSENTHAL, CLARA.
 TITLE: THE OPPORTUNITY FOR PREVENTION AND EARLIER PROBLEM DETECTION IN EDUCATION GROUPS.
 SOURCE: JUVENILE COURT JUDGES JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 19(3):108-111, 1968.

THE EMPHASIS OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION IS ON A MENTAL HEALTH APPROACH WITH THE PURPOSE OF STRENGTHENING ALREADY HEALTHY

FUNCTIONING, AS WELL AS INTERVENING WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF DIFFICULTY. THE FAMILY AGENCY IS ENABLED TO WORK WITH MANY OTHER DISCIPLINES - THE SCHOOL, THE CHURCH, THE SYNAGOGUE, THE COMMUNITY CENTER. THE PARENTS ARE GIVEN INFORMATION ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND ARE ASSISTED IN THE UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR OWN FEELINGS. THE OPINIONS OF PARENTS REGARDING PARTICULAR SOCIAL AGENCIES PROVIDE THE AGENCIES WITH SOME INSIGHT INTO THEIR IMAGES AND INDICATE WHERE CHANGES ARE NEEDED.

15793 L1
AUTHORS: GOTTLIEB, GERALD H.
TITLE: CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 15(1):1-20, 1969.

THE THESIS OF THIS PAPER IS THAT THE DEATH PENALTY IS TORTURE, THAT IT SERVES NO OTHER PURPOSE THAN REVENGE, THAT REVENGE IS AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL PURPOSE, AND THAT TORTURE IS AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACT. THE SUPPORTING NARRATIVE RELIES UPON HISTORICAL AND PRESENT FACTS AND UPON LAW. IT OFFERS A PREDICTION THAT OUR COURTS WILL STRIKE DOWN THE PENALTY, APPLYING THOSE FACTS TO THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS. TO MAINTAIN AN INSTITUTION THAT SETS A BARBARIC EXAMPLE IS TO THWART THE CIVILIZING PROCESS THAT HOLDS MAN'S ONLY HOPE FOR SURVIVAL. THE DEATH PENALTY IS THE MOST DRAMATIC SYMBOL OF BARBARISM PRESENT IN OUR NATIONAL DOMESTIC LIFE. IT IS NOT THE ONLY BARBARISM. YET TO REMOVE IT IS TO SOUND A CIVILIZING CHORD THAT WILL REVERBERATE ACROSS THE NATION AND ITS LAWS. RAW PUNISHMENT, IN WHATEVER FORM, IS NO ANSWER TO CRIME. THE APPROPRIATE QUESTION IS HOW TO PREVENT AND CURE CRIMINALITY - IN THOSE ALREADY MISCREANT. IN THOSE SO INCLINED, AND IN THOSE WHOSE CHARACTER IS STILL UNFORMED. THE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION MUST BE RELEVANT TO THE MASSIVE CAUSES AND SUBTLE TRIGGERS OF CRIMINALITY.

15794 L1
AUTHORS: BARZUN, JACQUES.
TITLE: IN FAVOR OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 15(1):21-42, 1969.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT SHOULD BE RETAINED, BEARING IN MIND THE POSSIBILITY OF DEVISING A PAINLESS, SUDDEN, AND DIGNIFIED DEATH. THE PROPAGANDA OF ABOLITION IS INCONSISTENT, NARROW OR BLIND; THE ABSOLUTE SANCTITY OF HUMAN LIFE IS, FOR THE ABOLITIONIST, A SLOGAN RATHER THAN A CONSIDERED PROPOSITION. YET, IT DESERVES EXAMINATION, FOR UPON OUR ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF IT DEPEND SUCH OTHER HIGHLY CIVILIZED POSSIBILITIES AS EUTHANASIA AND SEEMLY SUICIDE. IF A PERSON OF ADULT BODY HAS NOT BEEN ENDOWED WITH ADEQUATE CONTROLS AGAINST IRRATIONALLY TAKING THE LIFE OF ANOTHER, THAT PERSON MUST BE JUDICIALLY, PAINLESSLY, REGRETFULLY KILLED BEFORE THAT MINDLESS BODY'S AUTOMATION REPEATS. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS IRREVOCABLE, BUT SO IS IMPRISONMENT IN ITS EFFECT UPON THE PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER OF ITS VICTIMS. THIS ARTICLE IS FOLLOWED BY COMMENTS BY JEROME NATHANSON, ARVAL A. MORRIS, S. G. MORLEY, AND SHERMAN A. ALLEN.

15795 L1
AUTHORS: RECKLESS, WALTER C.
TITLE: THE USE OF THE DEATH PENALTY.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 15(1):43-56, 1969.

THE MOST IMPORTANT TREND IN CAPITAL PUNISHMENT HAS BEEN THE DRAMATIC REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF OFFENSES STATUTORILY PUNISHABLE BY THE DEATH PENALTY. ABOUT 200 YEARS AGO ENGLAND HAD OVER 200 OFFENSES CALLING FOR THE DEATH PENALTY; IT NOW HAS FOUR. SOME COUNTRIES HAVE ABOLISHED CAPITAL PUNISHMENT COMPLETELY; A FEW RETAIN IT FOR UNUSUAL OFFENSES ONLY. THE TREND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, EVEN IN THE GREAT NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT RETAIN THE DEATH PENALTY, IS DEFINITELY TOWARD A DE FACTO, NOT A DE JURE, FORM OF ABOLITION. IN THE UNITED STATES, WHERE THE DEATH PENALTY IS POSSIBLE IN

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE STATES. THE NUMBER OF EXECUTIONS HAS DECLINED FROM 199 IN 1935 TO AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN THREE IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS. THIS CHANGE IS RELATED TO PUBLIC SENTIMENT AGAINST THE USE OF THE DEATH PENALTY AND EVEN MORE DIRECTLY TO THE UNWILLINGNESS OF JURIES AND COURTS TO IMPOSE A FIRST-DEGREE SENTENCE. THE INCREASING WILLINGNESS OF GOVERNORS TO COMMUTE A DEATH SENTENCE AND OF COURTS TO HEAR APPEALS ALSO CONTRIBUTES TO THIS DECLINE. A REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT THE USE OF THE DEATH PENALTY HAS NO DISCERNIBLE EFFECT ON THE COMMISSION OF CAPITAL OFFENSES (ESPECIALLY MURDER). (30 REFERENCES)

15796 L1
AUTHORS: MACNAMARA, DONAL E. J.
TITLE: CONVICTING THE INNOCENT.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 15(1):57-61, 1969.

MISCARRIAGES OF JUSTICE - WHETHER CAUSED BY ERRORS, COERCED CONFESSIONS, MISTAKEN IDENTITY, FRAME-UPS, OR, MORE FREQUENTLY, DENIALS OF DUE PROCESS - CHALLENGE STUDENTS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION AND PROponents OF LEGAL REFORM TO PROVIDE REMEDIES. IN MANY CASES MEN WHOSE INNOCENCE WAS SUBSTANTIATED OR WHOSE GUILT WAS AT LEAST QUESTIONABLE HAVE BEEN EITHER SENTENCED TO DEATH OR ACTUALLY EXECUTED. THE IRREVOCABILITY OF AN EXECUTED DEATH SENTENCE ARGUES FOR THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. (13 REFERENCES)

15797 L1
AUTHORS: SMITH, A. LAMONT.
TITLE: COUNT DOWN FOR DEATH.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 15(1):77-93, 1969.

THIS ARTICLE IS A CHRONOLOGY OF THE DAY-BY-DAY LIFE OF AN INMATE IN HIS FINAL WEEK ON DEATH ROW. THE PROCEDURES DESIGNED FOR THIS SPECIAL PRISONER - INVOLVING, FOR THE WARDEN, UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF MANAGEMENT - DEAL WITH EVERY DETAIL THAT CAN POSSIBLY BE REGULATED: COUNTING, FEEDING, SHAVING, CLOTHING, MAIL, VISITS, PRESERVATION OF GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION, ETC. THE DAILY SCHEDULES PRESENT A RHYTHMIC APPLICATION OF TRADITIONAL PRISON PRACTICES AND UNIQUE DEATH ROW PROCEDURES; TOGETHER, THEY MAKE UP A SCRIPT OF HOW EXECUTIONS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT FOR YEARS IN CALIFORNIA. IN SPACE-AGE TERMS, THIS RITUAL OF PROCEDURES IN THE LAST WEEK OF THE CONDEMNED MAN'S LIFE IS A "COUNT DOWN" TO DEATH. (2 REFERENCES)

15798 L1
AUTHORS: GREENBERG, JACK; HIMMELSTEIN, JACK.
TITLE: VARIETIES OF ATTACK ON THE DEATH PENALTY.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 15(1):112-120, 1969.

THE LATEST EXECUTION IN THE UNITED STATES OCCURRED ON JUNE 2, 1967. SINCE THEN, DEATH SENTENCES HAVE BEEN STAYED AS COURTS ACROSS THE COUNTRY CONSIDER A LEGAL CHALLENGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE DEATH PENALTY. THIS PAPER DESCRIBES THE DISTORTING EFFECT THAT CAPITAL PUNISHMENT HAS HAD ON THE LEGAL SYSTEM AND THE DISCRIMINATIONS IN THE WAY IT HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED - FOR EXAMPLE, IN RAPE CASES IT IS APPLIED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY TO NEGROES CONVICTED OF RAPING WHITE WOMEN. THE LEGAL ATTACK FOCUSES ON THOSE PROCEDURAL VICES THAT REFLECT THE ARBITRARINESS AND IRRATIONALITY INHERENT IN CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. COURTS ARE BEING CALLED ON TO SUBJECT THE DEATH PENALTY TO A REASONED EXAMINATION AND TO TEST ITS VALIDITY AGAINST THE COMMANDS OF THE CONSTITUTION. WHILE THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE NATION'S DEATH ROWS CONTINUES TO GROW PAST THE 500 MARK. THIS CONFRONTATION ON THE ISSUE OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS PART OF THE MORE GENERAL CONFLICT TAKING PLACE OVER HOW SOCIETY CAN BEST COPE WITH ITS PROBLEMS WITHOUT RESORT TO VIOLENCE. (38 REFERENCES)

15799 L1
 AUTHORS: SPANGLER, JOSEPH A.
 TITLE: CALIFORNIA'S DEATH PENALTY DILEMMA.
 SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 15(1):142-148, 1969.

THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES CALIFORNIA'S LEGAL MACHINERY IN CAPITAL PUNISHMENT CASES, CITES RELEVANT COURT DECISIONS, AND PROVIDES TABLES SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ON DEATH ROW AND HOW LONG THEY HAVE BEEN AWAITING EXECUTION. WHILE EXECUTIONS HAVE BEEN STEMMED BY VARIOUS COURT ORDERS, DEATH PENALTY CASES CONTINUE TO ARRIVE ON THE ROW. QUICK JUSTICE OR EVEN ORDERLY OR SYSTEMATIC JUSTICE DOES NOT EXIST IN THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT CASES. THERE ARE NO KNOWN SOLUTIONS TO CALIFORNIA'S PRESENT DILEMMA. (12 REFERENCES)

15800 L1
 AUTHORS: STANTON, JOHN M.
 TITLE: MURDERERS ON PAROLE.
 SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 15(1):149-155, 1969.

WHEN THE PAROLING OF MURDERERS IS DISCUSSED, EVERYONE IN CORRECTION HAS HEARD MANY TIMES THE PROTEST THAT "WE CAN'T HAVE MURDERERS LOOSE IN THE STREETS." THIS ATTITUDE PUZZLES THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE IN DEALING WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF OFFENDERS, FOR THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT, COMPARED WITH OTHER GROUPS, MURDERERS ARE ACTUALLY THE BEST PAROLE RISKS. THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO MAKE A SURVEY OF PAROLED MURDERERS IN NEW YORK STATE TO DETERMINE CERTAIN BACKGROUND DATA AND TO COMPARE THE VIOLATION RATES AND NEW CONVICTION RATES OF PAROLED MURDERERS WITH THOSE OF PAROLED NONMURDERERS. BACKGROUND DATA WERE ASSEMBLED ON 576 PAROLED MURDERERS, AND THEIR PAROLE EXPERIENCES WERE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF LARGE GROUPS OF NONMURDERERS. THE PAROLED MURDERERS' RATES OF VIOLATIONS AND NEW CONVICTIONS ON PAROLE WERE LOWER, AT A VERY SIGNIFICANT STATISTICAL LEVEL, THAN THOSE OF PAROLED NONMURDERERS. (10 REFERENCES)

15801 L1
 AUTHORS: UNKOVIC, CHARLES M.; ALBINI, JOSEPH L.
 TITLE: THE LIFER SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF. AN ANALYSIS OF THE ASSUMED HOMOGENEITY OF LIFE-TERMERS.
 SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 15(1):156-161, 1969.

THIS PAPER QUESTIONS CURRENT CATEGORIZATION OF THE LIFE-TERM PRISONER AS A MEMBER OF A HOMOGENEOUS GROUP CONDITIONED TO A FATALISTIC EXISTENCE IN BOTH THOUGHT AND ACTION. THE INFORMATION IS PRIMARILY DESCRIPTIVE AND IS TAKEN FROM THE PERSONAL DOCUMENTS OF SEVEN LIFERS, WHOSE WRITINGS WERE REASONABLY EXTENSIVE AND PERCEPTIVE. SIX TOPICS WERE SELECTED FOR COMPARISON: REACTION TO ENTERING PRISON, SOCIALIZATION, TIME, RELIGION, SUICIDE, AND REHABILITATION. ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT LIFERS RESPOND AS INDIVIDUALS, NOT IN ANY COLLECTIVE MANNER; THEY CONSTITUTE A LEGAL RATHER THAN A SOCIOLOGICAL GROUP. THE OBSERVATIONS CAST DOUBT UPON THE HOMOGENEITY GENERALLY ASCRIBED TO PRISONERS SERVING LIFE TERMS. (31 REFERENCES)

15802 L1
 AUTHORS: DIKIJIAN, ARMINE.
 TITLE: CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. 1940-1968.
 SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 15(1):162-164, 1969.

THIS IS A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE BOOKS, PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, REPORTS, AND JOURNAL ARTICLES ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1940 AND 1968.

15803 L1
 AUTHORS: EYZIONI, AMITAI.
 TITLE: "SHORTCUTS" TO SOCIAL CHANGE?

SOURCE: THE PUBLIC INTEREST.
SOURCEID: NO. 12:40-51, 1968.

SINCE THE RESOURCES NEEDED TO TRANSFORM THE "BASIC CONDITIONS" IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA ARE UNAVAILABLE AND UNLIKELY TO BE AVAILABLE IN THE NEAR FUTURE, SHORTCUTS TO THE SOLUTION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS USING TECHNOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENTS MUST BE FOUND. SOME OF THE SHORTCUTS TO SOCIETAL PROBLEMS ARE THE FOLLOWING: THE PREVENTION OF CRIME IN THE STREETS, SUBWAYS, OR TAXIS BY BETTER LIGHTING, SPECIAL SUBWAY POLICE, AND "MOONLIGHTING" OF ARMED OFF-DUTY POLICEMEN; THE USE OF AN ANTAGONISTIC DRUG, ANTABUSE, TO MAKE A DRINKER PHYSICALLY ILL IF HE CONSUMES LIQUOR; THE SUBSTITUTION OF METHADONE TO BLOCK A CRAVING FOR NARCOTICS; THE SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT OF THE MENTALLY ILL BY TRANQUILIZING DRUGS; AND THE INTRODUCTION OF TEACHING MACHINES AND TELEVISION TO ALLEVIATE THE TEACHER SHORTAGE. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE EFFORTS HAS BEEN QUESTIONED. SHORTCUTS TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS MAY BE AMELIORATING, BUT RARELY IS BASIC REMEDIAL ACTION LIKELY TO BE UNDERTAKEN. HENCE, IN THE EXAMINATION OF THE VALUES OF MANY SHORTCUTS, THE ULTIMATE QUESTION MUST BE: IS THE SOCIETY READY OR ABLE TO PROVIDE FULL-SCALE TREATMENT OF THE PROBLEM AT HAND?

15804 L1
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. RESEARCH DIVISION; JAMAN, DOROTHY R.
TITLE: BEHAVIOR DURING THE FIRST YEAR IN PRISON, REPORT 1 - DESCRIPTION. (RESEARCH REPORT NC. 32).
SOURCE: RESEARCH DIVISION, DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS, 1968. 48 P.

A STUDY WAS MADE IN CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS INSTITUTION TO DETERMINE IF THERE IS A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INMATE CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR RECORDED BEHAVIOR DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF COMMITMENT. THE REPORT IS EXPLORATORY, DESCRIBING THE WORK PERFORMANCE, DISCIPLINARY REPORTS, PROGRAM PARTICIPATION, AND OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF THE INMATES. THE INITIAL STUDY SAMPLE OF 500 FELONS, 325 NEW ADMISSIONS, AND 175 RETURNED PAROLEES WAS RANDOMLY SELECTED. THE COMPOSITE NEW ADMISSION INMATE RECEIVING THE OVERALL RATING OF AVERAGE (148 OF 325 NEW ADMISSIONS) PROGRESSED FROM A MEDIUM TO MINIMUM CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION. WITH MORE THAN A 50 - 50 CHANCE TO BE ASSIGNED TO THE TYPE OF WORK RECOMMENDED BY THE RECEPTION-GUIDANCE CENTER STAFF, HE WORKED MORE THAN HALF THE YEAR IN AN UNSKILLED CAPACITY. IT WAS UNLIKELY THAT HE WOULD RECEIVE VOCATIONAL TRAINING; BUT IN HIS ACADEMIC WORK, WHICH LASTED LESS THAN HALF A YEAR, HIS GRADES OF B WOULD BE MATCHED WITH ATTITUDES CONSIDERED ABOVE AVERAGE. WITH ONLY MINOR VIOLATION OF INSTITUTIONAL RULES, THE AVERAGE NEWLY ADMITTED INMATE WOULD HAVE BENEFITED LITTLE FROM HIS CONFINEMENT. THE COMPOSITE OF THE AVERAGE READMITTED INMATE (81 OF THE 175 READMISSIONS) WOULD ALSO WORK MOST OF THE YEAR IN AN UNSKILLED CAPACITY. IF HE WERE AMONG THE FEW GIVEN VOCATIONAL TRAINING, HE WOULD DO WELL. ACADEMIC WORK WAS NOT USUALLY IN HIS PROGRAMS. CONSEQUENTLY HE WOULD WORK FOR THE INSTITUTION, BUT NOT FOR HIMSELF. HE FACED A ONE IN 20 CHANCE OF COMMITTING A VIOLENT ACT.

15805 L1
AUTHORS: JONES, MAXWELL.
TITLE: BEYOND THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY: SOCIAL LEARNING AND SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY.
SOURCEID: NEW HAVEN, CONN., YALE UNIVERSITY, 1968. 150 P.

THIS BOOK PROVIDES A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN SETTING UP A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY AND OFFERS PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS TO MANY OF THESE PROBLEMS. THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE INSTITUTION IS SHOWN TO BE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE CALIBER AND SUCCESS OF TREATMENT. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SOCIAL LEARNING, THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO MODIFY BEHAVIOR, MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR CONFLICT AND CRISIS TO BECOME IMPORTANT TOOLS FOR TREATMENT AND TEACHING. THE PRINCIPLES OF THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY ARE APPLIED TO THE SOCIETY AT LARGE, PRODUCING CONCLUSIONS FOR SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY. ONE OF THE MAIN CONCLUSIONS OF THE BOOK IS THAT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSIONS

MUST BE ADDED TO THE FAMILIAR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT, BOTH PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL. CONTENTS: SOCIAL STRUCTURE, CHANGE, AND EVOLUTION; LEADERSHIP; DECISION-MAKING BY CONSENSUS; SOCIAL LEARNING; THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY IN THE COMMUNITY; THE FUTURE.

15806 L1
 AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT.
 TITLE: CIVIL COMMITMENT PROGRAM FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTS: CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER. SUMMARY STATISTICS, 1967.
 SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIF., DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 1968. 85 P.

THIS REPORT PRESENTS STATISTICAL DATA ON THE MALE AND FEMALE NARCOTIC ADDICTS CIVILLY COMMITTED TO THE DIRECTOR OF CORRECTIONS AND PLACED IN THE CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER PROGRAM FOR TREATMENT DURING 1967. DATA FOR 1967 ARE PRESENTED AND COMPARED WITH 1966 DATA ON: INSTITUTION POPULATION AND MOVEMENT; CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION; CIVIL NARCOTIC ADDICTS ADMITTED AND RELEASED; OUTPATIENT POPULATION, MOVEMENT, AND CHARACTERISTICS; OUTPATIENTS SUSPENDED, REINSTATED, AND RETURNED TO THE INSTITUTION; AND DISPOSITION OF PERSONS PLACED IN OUTPATIENT STATUS.

15807 L1
 AUTHORS: PYE, A. KENNETH.
 TITLE: THE WARREN COURT AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.
 SOURCE: MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 67(2):249-268, 1968.

DURING THE 15 YEARS OF EARL WARREN'S TENURE AS CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE HAVE TAKEN PLACE AS A RESULT OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT. THE COURT'S CONCERN WITH CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CAN BE UNDERSTOOD ONLY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE STRUGGLE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, AS THE CONCERN WITH CIVIL RIGHTS LED TO CONCERN WITH THE RIGHTS OF DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES. IT IS TO THE CREDIT OF THE SUPREME COURT THAT IT RECOGNIZED THAT THE NATION WAS IN THE MIDST OF A SOCIAL REVOLUTION BEFORE THIS BECAME APPARENT TO MOST OF THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE, AND THAT IT SOUGHT TO ELIMINATE THE BASIC DEFECTS IN THE SYSTEM FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE WITHIN THE PRESENT STRUCTURE. THE MOST PROFOUND CHANGES BROUGHT BY THE COURT HAVE BEEN IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS WHICH HAVE EXISTED ONLY IN THEORY IN THE PAST. THE DECISIONS WITH THE GREATEST SIGNIFICANCE ARE CLEARLY THE RIGHT-TO-COUNSEL CASES. THE OPPONENTS OF THE WARREN COURT REARLY GIVE CREDIT TO THE COURT FOR THOSE CHANGES WHICH HAVE HELPED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS IN THEIR ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE CRIME AND APPREHEND CRIMINALS. (100 REFERENCES)

15808 L1
 AUTHORS: KALVEN, HARRY, JR.
 TITLE: "UNINHIBITED, ROBUST, AND WIDE-OPEN" - A NOTE ON FREE SPEECH AND THE WARREN COURT.
 SOURCE: MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 67(2):289-302, 1968.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN, HAS ATTACKED PROBLEMS IN THE AREA OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PRESS, AND ASSEMBLY WITH BOTH ZEST AND CREATIVITY. IT HAS SHOWN AN UNPRECEDENTED WILLINGNESS TO CONFRONT FIRST AMENDMENT QUESTIONS. A GREAT PART OF THE LAW IN THE AREA OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH, E.G., DECISIONS ON OBSCENITY, IS THE WORK OF THE WARREN COURT. ONE RESULT OF THE COURT'S ABOGATION OF OUTMODED IDEAS HAS BEEN THE GREAT REDUCTION IN THE STATUS AND PRESTIGE OF THE CLEAR-AND-PRESENT DANGER TEST. ANOTHER MAJOR CONTRIBUTION OF THE WARREN COURT HAS BEEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE IDEA OF SELF-CENSORSHIP. (84 REFERENCES)

15809 L1
 AUTHORS: KAUPER, THOMAS E.
 TITLE: THE "WARREN COURT" AND THE ANTITRUST LAWS: OF ECONOMICS, POPULISM, AND CYNICISM.

SOURCE: MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 67(2):325-342, 1968.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF EARL WARREN, HAS HAD A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANTITRUST LAWS. MANY OF THE COURT'S POST-1953 ANTITRUST DECISIONS ARE REAFFIRMATIONS OF PRE-EXISTING DOCTRINE. IN SOME AREAS, NEW STANDARDS REFLECTING A STRONG ENFORCEMENT PHILOSOPHY HAVE BEEN APPLIED. THE MOST STRIKING, MOST PUBLICIZED, AND MOST CRITICIZED DECISIONS HAVE BEEN THE EXTENDED SERIES OF DECISIONS HOLDING MERGERS IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 7 OF THE CLAYTON ACT. THE COURT'S TREATMENT OF A WIDE VARIETY OF VERTICAL RESTRAINTS, E.G., VERTICAL PRICE-FIXING, IS SIGNIFICANT. ALSO, THE BROAD PROHIBITORY RULES ESTABLISHED BY THE COURT, PARTICULARLY IN MERGER CASES, HAVE GRADUALLY, BUT PERCEPTIBLY, WORKED SIGNIFICANT INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN THE ANTITRUST DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. FINALLY, THE COURT'S WORK HAS RESULTED IN AN INCREASING CYNICISM ABOUT ITS METHODS AND RESULTS. (67 REFERENCES)

15810 L1
AUTHORS: FROST, RICHARD H.
TITLE: THE MOONEY CASE.
SOURCEID: STANFORD, STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 563 P. \$12.50.

THE SAN FRANCISCO PREPAREDNESS DAY BOMBING OF JULY 22, 1916, INTERPRETED AT THE TIME AS THE WORK OF ANTI-MILITARIST ANARCHISTS, WAS THE ORIGIN OF CALIFORNIA'S CELEBRATED MOONEY CASE. IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF CLASS TENSIONS AND HYSTERIA ABETTED BY IRRESPONSIBLE JOURNALISM, FIVE LOCAL RADICALS WERE ARRESTED AND INDICTED FOR MURDER. FOUR WERE TRIED AND TWO WERE CONVICTED - WARREN BILLINGS AND TOM MOONEY. BILLINGS WAS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT, MOONEY TO DEATH BY HANGING. DURING AND AFTER THE TRIALS, CLEAR SIGNS EMERGED OF PERJURY, SUBORNATION OF PERJURY, AND THE SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE BY THE PROSECUTION. IN 1917 MOONEY BECAME AN INTERNATIONAL CAUSE CELEBRE, A SYMBOL OF AMERICAN CAPITALIST OPPRESSION OF MILITANT LABOR. BUT AMERICANS WIDELY REGARDED HIM AS A SYMBOL OF THE RADICAL THREAT TO PATRIOTISM AND TO LAW AND ORDER DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR. IN 1918 MOONEY'S SENTENCE WAS COMMUTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT, BUT THE DEEPER ISSUES OF THE CASE REMAINED UNRESOLVED. FOR ANOTHER TWO DECADES MOONEY'S NAME SERVED AS A RALLYING CRY FOR RADICALS, ORGANIZED LABOR, AND DEFENDERS OF CIVIL LIBERTIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. UNTIL MOONEY AND BILLINGS WERE FREED BY GOVERNOR CULBERT L. OLSON IN 1939. CENTRAL TO THIS ACCOUNT OF THE CASE IS ITS LEGAL HISTORY OF THE ARRESTS, THE EVIDENCE, THE TRIALS, AND THE NUMEROUS LEGAL APPEALS. THE APPEALS EVENTUALLY CULMINATED IN A YEAR-LONG HABEAS CORPUS INQUIRY IN 1935-1936, AUTHORIZED BY THE CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT AND MADE POSSIBLE BY THE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT IN MOONEY V. HOLOHAN, A CONSTITUTIONAL LANDMARK THAT CONTINUES TO PROTECT MEN FRAUDULENTLY PROSECUTED IN STATE COURTS.

15811 L1
AUTHORS: DOIG, JAMESON W.
TITLE: POLICE PROBLEMS, PROPOSALS, AND STRATEGIES FOR CHANGE.
(THE POLICE IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY: A SYMPOSIUM).
SOURCE: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 28(5):393-406, 1968.

THE PROBLEM OF CHANGING POLICE PRACTICES IS NOT ONLY A MATTER OF IDENTIFYING PROPOSALS WHICH APPEAR USEFUL IN DEALING WITH CURRENT PROBLEMS; IT IS ALSO NECESSARY TO EVALUATE SUCH PROPOSALS IN TERMS OF THEIR IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITY AND THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND TO DETERMINE HOW THE BEST PROPOSALS CAN BE IMPLEMENTED. THE NORMAL PROCEDURE IN INSTITUTING CHANGE IS TO CALL IN CONSULTANTS OR A STUDY COMMISSION WHICH, AFTER MAKING ITS RECOMMENDATIONS, LEAVES IMPLEMENTATION TO LOCAL OFFICIALS OR POLICE DEPARTMENTS. CONSEQUENTLY, MOST OF ITS SUGGESTIONS ARE NEVER IMPLEMENTED. WHAT IS NEEDED INSTEAD IS A NUMBER OF SMALL, SEMI-AUTONOMOUS ORGANIZATIONS WHICH CAN ACT AS CHANGE-AGENTS, EXPERIMENTING WITH IMPROVEMENTS ON A PILOT PROJECT BASIS, WHILE ASSESSING THEIR EFFECTS IF MORE WIDELY ADOPTED, AND ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY FOR WIDER IMPLEMENTATION IN THE

OPERATING AGENCIES. THE VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE IN NEW YORK CITY IS ONE SUCH ORGANIZATION. IT IS LIKELY THAT THE PILOT-PROJECT APPROACH EMPLOYED BY THE VERA INSTITUTE COULD BE USED TO EVALUATE AND IMPLEMENT OTHER PROPOSALS FOR CHANGE IN THE POLICE FIELD. (39 REFERENCES)

15812 L1
AUTHORS: WILSON, JAMES Q.
TITLE: DILEMMAS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION. (THE POLICE IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY: A SYMPOSIUM).
SOURCE: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 28(5):407-417, 1968.

POLICY-MAKING FOR THE POLICE IS COMPLICATED BY THE FACT THAT ONE OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OBJECTIVES, ORDER MAINTENANCE, PRODUCES CONFLICT WHILE THE OTHER, LAW ENFORCEMENT, CANNOT BE ATTAINED. THE DIFFICULTY IN MANAGING THE POLICE IS NOT SO MUCH THE RESULT OF THE QUALITY OF MEN RECRUITED OR THE LEVEL AT WHICH AUTHORITY IS EXERCISED, BUT IT IS THE RESULT OF THE NATURE OF THE POLICE FUNCTION. SUBSTANTIAL AND LASTING IMPROVEMENTS IN POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS ARE NOT LIKELY UNLESS THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN CLASS COMPOSITION IN THE INNER CITY, OR UNTIL THE INCIDENCE OF STREET CRIME AND OF PUBLIC DISORDER BECOMES SIMILAR TO THAT IN THE MIDDLE-CLASS SUBURBS. MEANWHILE, THE POLICE SHOULD RECOGNIZE THAT ORDER MAINTENANCE IS THEIR CENTRAL FUNCTION. PATROLMEN SHOULD BE JUDGED MORE BY THEIR ABILITY TO KEEP PEACH ON THEIR BEAT THAN BY THEIR ARREST RECORDS. IN PREVENTING CRIME RELATIVELY LITTLE SHOULD BE EXPECTED OF THE POLICE; BETTER USE OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IS MORE APT TO REDUCE CRIME RATES. (17 REFERENCES)

15813 L1
AUTHORS: GOLDSTEIN, HERMAN.
TITLE: POLICE RESPONSE TO URBAN CRISIS. (THE POLICE IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY: A SYMPOSIUM).
SOURCE: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 28(5):417-423, 1968.

STUDIES OF CALLS MADE TO THE POLICE REVEAL THAT POLICE SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME DEALING WITH "SERVICE" MATTERS UNRELATED TO CRIME. DESPITE THIS DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVITY, POLICE AGENCIES ARE GEARED PRIMARILY TO DEAL WITH CRIME. THE MOVE TOWARD "PROFESSIONALISM" HAS EMPHASIZED THE NEED TO ELIMINATE THE PURELY SERVICE FUNCTION TO ENABLE THE POLICE TO CONCENTRATE ON "REAL" POLICE WORK. HOWEVER, IN THE CURRENT SOCIAL CONTEXT, THIS ATTITUDE NEEDS REEXAMINATION. THE SEARCH FOR MEANS OF PREVENTING CIVIL DISORDERS HAS FORCED POLICE TO CONFRONT THE HOSTILITY COMMONLY EXPRESSED TOWARD THEM. THE MANNER IN WHICH THE SERVICE ROLE IS PERFORMED IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT IN MOLDING ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE; YET LITTLE TRAINING IS GIVEN POLICE IN THE HANDLING OF "NONCRIMINAL" DISTURBANCES. IF SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IS TO BE MADE IN REDUCING CITIZEN HOSTILITY, CHANGES MUST BE MADE IN POLICE OPERATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE SERVICE FUNCTION. (20 REFERENCES)

15814 L1
AUTHORS: BERKLEY, GEORGE.
TITLE: THE EUROPEAN POLICE: CHALLENGE AND CHANGE. (THE POLICE IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY: A SYMPOSIUM).
SOURCE: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 28(5):424-430, 1968.

THE POLICE IN EUROPE ARE EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES SIMILAR TO THOSE OF THE U. S. POLICE. SOME OF THE AREAS IN WHICH IMPROVEMENTS ARE BEING INSTITUTED ARE: POLICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING; LATERAL ENTRY OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL; USE OF POLICEMEN; PUBLIC RELATIONS; EXPANSION OF THE POLICE ROLE IN THE COMMUNITY; AND RESTRICTED USE OF FIREARMS. CHARACTERISTICS COMMON TO MOST EUROPEAN POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE: CENTRALIZATION; CIVILIAN CONTROL; BUREAUCRATIZATION; TRADE UNIONISM; AND LEGISLATIVE CONCERN AND CONTROL OVER POLICE PRACTICES. MANY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS IN EUROPE WORK TO REDUCE POLICE ISOLATION FROM SOCIETY AND ITS RESULTANT PROBLEMS.

15815 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: MARIJUANA LAWS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF ENFORCEMENT AND
 ADMINISTRATION IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY.
 SOURCE: UCLA LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 15(2):1501-1585, 1968.

THE CURRENT LAWS IN CALIFORNIA REFLECT THE ATTITUDE THAT MARIJUANA CONSTITUTES A GRAVE SOCIAL EVIL. BOTH POSSESSION AND SALE CARRY VERY HEAVY PENALTIES. INTENSIVE STUDY OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE MARIJUANA LAWS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ENFORCEMENT AND ITS EFFECT ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. AT THE PRE-ARREST LEVEL, THE TECHNIQUES USED IN UNCOVERING MARIJUANA USERS AND PUSHERS WERE INVESTIGATED. AT THE POST-ARREST LEVEL, THE USE OF PROSECUTORIAL AND JUDICIAL DISCRETION IN THE APPLICATION OF THE LAWS WAS STUDIED. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE RISE IN MARIJUANA USE HAS RESULTED IN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE TIME AND RESOURCES ALLOCATED BY THE POLICE TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF MARIJUANA LAWS. THE ENFORCEMENT OF THESE LAWS REQUIRES THE USE OF INFORMERS, UNDERCOVER AGENTS, AND OTHER SURREPTITIOUS TECHNIQUES WHICH RISK INTRUSIONS INTO THE PRIVACY OF INNOCENT PERSONS. WHILE THESE ARE THE MOST EFFECTIVE INVESTIGATIVE METHODS AVAILABLE, THEY HAVE HAD LITTLE EFFECT ON THE SPREADING USE OF MARIJUANA. DESPITE REFORMS IN ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES AND IN THE LAWS THEMSELVES, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE USE OF MARIJUANA MAY BECOME SO WIDESPREAD THAT PROHIBITORY LAWS ARE USELESS. (114 REFERENCES)

15816 L1
 AUTHORS: U. S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FOURTH AND FIFTH CIRCUITS.
 TITLE: INSTITUTE ON SENTENCING.
 SOURCE: FEDERAL RULES DECISIONS.
 SOURCEID: 45(3):149-198, 1968.

CONTENTS: RULE 11 AND THE PLEA OF GUILTY, BY WALTER E. HOFFMAN; REQUIREMENTS OF RULES 11 AND 44, FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, BY EDWIN M. STANLEY; THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER UNDER THE MODEL SENTENCING ACT, BY ALFRED P. MURRAH; SENTENCING THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER, BY ROSZEL C. THOMSEN; SOME ASPECTS OF FEDERAL PROBATION WITH EMPHASIS ON THE WORK OF THE PROBATION OFFICERS AND THE DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE SENTENCING JUDGE AND THE PROBATION OFFICER PRIOR TO SENTENCING, BY FRANCIS L. VAN DUSEN; POLITICS AND PRAGMATISM IN CRIME CONTROL, BY NORVAL MORRIS; RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

15817 L1
 AUTHORS: KANSAS CITY. POLICE DEPARTMENT.
 TITLE: 1968 SURVEY OF MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS.
 SOURCEID: KANSAS CITY, POLICE DEPARTMENT, 1968. 15 P.

THIS IS THE 1968 ISSUE OF THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE KANSAS CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT OF 35 CITY POLICE AGENCIES. SALARIES, FRINGE BENEFITS, AND OTHER DATA OF ADMINISTRATIVE INTEREST ARE AVERAGED, ACCORDING TO POPULATION SIZE, FOR TWO GROUPS OF CITIES. DETAILED TABLES PROVIDE DATA FOR EACH CITY ON: POPULATION; NUMBER OF PRESENT PERSONNEL; NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL; BUDGET DATA; MONTHLY SALARIES; BENEFITS; EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS; COMPUTER OPERATIONS; AND EQUIPMENT.

15818 L1
 AUTHORS: SKOLER, DANIEL L.
 TITLE: COUNSEL IN JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS - TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSPECTIVE.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF FAMILY LAW.
 SOURCEID: 8(2):243-277, 1969.

THE GAULT CASE HAS CONFIRMED WHAT AN INCREASING BODY OF LEGAL OPINION HAS CONTENDED EVER SINCE THE SUPREME COURT DETERMINED THAT COUNSEL WAS CONSTITUTIONALLY REQUIRED FOR INDIGENT ACCUSED IN SERIOUS CRIMINAL CASES. THE FULL SCOPE OF RIGHT TO COUNSEL IN JUVENILE COURT REMAINS TO BE ESTABLISHED BUT, FOLLOWING ADULT ANALOGIES AND RECOGNIZING THE SPECIAL DISABILITIES OF CHILDREN BEFORE THE LAW, A BROAD DEFINITION OF SUCH SCOPE WOULD SEEM IN STORE. THIS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE PROCESSES OF JUVENILE COURT JUSTICE AND OFFER A CHALLENGE TO THE INFORMAL-PRIVATE-THERAPEUTIC ORIENTATION THAT HAS CHARACTERIZED THE COURT SINCE ITS INAUGURATION. THE PROSPECTS FOR A SATISFACTORY ACCOMMODATION ARE, HOWEVER, GOOD AND CONTAIN AT LEAST THE POTENTIAL FOR BENEFITS THAT WILL ENHANCE NOT ONLY LEGAL PROCESS IN JUVENILE COURTS, BUT THE CAPACITY FOR SPECIAL HELP TO CHILDREN THAT GENERATED THIS NEWEST OF AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS. (114 REFERENCES)

15819 L1
 AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.
 TITLE: CALIFORNIA PRISONERS 1967: SUMMARY STATISTICS OF FELON PRISONERS AND PAROLEES.
 SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS, 1968. 120 P.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTS STATISTICAL AND OTHER DATA ON FELONS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DURING 1967 AND MAKES A COMPARISON WITH 1966 DATA. TRENDS IN CORRECTION ARE DISCUSSED. DATA ARE PRESENTED ON: INSTITUTION POPULATION AND MOVEMENT; CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRISON POPULATION; PAROLE POPULATION AND MOVEMENT; CHARACTERISTICS OF FELONS ON PAROLE; PAROLE SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION; DISCHARGES FROM PAROLE; AND RETURNS TO PRISON.

15820 L1
 AUTHORS: TEXAS. BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES.
 TITLE: TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT, SEPTEMBER 1967 THROUGH AUGUST 1968.
 SOURCEID: AUSTIN, TEXAS, BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES, 1968. 52 P.

THIS IS THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TEXAS BOARD OF PARDONS AND PAROLES, PRESENTING STATISTICAL AND OTHER DATA RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE BOARD DURING THE 1967 FISCAL YEAR. INCLUDED ARE STATISTICS AND DISCUSSION OF: CLEMENCY; PAROLE; LEGAL ELIGIBILITY; PROBATION; REVOCATIONS OF PAROLE; AND TYPES OF CASES CONSIDERED BY THE BOARD.

15821 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: POLICE DISCRETION AND THE JUDGMENT THAT A CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED - RAPE IN PHILADELPHIA.
 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 117(2):277-322, 1968.

BECAUSE RAPE IS A CHARGE EASILY MADE AND DIFFICULT TO PROSECUTE, THE COURTS HAVE DEVELOPED CRITERIA BY WHICH THE JURY CAN EVALUATE THE COMPLAINANT'S CREDIBILITY. A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE CRITERIA USED BY THE POLICE IN PHILADELPHIA IN DETERMINING WHETHER RAPE HAS BEEN COMMITTED. THE RESPONSE OF THE COURTS WAS ALSO ANALYZED. PROMPTNESS OF THE COMPLAINT, PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE COMPLAINANT, AND PRIOR BEHAVIOR OF THE COMPLAINANT WERE FACTORS CONSIDERED BY THE COURTS AND THE POLICE, ALTHOUGH DIFFERENCES IN EMPHASIS WERE FOUND. THE COMPLAINANT'S REPUTATION FOR CHASTITY IS CONSIDERED BY THE COURTS, BUT THE POLICE RARELY MAKE SUCH AN INVESTIGATION; THE POLICE CONSIDER RACE AND AGE OF THE PARTICIPANTS IMPORTANT, WHILE THE COURTS DO NOT. (214 REFERENCES)

15822 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: PROBATION IN PHILADELPHIA: JUDICIAL DECISION AND CONSTITUTIONAL NORMS.
 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 117(2):323-355, 1968.

CONVICTION OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE MAY OR MAY NOT RESULT IN A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT. FOR MANY DEFENDANTS THE QUESTIONS MOST CRITICAL TO THEIR PERSONAL LIBERTY ARE THOSE CONCERNED WITH PROBATION. HOWEVER, SINCE THE DECISION TO GRANT PROBATION IS SOLELY WITHIN THE DISCRETION OF THE TRIAL JUDGE, AN OFFENDER IS WITHOUT ANY RIGHT TO PROBATION AND ITS DENIAL IS NOT SUBJECT TO APPELLATE REVIEW. A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF PHILADELPHIA TRIAL JUDGES WITH REGARD TO MAKING THE PRE-SENTENCE REPORT AVAILABLE TO THE DEFENDANT, PROCEDURES FOR CHALLENGING THE PRE-SENTENCE REPORT AND OTHER ELEMENTS BEFORE THE COURT, SUCH AS THE NATURE OF THE CRIME AND PRESSURES FROM EXTERNAL SOURCES, ESPECIALLY THE PRESS. PROCEDURES TO REVOKE PROBATION APPEAR TO BE BASED ON A CONCEPTION OF DUE PROCESS WHICH IS VERY DIFFERENT FROM THAT REQUIRED IN COURT. IN ANY ANALYSIS OF THE VALUE OF PROBATION AS A TREATMENT MEASURE FOR CONVICTED OFFENDERS, THE RELATIVE COSTS OF PROBATION AND INCARCERATION AND THE GOALS SERVED BY PROBATION MUST BE CONSIDERED. THE PRE-SENTENCE REPORT SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE DEFENDANT AS A MATTER OF RIGHT. MORE DEFINITE STANDARDS SHOULD BE SET FOR REVOCATION OF PROBATION. (98 REFERENCES)

15823 L1
 AUTHORS: NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS.
 TITLE: UNIFORM JUVENILE COURT ACT.
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, NATL. CONF. OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS, 1968. 46 P.

THE UNIFORM JUVENILE COURT ACT HAS BEEN DRAWN WITH A VIEW TO FULLY MEETING THE MANDATES OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS IN KENT AND GAULT. AT THE SAME TIME, THE AIM HAS BEEN TO PRESERVE THE BASIC OBJECTIVES OF THE JUVENILE COURT AND TO PROMOTE THEIR ACHIEVEMENT. THE ACT PROVIDES FOR JUDICIAL INTERVENTION, WHEN NECESSARY, IN THE CARE OF DEPRIVED CHILDREN AND IN THE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENT AND UNRULY CHILDREN, BUT UNDER DEFINED RULES OF LAW AND THROUGH FAIR AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE. GENERAL ADOPTION OF THIS ACT WILL ASSURE MUCH NEEDED UNIFORMITY IN THE LAW AMONG THE SEVERAL STATES.

15824 L1
 AUTHORS: MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION; POWERS, EDWIN.
 TITLE: THE BASIC STRUCTURE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MASSACHUSETTS.
 SOURCEID: 5TH ED. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, 1968. 161 P. \$2.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS MANUAL IS TO PRESENT THE ESSENTIAL AIMS OF THE CRIMINAL LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE LEGAL INSTITUTIONS THAT INTERPRET IT. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON THOSE AREAS OF MOST PRACTICAL CONCERN FOR PROBATION, PAROLE, CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL, AND THE INTERESTED CITIZEN. CONTENTS: THE CRIMINAL LAW; THE POLICE; THE COURTS; THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL; BAIL; PROBATION; THE SENTENCE; "SEXUALLY DANGEROUS PERSONS"; DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS; THE ALCOHOLIC; THE DRUG ADDICT; COUNTY INSTITUTIONS; THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION; STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS; THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH; PAROLE; PARDONS; AND THE YOUTH SERVICE BOARD.

15825 L1
 AUTHORS: MICHIGAN. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
 TITLE: DRUG DEPENDENCE IN MICHIGAN (PART 111): A STUDY OF ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN.
 SOURCEID: MICHIGAN, SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS, 1968. V. P.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS, WITH REGARD TO DRUG USE, OF 1,379 HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS IN MICHIGAN. DATA WERE COLLECTED ON THE UTILIZATION RATES OF DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES SUCH AS MARIJUANA, LSD, AND ALCOHOL; THE DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF THEIR USE; AND ASPECTS RELEVANT TO

HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS. THE STRONGEST STATISTICAL RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ENTIRE STUDY WERE BETWEEN ALCOHOL-TOBACCO USAGE AND MARIJUANA USAGE, SUGGESTING THAT THERE ARE SIMILARITIES IN THE WAY THESE SUBSTANCES ARE REGARDED AND USED BY ADOLESCENTS. IN ALL FIVE SCHOOLS STUDIED, DRINKERS WERE MORE LIKELY THAN NON-DRINKERS TO STATE THAT MARIJUANA WAS PHYSICALLY HARMLESS. ALTHOUGH ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO CONSUMPTION ARE ILLEGAL FOR PERSONS UNDER 21 IN MICHIGAN, LARGE NUMBERS OF STUDENTS IN THE STUDY USE TOBACCO AND A SUBSTANTIAL MAJORITY DRINK. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE USE OF MARIJUANA BY YOUNG PEOPLE REPRESENTS A FORM OF RECREATION UNLIKE THE TRADITIONAL PROBLEMS OF NARCOTICS ADDICTION AND ALCOHOLISM AND THAT PROGRAMS OF DRUG EDUCATION SHOULD TAKE THIS INTO CONSIDERATION.

15826 L1
 AUTHORS: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. YOUTH STUDIES CENTER;
 KLEIN, MALCOLM.
 TITLE: FROM ASSOCIATION TO GUILT: THE GROUP GUIDANCE PROJECT IN
 JUVENILE GANG INTERVENTION.
 SOURCEID: LOS ANGELES, UNIV. OF SOUTHERN CALIF., 1968. 474 P.

EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS OF A FOUR-YEAR (1961-1965) PROJECT IN JUVENILE GANG INTERVENTION REVEALED THAT, ALTHOUGH DESIGNED TO REDUCE DELINQUENCY, THE PROGRAM SEEMS TO HAVE INCREASED IT. EXPERIENCE WITH DETACHED WORKERS IN DELINQUENT GANGS INDICATED THAT, WHILE THE WORKER MUST USE GROUP PROGRAMMING IN ORDER TO REACH THE MAJORITY OF GANG MEMBERS, THIS APPROACH MAY ACTUALLY INCREASE OR REINFORCE GANG COHESIVENESS. FURTHERMORE, THE PROJECT NEVER BECAME THE INTENSIFIED AND EXPANDED VERSION OF THE GROUP GUIDANCE APPROACH WHICH WAS ANTICIPATED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT IN ORDER FOR DETACHED WORKER PROGRAMS TO SUCCEED, THEY WILL NEED GREATER RESOURCES, MORE DELIBERATE PLANNING, AND MORE CONSISTENT CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS. AS ORDINARILY CONSTITUTED, THESE PROGRAMS CAN ACHIEVE CERTAIN RESTRICTED GOALS, INCLUDING THE EASING OF INTER-GANG CONFLICTS AND THE INTERPOSING OF THE WORKER AS A LIAISON BETWEEN THE GANG AND THE COMMUNITY. IT MAY BE UNREALISTIC TO EXPECT MUCH MORE.

15827 L1
 AUTHORS: BECKER, HAROLD; FELKENES, GEORGE T.; WHISENAND, PAUL M.
 TITLE: NEW DIMENSIONS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE.
 SOURCEID: METUCHEN, N. J., SCARECROW PRESS, 1968. 279 P. \$7.00.

ALTHOUGH THERE IS A SCARCITY OF ADEQUATE RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, THERE IS AN ABUNDANCE OF INFORMAL, PERSONAL OPINION DIRECTED RESEARCH. THIS VOLUME ATTEMPTS TO PROVIDE A PRIMER FOR CONTINUED, FORMAL, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INTO THE SYSTEMS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, COURTS, LAWS, AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS. THE BOOK IS DIVIDED INTO THREE SECTIONS, EACH REPRESENTING AN INDIVIDUAL. ORIGINAL SURVEY OF A CRITICAL PROBLEM AREA IN THE STUDY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. CONTENTS: A BEHAVIORAL STUDY OF ASSAULT, BY HAROLD K. BECKER; STERILIZATION AND THE LAW, BY GEORGE T. FELKENES; POLICE PERSONNEL: PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND JOB SATISFACTION, BY PAUL M. WHISENAND.

15828 L1
 AUTHORS: SCHWARTZ, LOUIS B.; GOLDSTEIN, STEPHEN R.
 TITLE: POLICE GUIDANCE MANUALS: A PHILADELPHIA MODEL.
 SOURCEID: PHILADELPHIA, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1968. V.P.

THIS BOOK CONTAINS A SERIES OF MANUALS FOR POLICE GUIDANCE ON VARIOUS CONTROVERSIAL AND COMPLEX SUBJECTS, INCLUDING THE POLICEMAN'S ROLE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE; THE POLICE CAREER; CRIMINOLOGY FOR POLICEMEN; PATROL, ARREST, FRISK PROCEDURES; SEARCH AND SEIZURE; VICE AND ORGANIZED CRIME; PRESERVING ORDER AND KEEPING THE PEACE; TRAFFIC CONTROL; JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; AND DEMONSTRATIONS AND RIOTS.

15829 L1
 AUTHORS: NORCIN, VIRGINIA DAVIS.

DESIG: EDITOR
 TITLE: GAULT: WHAT NOW FOR THE JUVENILE COURT?
 SOURCEID: ANN ARBOR, MICH., INST. OF CONTINUING LEGAL ED., 1968.
 218 P. \$15.

THIS BOOK IS A COLLECTION OF PAPERS ON THE GAULT DECISION WHICH WERE PRESENTED AT THREE PROGRAMS CONDUCTED IN NEW YORK CITY, ANN ARBOR, AND BOULDER IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY OF 1968. THE SEMINARS WERE A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY REACTION AMONG SOCIAL WORKERS, LAWYERS, POLICE OFFICERS, JUVENILE COURT JUDGES, AND OTHERS. THIS SHOULD BE A USEFUL REFERENCE FOR ALL THOSE CONCERNED WITH THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE GAULT DECISION IN JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURE. CONTENTS: WHY GAULT: JUVENILE COURT THEORY AND IMPACT IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE, BY HOMER H. CLARK, JR.; IN RE GAULT: A COMPARATIVE BACKGROUND, BY NORVAL MORRIS; CHILDREN'S COURT: GATEWAY OR LAST RESORT? BY MONRAD G. PAULSEN; NOTICE AND "FAIR PROCEDURE": REVOLUTION OR SIMPLE REVISION?, BY HENRY H. FOSTER, JR.; GAULT: NOTICE AND FAIR HEARING, BY B. JAMES GEORGE, JR.; THE ROLE OF COUNSEL IN JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS, BY LORNA E. LOCKWOOD; THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL: WHO CAN AND MUST REPRESENT THE JUVENILE?, BY ROBERT T. DRINAN; THE CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF COURT-RELATED PERSONNEL, BY ROBERT D. VINTER; THE RIGHT TO REVIEW IN JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS AFTER GAULT, BY THOMAS C. LYNCH; PANEL DISCUSSION - 1; PANEL DISCUSSION - 11.

15830 L1
 AUTHORS: BELL, JOHN C., JR.
 TITLE: CRIME AND CRIMINALS.
 SOURCE: FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN.
 SOURCEID: 38(1):2-4, 20, 1969.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS ARE ALARMING AMERICA; THEY HAVE BECOME THE NUMBER ONE DOMESTIC PROBLEM. RESPECT FOR LAW AND ORDER AND FOR ANY AUTHORITY, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, IS RAPIDLY VANISHING. THERE IS A WIDESPREAD FEELING BY AN AGGRESSIVE MINORITY OF THE PUBLIC THAT IT CAN COMMIT ANY ILLEGAL ACTION IF IT HAS A WORTHY OBJECTIVE. UNREST HAS BEEN CAUSED BY UNFULFILLED POLITICAL PROMISES TO EVERY VOTING GROUP. ANOTHER CAUSE OF DISCONTENT, THE CRAVING FOR MONEY, WOULD BE RESOLVED IF PEOPLE STOPPED WORSHIPING MONEY AND RETURNED TO WORSHIPING GOD. ACCORDING TO FBI STATISTICS, A MURDER IS COMMITTED EVERY 43 MINUTES, A RAPE EVERY 19 MINUTES, A ROBBERY EVERY TWO AND A HALF MINUTES, AND A BURGLARY EVERY 20 SECONDS. CRITICISM OF THE RECENT SUPREME COURT RULINGS EMPHASIZES THEIR APPEASEMENT OF MURDERERS, RAPISTS, RIOTERS, COMMUNISTS, HOLD-UP MEN, AND OTHER DANGEROUS CRIMINALS. THE DISSENTING OPINIONS, HANDED DOWN IN SUCH CASES AS MIRANDA V. ARIZONA, MATHIS V. U.S., AND HARRISON V. U.S., FIND THE MAJORITY DECISIONS EXTRAVAGANT AND UNWISE INTERPRETATIONS OF THE FIFTH AMENDMENT. MOLLYCODDLING, LENIENT JUDGES, AND OTHER WELL-MEANING VISIONARIES, FAIL TO REALIZE THAT THE AVALANCHE OF CRIME WHICH IS INUNDATING THE UNITED STATES CAN BE SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED ONLY BY SWIFT, CERTAIN, AND COMMENSURATE PUNISHMENT TO DETER PROSPECTIVE AND REPEATING CRIMINALS.

15831 L1
 AUTHORS: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS.
 TITLE: NEW STATEMENT ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CRIME, SEPTEMBER 11, 1968.
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C., NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, 1968. 9 P.

THE CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND CRIME ARE COMPLEX, AND THE ELIMINATION OR CORRECTION OF THE CAUSAL CONDITIONS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SOCIETY, NOT ONLY THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. ALTHOUGH MUCH CRIME IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION AND IMPOVERISHED CONDITIONS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO ALCOHOLISM, MARITAL DISCORD, DESERTION, AND NONSUPPORT, THE PROBLEM CUTS ACROSS ALL SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRATA. THE DEGREE TO WHICH SUCCESSFUL INROADS INTO THE CRIME PROBLEM CAN BE MADE DEPENDS UPON PLANNING IN ORDER TO ELIMINATE THOSE CONDITIONS OF POVERTY, DISCRIMINATION, ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION, AND ALIENATION OF YOUTH WHICH

CONTRIBUTE TO THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS. IN PLANNING, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD PROVIDE LEADERSHIP AND DEVELOP STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES. BROAD PROGRAMS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED DESIGNED TO INSURE FULL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY, ADEQUATE HOUSING, GUARANTEED INCOME, QUALITY EDUCATION, AND NEEDED HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES FOR ALL AMERICANS.E

15832 L1
AUTHORS: WECHSLER, HERBERT.
TITLE: CODIFICATION OF CRIMINAL LAW IN THE UNITED STATES: THE MODEL PENAL CODE.
SOURCE: COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 68(8):1425-1456, 1968.

THE MODEL PENAL CODE, AS DRAFTED BY THE AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE IN 1962, WAS DIVIDED INTO GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEFINITIONS OF SPECIFIC CRIMES, TREATMENT AND CORRECTION, AND ORGANIZATION OF CORRECTION. THE STUDY INVESTIGATES THE PURPOSES OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS; THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE DOCTRINES OF MENS REA, STRICT LIABILITY, INTOXICATION, AND RESPONSIBILITY; DEFINITIONS OF HOMICIDE, RECKLESS ENDANGERING, BURGLARY, KIDNAPPING, THEFT, SEXUAL OFFENSES, ABORTION, AND POLICE INTERVENTION; AND SENTENCING AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. (152 REFERENCES)

15833 L1
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: SENTENCING IN CASES OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.
SOURCE: COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 68(8):1508-1537, 1968.

PROTECTION OF FIRST AMENDMENT FREEDOMS HAS OFTEN BEEN ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH A STRICT CONSTRUCTION OF THE REQUISITE ELEMENTS OF A STATUTORY CRIMINAL OFFENSE. THE U. S. SUPREME COURT HAS OFTEN FOUND IT NECESSARY TO ASSUME FUNCTIONS WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY BELONGED TO STATE OR LOWER FEDERAL COURTS, OR TO CONGRESS; FOR EXAMPLE, DUNCAN V. LOUISIANA, TO PROTECT THE SIXTH AMENDMENT'S CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE OF JURY TRIAL. IF, THEN, THE PROTECTION OF FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS REQUIRES APPELLATE REVIEW OF SENTENCES IN CASES OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, IT MUST BE DETERMINED WHAT STANDARD OR RULE OF REVIEW IS TO BE APPLIED. IF IN ADDITION THE COURT READ THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION AGAINST CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT TOGETHER WITH THE FIRST AMENDMENT, THEN IT MIGHT ADOPT A STRICTER TEST OF USUALNESS WHEN DEALING WITH CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE. CONSIDERING THE FUTILITY OF ATTEMPTING REHABILITATION AND THE PRESUMPTION TOWARD PROBATION, IT SEEMS UNJUSTIFIABLE TO IMPOSE MORE THAN PERFUNCTORY PRISON SENTENCES UPON THOSE WHO HAVE ENGAGED IN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE WHICH DOES NOT THREATEN LIFE OR HARM PROPERTY. WITHOUT APPELLATE REVIEW OF SENTENCING, THE DANGER EXISTS THAT THE CIVIL DISOBEYER WILL BE PUNISHED SIMPLY BECAUSE HE IS SUCH, RATHER THAN FOR THE ACTUAL CRIME HE MAY HAVE COMMITTED. (175 REFERENCES)

15834 L1
AUTHORS: HOPSON, DAN, JR.
TITLE: SYMPOSIUM ON JUVENILE PROBLEMS: IN RE GAULT: AN INTRODUCTION.
SOURCE: INDIANA LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 43(3):523-526, 1968.

THE EDITORS OF THE INDIANA LAW JOURNAL HAVE ATTEMPTED IN THE SYMPOSIUM TO BRING TOGETHER A VARIETY OF ARTICLES RELATING TO THE GAULT DECISION, REACTION TO THE RULING, ITS EFFECT ON FUNCTIONING INSTITUTIONS, AND THE MEANING OF RETROACTIVITY IN PAST JUVENILE CASES. CONTENTS: JUVENILE COURTS AND LEGACY OF '67, BY MONRAD G. PAULSEN; THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL AND THE ROLE OF COUNSEL IN JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS, BY DANIEL L. SKOLER; THE WAIVER OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION: KENT REVISITED, BY F. THOMAS SCHORNHORST; AN EVALUATION OF GAULT BY A SOCIOLOGIST, BY ALBERT K. COHEN; IN DEFENSE OF YOUTH: A CASE STUDY OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER IN JUVENILE COURT, BY ANTHONY PLATT, HOWARD SCHECHTER, PHYLLIS TIFFANY; GAULT AND THE

JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOL, BY AMOS E. REED; THE GAULT DECISION AND PROBATION SERVICES, BY WILLIAM H. SHERIDAN; AND STUDENT NOTES ON EXTENDING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS TO JUVENILES--GAULT IN INDIANA. (11 REFERENCES)

15835 L1
AUTHORS: PAULSEN, MONRAD G.
TITLE: JUVENILE COURTS AND THE LEGACY OF '67.
SOURCE: INDIANA LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 43(3):527-557, 1968.

THE CHANGES OF 1967, LARGELY INFLUENCED BY THE GAULT CASE, HAVE BROUGHT MORE FORMALIZED PROCEDURES TO THE JUVENILE COURT. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL AND PUBLIC DEFENDER ORGANIZATIONS ARE DEPENDENT ON THE ZEAL, LOYALTY, AND COMPETENCE DEMONSTRATED BY ASSIGNED LAWYERS. THE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF COMPLEXITY OF LEGAL ISSUES RAISED WILL PRESENT DIFFICULTY FOR THOSE JUVENILE COURT JUDGES WHO ARE NOT LAWYERS. THE DOBSON CASE QUESTIONS THE GUARDIAN ROLE OF THE LAWYER-ADVOCATE IN THE PERSUASION OF THE CHILD-DEFENDANT TO ADMIT GUILT OR SUBMIT TO PROBATION SERVICES. THE STUDY INCLUDES SECTIONS ON NOTICE, A COMPLETE RECORD, THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION, RETROACTIVITY, AND THE BURDEN OF PROOF IN JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS. (123 REFERENCES)

15836 L1
AUTHORS: SKOLER, DANIEL L.
TITLE: THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL AND THE ROLE OF COUNSEL IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCE: INDIANA LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 43(3):558-582, 1968.

GAULT HAS AFFIRMED WHAT AN INCREASING BODY OF LEGAL OPINION HAS CONTENDED EVER SINCE THE SUPREME COURT DETERMINED THAT COUNSEL WAS CONSTITUTIONALLY REQUIRED FOR INDIGENT ACCUSED IN SERIOUS CRIMINAL CASES - THAT THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL APPLIED TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS AS WELL. THE FULL SCOPE OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL IN JUVENILE CASES REMAINS TO BE ESTABLISHED BUT, FOLLOWING ADULT ANALOGIES AND RECOGNIZING THE SPECIAL DISABILITIES OF CHILDREN BEFORE LAW, A BROAD DEFINITION OF THE SCOPE SEEMS JUSTIFIED. PROVISION OF COUNSEL WILL UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE PROCESSES OF JUVENILE COURT JUSTICE AND OFFER A CHALLENGE TO THE INFORMAL AND THERAPEUTIC ORIENTATION THAT HAS CHARACTERIZED THE COURT SINCE ITS INAUGURATION. THE PROSPECTS FOR A SATISFACTORY ACCOMMODATION, HOWEVER, ARE GOOD AND THERE IS AT LEAST THE POTENTIAL FOR ENHANCING, NOT ONLY THE LEGAL PROCESS IN JUVENILE COURTS, BUT THE COURT'S OVERALL CAPACITY FOR SPECIAL HELP TO CHILDREN. CASES DISCUSSED INCLUDE: GIDEON V. WAINRIGHT, MIRANDA V. ARIZONA, ESCOBEDO V. ILLINOIS, KENT V. U.S., AND STOVALL V. DENNO. (105 REFERENCES)

15837 L1
AUTHORS: SCHORNHORST, F. THOMAS.
TITLE: THE WAIVER OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION: KENT REVISITED.
SOURCE: INDIANA LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 43(3):583-613, 1968.

THE PROBLEMS SURROUNDING THE WAIVER OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION OVER OLDER CHILDREN SO THAT THEY MUST STAND TRIAL AS ADULTS ARE PERHAPS MINISCULE WHEN VIEWED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. HOWEVER, FOR THOSE WHO ARE TOUCHED BY THE DECISION, IT IS INDEED CRITICALLY IMPORTANT. UNTIL IT IS LEARNED WHETHER CHILDREN CAN REALLY BE REHABILITATED, WHEN THOSE WHO ARGUE THAT REHABILITATIVE CONCEPTS SHOULD COMPLETELY REPLACE THE PUNITIVE APPROACHES ARE CONVINCING, AND WHEN MONEY IS APPROPRIATED FOR ALL OF THIS, THE WAIVER OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION IN "APPROPRIATE CASES" WILL REMAIN A NECESSARY PART OF THE JUVENILE-CRIMINAL PROCESS. THE MESSAGE OF KENT, GAULT, AND SUMMERS WITH RESPECT TO WAIVER IS THAT NO LONGER IS THE PRESUMED "EXPERTISE" OF THE JUVENILE JUDGE TO BE RELIED UPON WITHOUT PROOF OF THE PROPER EMPLOYMENT OF THAT KNOWLEDGE. (167 REFERENCES)

15838 L1
 AUTHCRS: COMEN, ALBERT K.
 TITLE: AN EVALUATION OF GAULT BY A SOCIOLOGIST.
 SOURCE: INDIANA LAW JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 43(3):614-618, 1968.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE CONNECTION BETWEEN MATERIALS CITED IN THE GAULT DECISION AND THE CONCLUSIONS DRAWN BY THE SUPREME COURT ARE NOT LOGICALLY INEVITABLE. IT SEEMS PROBABLE THAT LEGISLATIVE STATUTES AND LOWER COURT DECISIONS ARE PHASES OF A SINGLE SOCIAL MOVEMENT, AND THAT EARLIER PHASES OF THIS MOVEMENT SERVED, IN THEIR CUMULATIVE EFFECT, TO CONVEY TO THE COURT THAT A NEW PERSPECTIVE HAD BEEN SUFFICIENTLY ASSIMILATED INTO LEGAL THINKING AND HAD ACQUIRED ENOUGH LEGAL RESPECTABILITY THAT IT WAS PROPITIOUS FOR THE COURT TO MANIFEST THAT PHASE IN A DECISION. IN HIS SEPARATE OPINION, JUSTICE HARLAN SUGGESTED THAT CLASSIFICATIONS OF JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS ARE ARBITRARY AND AMBIGUOUS, AND COURT INTERVENTION TO INSIST ON THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION AND THE RIGHT TO CONFRONT WITNESSES MIGHT BE MORE DRASTIC THAN THE SITUATION WARRANTED. PREMATURELY RIGID PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS MAY STAND IN THE WAY OF EFFORTS TO DEVISE CLASSIFICATIONS WHICH WILL AID JUVENILE COURTS TO DIAGNOSE, PREDICT, AND PRESCRIBE APPROPRIATE TREATMENT FOR A LARGE PROPORTION OF OFFENCERS. (6 REFERENCES)

15839 L1
 AUTHORS: PLATT, ANTHONY; SCHECHTER, HOWARD; TIFFANY, PHYLLIS.
 TITLE: IN DEFENSE OF YOUTH: A CASE STUDY OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER IN JUVENILE COURT.
 SOURCE: INDIANA LAW JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 43(3):619-640, 1968.

THE STUDY ANALYZES THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER REPRESENTING JUVENILES IN A LARGE MIDWESTERN CITY. IN 1966, "METRO'S" JUVENILE COURT HANDLED A TOTAL OF 11,636 DELINQUENCY CASES (25 PERCENT WERE "ADJUSTED" BY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS AND WERE NOT REFERRED TO THE COURTS DUE TO A LACK OF EVIDENCE OR SERIOUSNESS). IN THE PERIOD OF A YEAR, THE PUBLIC DEFENDER HANDLED 345 DELINQUENCY CASES REPRESENTING FOUR PERCENT OF THE TOTAL COURT CASELOAD OF 8,920 CASES. THESE CASES ACCOUNT FOR 87 PERCENT OF HIS TOTAL CASELOAD DURING THE YEAR. THE AVERAGE CLIENT IS 14 AND ONE-HALF YEARS OLD, NEGRO, AND MALE. JUVENILES WITH RECORDS WHO ARE CHARGED WITH SERIOUS OFFENSES ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE ASSIGNED TO THE PUBLIC DEFENDER. ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL CASES SHOWS THAT THE PUBLIC DEFENDER: (1) RARELY APPEARED AT DETENTION HEARINGS; (2) MADE ORAL RATHER THAN WRITTEN MOTIONS (IN 83 PERCENT OF THE CASES HE MADE NO MOTIONS AT ALL); (3) HAD NO CONTINUANCES IN ONE-THIRD OF HIS CASES; (4) HELD ONLY ONE CLIENT-CONFERENCE PRIOR TO THE COURT HEARING IN ALMOST ONE-HALF OF HIS CASES; AND (5) HAD NO WITNESSES IN OVER ONE-HALF OF HIS CASES. RELATIVELY FEW OF HIS CASES, THREE AND ONE-HALF PERCENT, ARE DISMISSED ON THE MOTION OF THE STATE'S ATTORNEY. PROSECUTORS ARE APPARENTLY UNWILLING TO RELEASE JUVENILE DEFENDANTS, EVEN THOUGH CONCRETE EVIDENCE FOR A CONVICTION MAY BE LACKING. THE PUBLIC DEFENDER IN JUVENILE COURT IS FORMALLY DISCOURAGED FROM PLEA BARGAINING, AND HE PLEADS FEWER CLIENTS GUILTY (25 PERCENT) THAN DO HIS COUNTERPARTS IN CRIMINAL COURTS (30 PERCENT). MOREOVER, THE PUBLIC DEFENDER LOSES MORE CASES WHICH ARE FOUND GUILTY AT TRIAL (31 PERCENT AS COMPARED TO 9 PERCENT FOUND GUILTY AT TRIAL IN MUNICIPAL COURT). BECAUSE THE RULE OF REASONABLE DOUBT DOES NOT APPLY, PROSECUTORS WIN JUVENILE CASES WITH MINIMAL EVIDENCE. RESEARCH SUPPORTS SKOLNICK'S ASSERTION THAT THE PUBLIC DEFENDER CAN OFTEN BE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN A PRIVATE LAWYER IN OBTAINING DISMISSALS OR LIGHT SENTENCES. (69 REFERENCES)

15840 L1
 AUTHORS: REED, AMOS E.
 TITLE: GAULT AND THE JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOL.
 SOURCE: INDIANA LAW JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 43(3):641-654, 1968.

MIXED REACTION TO THE GAULT DECISION RANGES FROM ELATION OVER A NEEDED CHANGE TO PROTECT THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF A JUVENILE TO FEAR THAT DRASTIC CHANGES IN THE RELATIONSHIP OF JUVENILE COURTS TO THE SYSTEM OF TRAINING SCHOOLS WILL BE EFFECTED. JUVENILES HAVE HISTORICALLY RECEIVED PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT IN JAILS, ASYLUMS, AND PENITENTIARIES, WHICH SOME VIEW AS THREATENED BY THE RUTHLESS ADMINISTRATION OF LEGAL RIGHTS. SUPERINTENDENT HUCKABEE OF SOUTH CAROLINA BELIEVES THAT GAULT "...DESTROYS COMPLETELY THE CONCEPT OF THE JUVENILE COURT AS FRIEND OF THE CHILD WITH THE CAPACITY TO ACT IN LOCO PARENTIS FOR THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD." THE RESPONSE FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY VARIES WIDELY. TRAINING SCHOOLS AND COURTS MUST EVOKE RESPECT AND COOPERATION BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL AGENCY STAFFS AND ATTORNEYS IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE INDIVIDUALIZATION OF TREATMENT WITHOUT SACRIFICING OR IGNORING BASIC CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS. (41 REFERENCES)

15841 L1
AUTHORS: SHERIDAN, WILLIAM H.
TITLE: THE GAULT DECISION AND PROBATION SERVICES.
SOURCE: INDIANA LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 43(3):655-660, 1968.

IN GAULT, SIX BASIC ISSUES WERE PRESENTED: RIGHT TO NOTICE OF CHARGES, RIGHT TO COUNSEL, RIGHT TO CONFRONTATION AND CROSS-EXAMINATION, PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION, RIGHT TO A TRANSCRIPT OF THE PROCEEDINGS, AND RIGHT TO APPELLATE REVIEW. THE SUPREME COURT DIRECTED ITS ATTENTION TO THESE ISSUES AS THEY RELATE TO THE ADJUDICATIVE HEARING, I.E., THE HEARING TO DETERMINE THE VALIDITY OF THE ALLEGATIONS IN THE PETITION. THE ISSUE OF RIGHT TO COUNSEL IN THE ADJUDICATIVE HEARING SHOULD NOT AFFECT PROBATION PRACTICE, SINCE THE PROBATION OFFICER SHOULD NOT BE INVOLVED IN THIS ASPECT OF THE JUVENILE COURT PROCESS. IT HAS BEEN ALLEGED THAT LACK OF COUNSEL FOR THE STATE PLACES THE PROBATION OFFICER IN THE ROLE OF "PROSECUTOR" IN THE EYES OF THE YOUNGSTER AND HIS FAMILY. THUS GAULT MAY ENABLE PROBATION OFFICERS TO ASSUME THEIR PROPER ROLE. CONFUSION AS TO THE ROLE OF THE PROBATION OFFICER HAS ARISEN WITH REGARD TO THE USE OF OUT-OF-COURT ADMISSIONS SECURED BY THE PROBATION OFFICER; THE STATUS OF THE PERSON FILING A PETITION; AND THE FAILURE OF MANY COURTS TO RECOGNIZE THE NEED FOR A BIFURCATED HEARING. (19 REFERENCES)

15842 L1
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: EXTENDING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS TO JUVENILES - GAULT IN INDIANA.
SOURCE: INDIANA LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 43(3):661-676, 1968.

THE IMPACT OF GAULT ON THE INDIANA JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM IS EXAMINED AT THE ADJUDICATIVE PHASE OF THE HEARING. DESPITE STATUTORY SILENCE, THE INDIANA COURTS HAVE EXTENDED THE RIGHT TO A CHANGE OF JUDGE AND VENUE TO DELINQUENCY, DEPENDENCY, AND NEGLECT CASES. IN THE GAULT CASE, THE SUPREME COURT LOOKED AT THE JURIDICAL UNDERPINNING OF THE JUVENILE COURT CONCEPT - THE PARENS PATRIAE POWER OF THE STATE - AND FOUND ITS LEGAL CREDENTIALS WANTING. SUGGESTED CHANGES ARE INDICATED IN THE JUVENILE PROCEDURE WHICH WOULD INVOLVE THE RIGHT TO NOTICE, COUNSEL, CONFRONTATION AND CROSS-EXAMINATION, AND THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. TO PERMIT MEANINGFUL REVIEW, SHERIDAN V. INDIANA MUST BE OVERRULED TO PROVIDE A TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS AS REQUIRED BY THE GAULT DECISION. ISSUES OF THE RIGHT TO BAR EVIDENCE GAINED FROM UNLAWFUL SEARCH AND SEIZURE, A CRIMINAL STANDARD OF PROOF, JUDICIAL DISCRETION IN HOLDING A PUBLIC TRIAL, AND THE RIGHT TO A JURY TRIAL ARE TREATED WITH REGARD TO WHAT IS NECESSARY TO CONFORM TO STANDARDS SET FORTH IN GAULT. (96 REFERENCES)

15843 L1
AUTHORS: COTTLE, CHARLES R.
TITLE: SUNRISE.
SOURCEID: FORT MADISON, IOWA, DODD PUBLISHING, 1968. 192 P. \$3.00.

THIS FICTIONAL NARRATIVE RECORDS THE PRISON EXPERIENCE OF PAUL BAKER, A COMPOSITE OF NUMEROUS INMATES THROUGHOUT THE U. S., WHO WAS IMPRISONED IN A STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION ON THE CHARGES OF VAGRANCY AND PASSING BAD CHECKS. IT DEALS WITH THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG MEMBERS OF THE ENTIRE PRISON POPULATION.

15844 L1
AUTHORS: NORMAN, SHERWOOD.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: GUIDELINES FOR YOUTH SERVICES BUREAUS.
SOURCE: PINKERTON FOUNDATION; NCCD.
SOURCEID: BEGAN DECEMBER 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION DECEMBER 1969.

THE PURPOSE OF THE YOUTH SERVICES BUREAUS PROJECT IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION IS TO DIVERT FROM OVERTAXED JUVENILE COURT CALENDARS THE ALLEGED DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND YOUTH WHO ARE IN NEED OF SOCIAL SERVICES RATHER THAN JUDICIAL PROCESSING. THE PROGRAM COORDINATES PREVENTIVE AND CORRECTIVE RESOURCES ON THE CHILD'S BEHALF, INSURES THEIR APPLICATION IN INDIVIDUAL CASES, AND MAINTAINS RELIABLE DATA FOR PLANNING AND RESEARCH. THESE TASKS ARE BEYOND THE NORMAL FUNCTIONING CAPACITY OF A COURT INTAKE DEPARTMENT. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT ARE MAURICE HUNT AND PERCY HALL. GUIDELINES FOR THE FIRST SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ARE OFFERED IN A PROPOSAL TO THE PINKERTON FOUNDATION, OCTOBER 1, 1968. PRINTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT ARE MAURICE HUNT AND PERCY HALL.

15845 L1
AUTHORS: LEE, J. D.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: PILOT COURT PROGRAM, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.
SOURCE: PROV OF ALBERTA; CORR BR, DPT OF ATTY GEN, ALCOHOLISM DIV OF PUB HEALTH.
SOURCEID: BEGAN FEBRUARY 22, 1967. CONTINUING.

THE PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS WHO ARE FREQUENT INMATES OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. ONLY PERSONS CHARGED WITH MINOR LIQUOR OFFENSES UNDER THE LIQUOR CONTROL ACT ARE REFERRED TO THE PILOT COURT. THE OFFENDERS ARE SELECTED BY AN ALCOHOLISM COUNSELOR IN CONJUNCTION WITH A CITY POLICE OFFICIAL AT THE LOCK-UP, IF THEY ARE MOTIVATED TOWARD IMPROVING THEIR CONDITION. OFFENDERS MAY APPEAR SEVERAL TIMES IN COURT, BE SENTENCED TO TIME IN CUSTODY, AND REFERRED TO THE ALCOHOLISM DIVISION OR ANOTHER AGENCY FOR TREATMENT. EACH APPEARANCE IS CHARGED AS A SUBSEQUENT OFFENSE, AND, IF REHABILITATION IS NOT APPARENT AFTER SEVERAL APPEARANCES, THE MAGISTRATE WILL LIKELY SENTENCE THE OFFENDER TO A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT OF NOT LESS THAN FOUR MONTHS WITH A POSSIBLE RECOMMENDATION FOR TREATMENT AT BELMONT OR A FORESTRY CAMP.

15846 L1
AUTHORS: BLUM, FRANK.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: EARLY CRIMINAL CAREERS; STUDIES IN METHODOLOGY AND TYPOLOGY.
SOURCE: UNIV. OF OTTAWA; DPT. OF CORR. SERVICES, ONTARIO.
SOURCEID: BEGAN FALL OF 1966. CONTINUING.

THE PROJECT SEEKS TO COMPARE SEVERAL PREDICTION METHODS IN ORDER TO ASSESS THEIR RELATIVE EFFICIENCY IN PREDICTING RECIDIVISM. THE POPULATION SAMPLE CONSISTS OF SELECTED GROUPS OF INMATES RELEASED FROM THE ONTARIO TRAINING CENTRE, BROMPTON, BETWEEN 1962 AND 1965. INFORMATION ON CRIMINAL CAREERS IS OBTAINED FROM R.C.M.P. RECORDS. A NEWLY DEVELOPED CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL RECORDS IS EXAMINED IN RELATION TO THE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION IN GENERAL, AND PERSONALITY CHANGES DURING INSTITUTIONALIZATION IN PARTICULAR. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT INCLUDE: T. GRYGIER; O. PORERSKI.

15847 L1
 AUTHORS: POSER, E. G.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE PHARMACOLOGICAL MANIPULATION OF
 AVOIDANCE LEARNING DEFICITS IN PERSISTENT OFFENDERS.
 SOURCE: N. Y. STATE, GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COM. ON CRIME AND
 DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN 1966. COMPLETED 1968.

THE PHARMACOLOGICAL MANIPULATION OF AVOIDANCE LEARNING DEFICITS
 IN PERSISTENT OFFENDERS IS MEASURED BY TESTS USING PHYSICAL,
 COGNITIVE, AND SOCIAL AVOIDANCE STIMULI. PERSISTENT OFFENDERS WHO
 ARE DEMONSTRABLY UNABLE TO BENEFIT FROM AVOIDANCE LEARNING ARE GIVEN
 SMALL DOSES OF ADRENALINE TO SEE WHETHER THE LEARNING DEFICIT CAN BE
 REDUCED. ALSO INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT IS MRS. D. LITTMANN.

15848 L1
 AUTHORS: NEWETT, A. W.; HOOPER, A.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: SENTENCING PROJECT.
 SOURCE: CANADIAN BAR RESEARCH FOUNDATION.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1967. COMPLETED DECEMBER 1968.

THE SENTENCING PROJECT INVESTIGATES THE DISPARITY IN SENTENCING
 IN CANADA AIMED AT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SEEKING UNIFORMITY. ALSO
 INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT IS W. B. COMMON.

15849 L1
 AUTHORS: MASCARELLO, HENRY J.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): SURVEY OF PROFESSIONAL
 VIEWPOINTS ON CORRECTIONAL PROBLEMS.
 SOURCE: UNITED PRISON ASSOC. OF MASS.; BOSTON UNIV., DEPT. OF
 SOCIOLOGY.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN MAY 1966. COMPLETED NOVEMBER 1967.

A SURVEY OF PROFESSIONAL VIEWPOINTS ON CORRECTIONAL PROBLEMS WAS
 CONDUCTED. IN ORDER TO GATHER AND LATER PUBLICIZE THE OPINIONS OF
 PROFESSIONALS ON A WIDE VARIETY OF PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE
 ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE UNITED STATES. A 16 PAGE
 QUESTIONNAIRE OF 80 PRECODED QUESTIONS, WAS DISTRIBUTED TO
 COMMISSIONERS OF CORRECTION, SUPERINTENDENTS, CHAPLAINS, WARDENS, AND
 PRISON PSYCHOLOGISTS WORKING IN STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR
 MEN CONVICTED OF FELONIES. THE INQUIRY WAS MAILED TO 516 PERSONS OF
 WHOM 71 PERCENT RETURNED THE COMPLETED FORMS. OVER 90 PERCENT OF THE
 REPLIES PLACE THE MOST DESIRABLE SIZE OF MAXIMUM SECURITY
 INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN AT NOT MORE THAN 700 POPULATION, WITH 40 PERCENT
 INSISTING ON THAT SIZE AS THE MAXIMUM. OPINIONS ON SATELLITE
 PRISONS, SECURITY COSTS, HOME FURLOUGH PROGRAMS, AND PRE-RELEASE
 CENTERS ARE ALSO INCLUDED. KARNIE COOPER IS ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS
 PROJECT. PUBLICATIONS: WHAT DO ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL
 STAFFS THINK ABOUT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS? CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH: NO.
 17. PART 1. NOVEMBER, 34 P.; PART 11. MAY, 28 P.

15850 L1
 AUTHORS: LATHAM, B. MILLS.
 DESIG: PRIN. INVEST.
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: JUVENILE DEFENDER PROJECT.
 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, SCHOOL OF LAW.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1966. CONTINUING.

THE PRESENT PROGRAM USES LAW STUDENTS WHO ARE APPOINTED TO SERVE
 AS THE CHILD'S GUARDIAN AD LITEM. THE LAW STUDENTS WHO SERVE IN THIS
 CAPACITY OFTEN REPRESENT THE CHILD MORE VIGOROUSLY AND MORE
 CONSCIENTIOUSLY THAN DO MOST LAWYERS WHO APPEAR IN JUVENILE COURT.
 THE LAW STUDENTS ARE ALSO ASSIGNED WHEN AN ATTORNEY IS APPOINTED BY

THE COURT OR IS RETAINED BY THE FAMILY. THE ROLE OF STUDENTS IN THIS EVENT IS TO AID THE LAWYER IN WHATEVER WAYS ARE POSSIBLE. IT WAS FOUND THAT MOST FAMILIES AND MOST CHILDREN DO NOT WISH TO HAVE ATTORNEYS APPOINTED FOR THEM IF THEY HAVE A REASONABLE ASSURANCE THAT THE CHILD IS BEING TREATED FAIRLY. OCCASIONALLY, THERE IS RESISTANCE FROM PARENTS WHO DO NOT WISH TO HAVE THEIR CHILD REPRESENTED BY ANYONE, BUT THIS RESISTANCE HAS BEEN OVERCOME TO THE EXTENT THAT IN 1967, ONLY ONE CHILD APPEARED BEFORE THE JUVENILE COURT OF TRAVIS COUNTY WITHOUT AN ATTORNEY OR A TRAINED LAW STUDENT FROM THE JUVENILE DEFENDER PROJECT APPEARING WITH HIM.

15851 L1
 AUTHORS: DEMING, RICHARD W.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: PERSONALITY OF PROBATION OFFICERS AND THEIR JOB SUCCESS.
 SOURCE: ALAMEDA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT, OAKLAND, CALIF.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN 1957. CONTINUING.

PERSONALITY TESTS WERE ADMINISTERED TO ALL INCOMING DEPUTY PROBATION OFFICERS IN THE ALAMEDA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT. PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS WERE LATER CORRELATED WITH JOB SUCCESS IN AN ATTEMPT TO LOCATE THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SUCCESSFUL PROBATION OFFICERS. RESULTS SHOW THAT FROM A PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTIC THE INCOMING JOB APPLICANT IS ESSENTIALLY THE SAME AS HE WAS A DECADE AGO. STATED IN OTHER TERMS, THE UNIVERSITIES ARE SUPPLYING PROBATION DEPARTMENTS WITH A SOURCE OF DEPUTY MATERIAL WHICH IS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM WHAT IT WAS TEN YEARS AGO. THUS, INASMUCH AS RELIABILITY REMAINS CONSTANT, THERE IS A LEGITIMATE BASIS FOR CONTINUING THE STUDY.

15852 L1
 AUTHORS: WOZBERG, OSCAR.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT FOR MAXIMUM SECURITY PATIENTS.
 SOURCE: NIMH.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN MAY 1, 1966. SCHEDULED COMPLETION APRIL 30, 1971.

THIS PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM TO THE PATIENTS IN A MAXIMUM SECURITY WARD IN THE ARKANSAS STATE HOSPITAL. IN PRACTICALLY ALL RESPECTS, THE GOALS OF THE PROJECT IN ITS FOURTH YEAR OF OPERATIONS AS OF MAY 1, 1969, HAVE BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AS FOLLOWS: (1) TO ESTABLISH AN INTENSIVE PROGRAM FOR PATIENTS CONFINED TO THE MAXIMUM SECURITY BUILDING; (2) TO BRING ABOUT AN ATTITUDINAL CHANGE AMONG HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES TOWARD THE MAXIMUM SECURITY PATIENT; (3) TO BRING ABOUT AN ATTITUDINAL CHANGE IN THE WIDER COMMUNITY TOWARD THE MAXIMUM SECURITY PATIENT; AND (4) TO INTEGRATE THE ROGERS HALL PROGRAM WITH EXISTING IN-SERVICE NURSING AND RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAMS. REGARDLESS OF THE QUALITY OF ANY TREATMENT PROGRAM, THE MERE PRESENCE OF ADDITIONAL STAFF WITH HOPEFUL EXPECTATIONS, WHICH IS AFFORDED BY THE NIMH GRANTS FOR HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENT, IS SUFFICIENT TO STIMULATE NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR PATIENTS TO GET WELL. BARRIERS TO THERAPEUTIC CHANGE ARE REMOVED WHEN THE STAFF ADOPTS THE ATTITUDE THAT PATIENTS ARE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME KINDS OF HUMAN BEINGS SEEKING THE SAME ESSENTIAL GOALS, BUT IN DISTURBED WAYS. THE MEDICAL MODEL OF MENTAL ILLNESS, AS A SPECIFIC DISEASE OUTSIDE THE CONCEPT OF THE TOTAL MAN IN A TOTAL ENVIRONMENT, IS A BARRIER TO FULL RECOVERY. PERSONS RESPOND TO EFFORTS AT REHABILITATION WHEN THEY ARE GIVEN A SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEVELOPING THE TREATMENT PROGRAM. THE ANSWER TO PSYCHOTIC CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR LIES IN A COMPREHENSIVE ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP WITHIN THE INDIVIDUAL A WIDER REPERTOIRE OF BEHAVIORAL SKILLS IN ORDER TO MEET HIS BASIC GRATIFICATIONS IN A LEGAL AND SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE MANNER. DIFFICULTY IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS AT THE OPERATIONAL LEVEL IS COUPLED WITH THE POTENTIAL CONFUSION AND CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY CREATED BY TWO CONTRASTING ORGANIZATIONAL SYSTEMS. THE OPERATING TEAM HAS THE ADDITIONAL BURDEN OF HAVING TO GATHER AND ANALYZE ITS OWN STATISTICS, DEVELOP GOALS, PRESIDE OVER EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES SUCH AS WORKSHOPS, AND WRITE ITS OWN REPORTS OF PROGRESS.

OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: PHILLIP LIVINGSTON;
CARL RUNYON; CHARLES PRICE; R. E. WALTERS; CHARLES CLAPP.
PUBLICATIONS: FARTMAN, KATHARINE B. NEW HOPE AT ROGERS HALL.
PSYCHIATRIC REPORTER. (JULY-AUGUST 1968). BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION OF
THE MENTALLY ILL OFFENDER. THE JOURNAL OF THE ARKANSAS MEDICAL
SOCIETY, (VOL. 65, NO. 6, DECEMBER 1968).

15853 L1
AUTHORS: LENTZ, WILLIAM P.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: ATTITUDINAL BARRIERS TO
DELINQUENCY CONTROL.
SOURCE: DIV. OF FAMILY SERVICES, STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL
SERVICES, WIS.
SOURCEID: BEGAN OCTOBER 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 30, 1969.

KNOWN OR OFFICIAL DELINQUENTS FORM THE BASIS FOR THE DELINQUENT
STEREOTYPE AND BECOME THE FOCUS OF ATTENTION OF BOTH AGENCIES AND THE
PUBLIC. THE BOY WHO HAS BEEN LABELED A DELINQUENT CONFRONTS THOSE
PEOPLE WHOSE ATTITUDES PERPETUATE THE STEREOTYPE OF THE DELINQUENT.
THIS SURVEY SOUGHT TO DETERMINE HOW WISCONSIN ADULTS BELIEVE
DELINQUENTS SHOULD BE HANDLED. THE FINDINGS SHOW THAT THEY FAVOR
SWIFT AND IMPARTIAL JUSTICE, BUT THEY ALSO CONCEIVE OF THE DELINQUENT
AS AN EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED INDIVIDUAL WHO OUGHT TO BE GIVEN THE
ATTENTION OF EXPERTS. IN GENERAL, THE HIGHER THE SOCIAL STATUS, THE
LESS LIKELY THE RESPONDENT WAS TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE GENERAL VIEW.
THOSE IN HIGHER SOCIAL STATUS GROUPS DISPLAYED LESS CONFUSION ON MOST
ISSUES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE GENERAL CONFUSION REGARDING THE
HANDLING OF DELINQUENCY IS A BARRIER TO CONTROL. AGENCIES MAY
SOMEWHAT MITIGATE THE PROBLEM BY CLARIFYING THEIR ROLES. DELINQUENCY
WILL NOT BE PREVENTED IF THIS TREATMENT OF THE DELINQUENT CONTINUES.
OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT ARE: PAUL KUSUDA AND JAMES
LEWIS.

15854 L1
AUTHORS: COMPTON, NORMA H.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): PERSONALITY FACTORS
WHICH INFLUENCE CLOTHING FABRIC SELECTIONS BY DELINQUENT
GIRLS.
SOURCE: U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION; UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JULY 1965. COMPLETED OCTOBER 1967.

THE RESEARCH LITERATURE REVEALS SEVERAL INDICATIONS OF A
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODILY CONSTITUTION, PERCEPTUAL AND OTHER
PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS, AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. THE PURPOSE
OF THIS RESEARCH WAS TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THESE
PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND CLOTHING FABRIC PREFERENCES OF
DELINQUENT GIRLS. IF A RELATIONSHIP IS FOUND TO EXIST, IT MAY BE
POSSIBLE TO DEVELOP EDUCATIONAL PROCEDURES RELATIVE TO CLOTHING AND
FABRIC SELECTION WHICH SHOULD RESULT IN IMPROVED PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT
AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT. THE DELINQUENT SAMPLE INCLUDED ALL GIRLS
ENROLLED IN CLOTHING CLASSES AT THE UTAH STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR
DELINQUENTS (N=22). A GROUP OF GIRLS FROM A NEARBY HIGH SCHOOL
SERVED AS CONTROLS. THESE 22 GIRLS WERE MATCHED WITH THE DELINQUENT
GROUP WITH RESPECT TO AGE (M=15.89), IQ (M=95.35), ECONOMIC, AND
ETHNIC BACKGROUND. THERE WERE 15 CAUCASIANS AND 3 OF MEXICAN
DERIVATION IN EACH GROUP. THE COMPTON FABRIC PREFERENCE TEST WAS
ADMINISTERED TO DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT GIRLS TO YIELD SCORES
FOR: (1) TINTS, SHADES AND BRIGHT COLORS; (2) STRONG VERSUS WEAK
FIGURE-GROUND CONTRASTS; (3) WARM VERSUS COOL COLORS; (4) LARGE
VERSUS SMALL DESIGNS; (5) ROUGH VERSUS SMOOTH TEXTURES. THESE FABRIC
PREFERENCES WILL BE ANALYZED IN RELATION TO PHYSICAL MEASUREMENTS;
PERCEPTUAL TYPES (REDUCERS, AUGMENTERS, MODERATES) AS DETERMINED BY
SUBJECTS' METHODS OF PROCESSING THE SENSORY ENVIRONMENT IN TERMS OF
SIZE PERCEPTION; AND BODY IMAGE (BARRIER CONCEPT AND PENETRATION OF
BOUNDARY ASPECTS OF PERSONALITY) AS MEASURED BY ROERSCACH CONTENT
ANALYSIS. RESULTS INDICATED A TENDENCY FOR DELINQUENTS TO REDUCE
PERCEIVED SIZE TO A GREATER EXTENT THAN NON-DELINQUENTS. NO
SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS WERE FOUND BETWEEN COLOR PREFERENCES AND

PERCEPTUAL TYPES OF DELINQUENTS; HOWEVER, AMONG NON-DELINQUENT GIRLS REDUCERS SCORED LOWER ON STRONG COLOR VALUE CONTRASTS (PREFERING WEAKER FIGURE-GROUND CONTRASTS) THAN MODERATES OR AUGMENTERS. PUBLICATIONS: COMPTON, NORMA H.; BODY BUILD, CLOTHING, AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. JOURNAL OF HOME ECONOMICS, 59(8):655-659, 1968; PERCEPTUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DELINQUENT GIRLS. PERCEPTUAL AND MOTOR SKILLS, 24:596-598, 1967; AND DEVELOPMENT OF A FABRIC PREFERENCE TEST. PERCEPTUAL AND MOTOR SKILLS, 22:287-294, 1966. (18 REFERENCES)

15855 L1
AUTHORS: SOLLENBERGER, RICHARD T.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: A STUDY OF CHILD-REARING PRACTICES AMONG CHINESE-AMERICANS AS RELATED TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCE: NIMH; U. S. DEPT. OF H. E. W.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JUNE 1965, COMPLETED AUGUST 1966.

IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THE LOW DELINQUENCY RATE AMONG THE CHINESE-AMERICANS WAS DUE TO THEIR CHILD-REARING PRACTICES, THEIR CULTURAL VALUES, AND THEIR FAMILIAL STRUCTURE. SIXTY-NINE CHINESE MOTHERS WERE INTERVIEWED WITH THE SEARS, MACUBY, AND LEVIN SCHEDULE. IN ADDITION, THE INVESTIGATOR PARTICIPATED IN THE DAILY LIFE OF CHINATOWN FOR SEVEN WEEKS. FROM THE INTERVIEW RESPONSES, OBSERVATION OF FAMILIAL RELATIONS, AND MANY DISCUSSIONS WITH PEOPLE IN THE AREA, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE LOW DELINQUENCY RATE, IN SPITE OF ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES WHICH SHOULD FAVOR SUCH BEHAVIOR, MAY BE DUE TO THE FOLLOWING: (1) THROUGH AN ABUNDANCE OF NURTURANCE AND PROTECTION DURING EARLY CHILDHOOD, A RESERVION OF SECURITY AND TRUST IS BUILT UP, SO THAT AFTER THE AGE OF SIX, WHEN THE RIGID DEMANDS FOR CONFORMITY ARE EXPECTED, THEY WILL BE ACCEPTED WITH A MINIMUM OF HOSTILITY. (2) FROM AN EARLY AGE, PHYSICAL AGGRESSION IS NOT ONLY NOT ENCOURAGED BUT IT IS NOT TOLERATED. (3) THE CHILD COMES FROM A CLOSE-KNIT, INTEGRATED FAMILY. HE IS REARED IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF MUTUAL RESPECT. CERTAIN FILIAL DUTIES ARE EXPECTED OF HIM AND, ON THE OTHER HAND, THE PARENTS ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIS PROPER BEHAVIOR. (4) WITHIN THE FAMILY, AND WITHIN THE COMMUNITY, THE CHILD IS CONTINUOUSLY IN CONTACT WITH GOOD MODELS OF BEHAVIOR AFTER WHOM HE PATTERNS HIS OWN BEHAVIOR. A PUBLICATION RESULTING FROM THE STUDY WAS: SOLLENBERGER, RICHARD T. CHINESE-AMERICAN CHILD-REARING PRACTICES AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, THE JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1968(74):13-23.

15856 L1
AUTHORS: TYLER, VERNON O., JR.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): THE APPLICATION OF OPERANT TOKEN REINFORCEMENT TO THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF AN INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENT.
SOURCE: FT. WORDEN TREATMENT CENTER, PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.
SOURCEID: PROJECT RECEIVED AT NCCD JANUARY 1967.

THIS PILOT STUDY WAS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT IMPROVED ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IS IMPORTANT IN THE REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENTS AND THAT OPERANT CONDITIONING TECHNIQUES MAY BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO RAISE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE. THE STUDY DEALT WITH ONE SUBJECT, A 16 YEAR OLD BOY COMMITTED FOR STEALING CARS, WITH WHOM OTHER APPROACHES HAD BEEN INEFFECTIVE. ACCORDING TO THE ACADEMIC REINFORCEMENT PROCEDURE, HE WAS GRADED ON THE BASIS OF HIS EFFORT RATHER THAN HIS ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AND WAS PAID IN TOKENS ACCORDING TO HIS GRADES. UNDER THIS PROGRAM HE SHOWED NOTICEABLE IMPROVEMENT. HOWEVER, ALTHOUGH THE SYSTEM DID HAVE SOME IMPACT ON HIS GRADES, IT WAS CLEAR THAT TOKEN REINFORCEMENTS DID NOT COMPLETELY GOVERN THIS BOY'S ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE. AT THE END OF THE STUDY HE WAS STILL GENERALLY RESISTANT TO AUTHORITY AND TO THE SCHOOL REGIME. IT IS FELT THAT NO GENERALIZATIONS ARE APPROPRIATE AT THIS TIME. PUBLICATION: TYLER, VERNON O., JR. APPLICATION OF OPERANT REINFORCEMENT TO ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF AN INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENT. PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS, NO. VCL. (21):249-260, 1967.

15857 L1
 AUTHORS: GLUECK, SHELDON AND ELEANOR.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENTS
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): TREATMENT TYPES AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.
 SOURCE: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH; HARVARD LAW SCHOOL.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN JUNE 1963. COMPLETED MAY 1966.

THE GLUECK THREE-FACTOR SOCIAL PREDICTION TABLE WAS USED AS A BASIS FOR EXPERIMENTING WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOCI AMONG THE FOLLOWING THREE GROUPS OF YOUTH: (1) THOSE HAVING A 1 IN 10 CHANCE OF DELINQUENCY; (2) THOSE HAVING ABOUT AN EVEN CHANCE OF DELINQUENCY AND NONDELINQUENCY; AND (3) THOSE HAVING A 9 IN 10 CHANCE OF DELINQUENCY. IT WAS POSSIBLE TO CROSS-CORRELATE FINDINGS ON THE THREE GROUPS, NOT ONLY WITH REGARD TO THEIR STATUS AS DESCRIBED IN UNRAVELING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, BUT DURING PERIODS FROM AGE 17 TO 31, INCLUDING SUBSEQUENT CRIMINAL HISTORY IN THE ARMED SERVICES. AN EFFORT WAS MADE THROUGH THE PROGRAMMING OF THE DATA TO DETERMINE THE SUBGROUPS AMONG THE BOYS WHO WERE IDENTIFIED AS HAVING A 9 IN 10 CHANCE OF DELINQUENCY. IT WAS INTENDED THAT THE PROJECT FURNISH GUIDELINES FOR CLINICIANS AND COMMUNITY PLANNERS IN THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS OF THESE THREE GROUPS. PUBLICATIONS RESULTING FROM THE PROJECT INCLUDE: GLUECK, S. AND F.: POTENTIAL JUVENILE DELINQUENTS CAN BE IDENTIFIED: WHAT NEXT? BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 4(3), 1964; THE USES AND PROMISE OF PREDICTION DEVICES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY, CONGRESS ISSUE, 1964; VARIETIES OF DELINQUENT TYPES. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 5(3) AND 5(4), 1965; DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS IN DEPRESSED AREAS: SOME GUIDELINES FOR COMMUNITY PREVENTIVE ACTION. COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH JOURNAL, 2(3), 1966; AND TOWARD A TYPOLOGY OF DELINQUENTS. A REPORT TO THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (GRANT NO. 07286, JUNE 1, 1963 TO MAY 31, 1966). GLUECK, F.: IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL DELINQUENTS AT 2-3 YEARS OF AGE. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY, 12(1), 1966; A MORE DISCRIMINATIVE INSTRUMENT FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL DELINQUENTS AT SCHOOL ENTRANCE. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 57(1), 1966; DISTINGUISHING DELINQUENTS FROM PSEUDODELINQUENTS. HARVARD EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, 36(2), 1966.

15858 L1
 AUTHORS: MAKELA, KLAUS.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): PUBLIC SENSE OF JUSTICE AND JUDICIAL PRACTICE.
 SOURCE: FINNISH FOUND. FOR ALCOHOL STUDIES; INST. OF CRIMINOLOGY, HELSINKI.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN 1964. COMPLETED 1966.

A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE COMPOSED OF 2,023 FINNISH ADULTS WAS INTERVIEWED TO DETERMINE THE GENERAL PUBLIC'S SENSE OF JUSTICE. A LIST OF DESCRIPTIONS OF CRIMINAL CASES WAS PRESENTED TO THOSE INTERVIEWED. RESPONDENTS INDICATED THE PUNISHMENT THEY CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE FOR EACH OF THE CRIMES. THE SAME QUESTIONNAIRE WAS SENT TO ALL FINNISH CRIMINAL COURT JUDGES, AND THEY WERE ASKED TO SPECIFY THE SENTENCE FOR EACH CRIME ACCORDING TO FINNISH CRIMINAL LAW. THE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA ATTEMPTED: (1) TO COMPARE THE ATTITUDES TOWARD JUSTICE OF DIFFERENT SEGMENTS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION; (2) TO ANALYZE THE VERBALLY RECORDED JUDICIAL BEHAVIOR OF DIFFERENT GROUPS OF JUDGES; (3) TO COMPARE THE GENERAL PUBLIC'S SENSE OF JUSTICE AND JUDICIAL PRACTICE. SEVERAL CONCLUSIONS COULD BE DRAWN FROM THE RAW MATERIAL: WOMEN DEMAND MORE SEVERE PENALTIES THAN MEN FOR OFFENSES AGAINST MORALITY, BUT MORE LENIENT PENALTIES THAN MEN FOR OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY. PEOPLE FROM RURAL AREAS WITH A HIGH INCOME DEMAND MORE SEVERE PENALTIES THAN DO CITY-DWELLERS WITH A HIGH INCOME. IN THE CITIES THE HIGH-INCOME GROUPS DEMAND MORE LENIENT PENALTIES THAN THE LOW-INCOME GROUPS. IN RURAL DISTRICTS THIS DIFFERENCE IS REVERSED. WITH REGARD TO THE JUDGES, THERE APPEARED TO BE A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN JUDGES OF DISTRICT COURTS AND JUDGES OF MAGISTRATE'S COURTS. THE FORMER PASSED MORE SEVERE PENALTIES FOR OFFENSES CONNECTED WITH ALCOHOL. DEMANDS FOR PUNISHMENT BY THE PUBLIC AND THE JUDICIAL PRACTICE GENERALLY CORRESPONDED, ALTHOUGH THE

PUBLIC SEEMS TO HAVE A TENDENCY TO DEMAND A MORE STRINGENT JUDICIAL PRACTICE.

15859 L1
AUTHORS: BLEGVAD, BRITT-MARI PERSSON.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): THE USE OF PRE-SENTENCE AND OTHER SOCIAL INVESTIGATIONS IN SCANDINAVIA.
SOURCE: SCANDINAVIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR CRIMINOLOGY.
SOURCEID: BEGAN AUGUST 16, 1965. COMPLETED JANUARY 1, 1966.

THE AIM OF THE STUDY HAS BEEN TO COLLECT DATA ABOUT THE USE OF PRE-SENTENCE AND OTHER SOCIAL INVESTIGATIONS ON CLIENTS DUE FOR PROBATION OR TREATMENT BY CHILD WELFARE AUTHORITIES. MATERIAL HAS BEEN COLLECTED IN DENMARK, FINLAND, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN. CURRENT STATUTES, LAWS, AND OTHER RULES HAVE BEEN COMPILED; EXAMPLES OF DIFFERENT PRE-SENTENCE AND OTHER SOCIAL INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN COLLECTED; AND KEY PERSONS HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED. DATA WERE GATHERED THROUGH INTERVIEWS. THE PROJECT HAD A POLITICAL RATHER THAN A SCIENTIFIC PURPOSE IN THAT THE MATERIAL WAS USED AS THE BASIS FOR A JOINT CONFERENCE FOR CRIMINOLOGISTS AND THOSE PERSONS IN THE FIELD OF CHILD WELFARE.

15860 L1
AUTHORS: STURUP, GEORG K.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): A DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK AT HERSTEDVESTER.
SOURCE: SCHOOL OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.
SOURCEID: RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER, NCCD, 1967. COMPLETED 1968.

AT THE HERSTEDVESTER DETENTION CENTRE IN DENMARK, A SOCIETY HAS BEEN CREATED WHICH ALLOWS THE INMATE TO REVISE HIS ATTITUDES TOWARD AUTHORITY. TREATMENT IS BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT THE CHRONIC CRIMINAL IS HIS OWN MOST IMPORTANT THERAPIST AND THAT THE PRIMARY FUNCTION OF THE AUTHORITIES IS TO HELP HIM EFFECT HIS REHABILITATION, NOT MERELY TO PUNISH HIM. THE APPROACH DEVELOPED AT HERSTEDVESTER IS ROOTED IN SOCIO-PSYCHIATRY AND IN THE BASIC HUMANITARIAN OBLIGATION TO GIVE THE INMATES A PSYCHOLOGICAL CLIMATE IN WHICH LIFE IS BEARABLE AND CONSTRUCTIVE. TWO STUDIES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED. ONE VOLUME DETAILS THE RATIONALE FOR THE CONCEPT OF USING THERAPY INSTEAD OF PUNISHMENT IN SOCIETY'S APPROACH TO THE CHRONIC CRIMINAL. THE AUTHOR STRESSES THAT HUMANE TREATMENT IS POSSIBLE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF SECURITY AND THAT IT HAS, IN HIS EXPERIENCE, SHORTENED AVERAGE DETENTION TIME. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE BOOK IS A DISCUSSION OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT AT HERSTEDVESTER. SECTION TWO PRESENTS A MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ACTUAL PROCEDURES AND METHODOLOGY, ILLUSTRATED BY CASE HISTORIES AND INTERVIEWS. THE THIRD SECTION CONTAINS A DISCUSSION OF THE PRISON AS IT IS EXPERIENCED BY STAFF MEMBERS, INMATES, AND THE AUTHOR HIMSELF. SECTION FOUR ILLUSTRATES, THROUGH CASE HISTORIES, SOME OF THE RESULTS OF HIS THERAPEUTIC APPROACH. THE OTHER VOLUME DEALS MORE SPECIFICALLY WITH SEXUAL OFFENDERS. PUBLICATIONS: TREATING THE "UNTREATABLE" CHRONIC CRIMINALS AT HERSTEDVESTER, DENMARK. BALTIMORE, THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS, 1968. 266 P. TREATMENT OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS IN HERSTEDVESTER, DENMARK; THE RAPISTS. COPENHAGEN, MUNKSGAARD, 1968. 63 P.

15861 L1
AUTHORS: RENTERIA, RUDY A.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM EVALUATION: SOME IMPLICATIONS OF NEGATIVE FINDINGS.
SOURCE: DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS, CONSERVATION DIVISION; RESEARCH DIVISION.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JANUARY 1966. COMPLETED JUNE 1968.

THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATION CENTER ESTABLISHED A PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM DESIGNED TO FACILITATE THE TRANSITION FROM IMPRISONMENT TO

COMMUNITY LIVING. THIS RESEARCH PROJECT SOUGHT TO DISCOVER THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE PROGRAM. IT FOCUSED ON THE AMOUNT AND KINDS OF INFORMATION LEARNED DURING THE PROGRAM AND THE USE INMATES MAKE OF THIS INFORMATION ON PAROLE. DATA ON THE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION LEARNED WAS COLLECTED THROUGH A QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED AT THE BEGINNING AND AT THE END OF THE PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM. DATA EVALUATING FIVE PRE-RELEASE COURSES INVOLVING 100 INMATES ARE ANALYZED. THE PANEL DESIGN TESTED INMATES BEFORE AND AFTER THE COURSES. LITTLE LEARNING APPEARED TO TAKE PLACE, BUT THE AREA OF PAROLE WAS AN EXCEPTION. THE RESULTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE INDICATED THAT ABOUT HALF WEREN'T INTERESTED IN ANY PROGRAM, BUT THOSE WHO WERE, AGAIN, WANTED MORE INFORMATION ABOUT PAROLE. EACH OTHER SUBJECT ATTRACTED ABOUT ONE THIRD OF THE ELIGIBLES. SOME REASONS FOR THE LACK OF EFFECT ARE DISCUSSED. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: RICHARD B. HEIM AND NORMAN HOLT.

15862 L1
 AUTHORS: ZISKIND, LOUIS.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): TOPPER HOUSE, AN EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN IN CORRECTIONAL HALFWAY HOUSES.
 SOURCE: JEWISH COMM FOR PERSONAL SVCE, L. A.; UNITED WAY, GATEWAYS HOSP, L. A.
 SOURCEIC: RECEIVED AT NCCD, MARCH 1967. COMPLETED DECEMBER 28, 1968.

TOPPER HOUSE, A CORRECTIONAL HALFWAY HOUSE, OFFERED A PRISONER'S AID PROGRAM AND MENTAL HEALTH CLINIC AS A BRANCH OF GATEWAYS HOSPITAL, A MENTAL HEALTH CENTER IN LOS ANGELES. INTAKE WAS LIMITED TO A RANGE OF MENTAL ILLNESSES, SELECTED WITH A GOOD PROGNOSIS UNDER KNOWN OBJECTIVE TREATMENT APPROACHES. THE PATIENTS RECEIVED PSYCHOTHERAPY. THE FIRST SUBJECTS REPRESENTED THE ACCIDENTAL OFFENDER CATEGORY, PATIENTS FOR WHOM MOST CORRECTIONAL WORKERS FELT A PENITENTIARY OR JAIL SENTENCE UNNECESSARY AS EITHER TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT. THE CONCLUSIONS WERE INCONCLUSIVE DUE TO INADEQUATE STAFFING PATTERNS AND THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF MAINTAINING THE SELECTIVITY OF INTAKE MEASURES NECESSARY TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL PATIENTS FROM THE CASE RECORDS OF STATE CORRECTIONS AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS. POSSIBLE DISADVANTAGES OF THE ARRANGED MENTAL HEALTH CENTER WITHIN A HALFWAY HOUSE RELATE TO THE PHYSICAL PROXIMITY OF PAROLEES TO MENTALLY ILL PATIENTS AND DIFFERENCES IN THEIR TREATMENT. PUBLICATION: ZISKIND, LOUIS. TOPPER HOUSE: AN EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN IN CORRECTIONAL HALFWAY HOUSES. SEPTEMBER 12, 1966.

15863 L1
 AUTHORS: HILL, WILLIAM FAWCETT.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY (FINAL): GROUP COUNSELING TRAINING PROGRAM IN PROBATION.
 SOURCE: FORD FOUNDATION; OJDYO; PUBLIC SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, USC.
 SOURCEIC: RECEIVED AT INFORMATION CENTER, NCCD, JANUARY 1967. COMPLETED 1968.

SUPERVISORS IN THREE COUNTY PROBATION OFFICES HAVE BEEN TRAINED IN GROUP COUNSELING TECHNIQUES, FOLLOWING A PRE-DEVELOPED TRAINING DESIGN AND SYLLABUS. THESE SUPERVISORS TRAINED THEIR DEPUTY PROBATION OFFICERS TO BE GROUP COUNSELORS BY FOLLOWING THE SAME TRAINING DESIGN AND UTILIZING THE SAME TECHNIQUES AND CURRICULUM MATERIALS. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DEPUTY PROBATION OFFICERS' USE OF GROUP COUNSELING WAS STUDIED. DATA WAS GATHERED ON THE BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND OFFENSE HISTORIES OF THE CLIENTS, AS WELL AS MEASUREMENTS OF THE QUALITY OF INTERACTION IN THE COUNSELING GROUPS. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT PROBATION OFFICERS OPERATING IN DEFINABLE COMMUNITIES HAVE PRESSURES ON THEM FROM COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO PROVIDE EXTENSIVE GROUP COUNSELING, WHEREAS THE OTHER PROBATION OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT "PART OF A COMMUNITY" HAVE TO APPLY PRESSURE TO MAINTAIN THE COUNSELING SERVICE. IN CONCLUSION IT WOULD APPEAR THAT PROBATION IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE, JUDICIAL, AND CONTROL AGENCY NOT LIKELY TO BECOME A TREATMENT CENTER OR A COMMUNITY ACTION OPERATION IN ANY PREDOMINANT FASHION IN THE FORSEEABLE FUTURE. PUBLICATION: HILL, W. F.; STOLLER,

F. S.; STRAUB, CONSTANCE. GROUP THERAPY FOR SOCIAL IMPACT. AMERICAN BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST, XI, 1, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1967.

15864 L1
AUTHORS: FAUST, FREDERIC L.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: FOSTER CARE FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH: DETERMINANTS IN THE USE OF FOSTER CARE AS A RESOCIALIZATION RESOURCE FOR YOUTH ON AFTERCARE STATUS.
SOURCE: OHIO YOUTH COMMISSION.
SOURCEID: BEGAN OCTOBER 1966. CONTINUING.

THE PRIMARY FOCUS OF THIS STUDY IS UPON THE IDENTIFICATION OF CHARACTERISTICS OF FOSTER PARENTS AND FOSTER CARE FACILITIES THAT FACILITATE ATTITUDINAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN DELINQUENT YOUTH ON AFTERCARE STATUS AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT DETERMINANTS IN THE USE OF FOSTER CARE AS A RESOCIALIZATION RESOURCE. INSTRUMENTS OF MEASUREMENT WILL BE DEVELOPED TO FACILITATE THE MATCHING OF THE TREATMENT NEEDS OF DELINQUENT YOUTH WITH THE FOSTER CARE FACILITIES AND FOSTER PARENTS WHICH CAN MOST EFFECTIVELY MEET THESE NEEDS. THE STUDY IS DESIGNED TO EXAMINE: (1) CLINICAL DIAGNOSES LEADING TO RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT; (2) ATTITUDES OF DELINQUENT YOUTH TOWARD FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT AS PART OF THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM; (3) ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF JUVENILE PAROLE OFFICERS WITH REGARD TO FOSTER CARE FOR YOUTH UNDER THEIR SUPERVISION; AND (4) CHARACTERISTICS OF FOSTER PARENTS AND FACILITIES. THE METHODOLOGY INVOLVES SEVERAL RESEARCH DESIGNS WHICH VARY WITH THE NATURE OF THE PARTICULAR DETERMINANTS. THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED WITH THE COMPLETION OF ONE PART OF THIS PROJECT AIDED SUPPORT FOR THE ENACTMENT OF A FOSTER CARE SUBSIDY PROGRAM BY THE OHIO LEGISLATURE IN 1967.

15865 L1
AUTHORS: VERSELE, S. C.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: APPLICATION OF THE BELGIAN LAW ON PROBATION.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES, INSTITUT DE SOCIOLOGIE.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JANUARY 1967. COMPLETED SEPTEMBER 1967.

THE BELGIAN LAW OF JUNE 29, 1964 SET FORTH THE CONDITIONS OF PROBATION FOR ADULT OFFENDERS WITHOUT FURNISHING CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION OF PROBATIONERS. THIS STUDY, BASED ON THE FIRST 400 CASES PROCESSED BY THE PROBATION COMMISSION OF THE BRUSSELS COURT, ATTEMPTED TO DISCOVER TO WHICH DELINQUENTS PROBATION IS APPLIED, WHICH OFFENSES ARE MOST FREQUENTLY COMMITTED BY PROBATIONERS, AND WHICH CONDITIONS OF PROBATION ARE MOST FREQUENTLY PROPOSED BY THE COURTS AND ACCEPTED BY OFFENDERS. PUBLICATIONS RESULTING FROM THE PROJECT INCLUDE: VERSELE, S. C. AND A. MCENENS. FENOMENOLOGISCHE BESCHOUWINGEN OVER DE PROBATIE (PHENOMENOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT PROBATION). RECHTSKUNDIG WEEKBLAD, 31(5):217-230, 1967. VERSELE, S. C. SOME REMARKS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE BELGIAN EXPERIMENT OF PROBATION. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY, (1), 1969. (IN PRESS)

15866 L1
AUTHORS: DERHAM, EDITH.
TITLE: HOW COULD SHE DO THAT? A STUDY OF THE FEMALE CRIMINAL.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, CLARKSON N. POTTER, 1969. 340 P. \$6.00.

SEVEN CASES OF WOMEN OFFENDERS ARE EXAMINED IN DETAIL IN AN ATTEMPT TO PROVIDE INSIGHT INTO FEMALE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. THE TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY WOMEN, THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN ORGANIZED CRIME, AND THE BEHAVIOR OF WOMEN IN PRISON ARE DISCUSSED.

15868 L1
AUTHORS: NORMAN, SHERWOOD.
TITLE: CAUSES AND CONTROL OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IN YOUTH.

SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1969.
29 P.

THERE IS A FINE LINE OF DISTINCTION BETWEEN NORMAL AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR FOR MUCH "DEVIANT" BEHAVIOR IS QUITE NORMAL FOR THE INDIVIDUAL PERFORMING IT. WHAT IS LABELED DEVIANT DEPENDS UPON WHO IS DOING THE LABELING. THE CAUSES OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR ARE MANY AND INTERRELATED. TWO MAJOR FACTORS IN THE LIVES OF SERIOUSLY DELINQUENT YOUTH ARE REJECTION AND OVERPROTECTION. REJECTION DESTROYS SELF-ESTEEM, OVERPROTECTION DESTROYS INDEPENDENCE, AND BOTH INTERFERE WITH THE MATURING PROCESS. SELF-IMAGE DETERMINES HOW THE INDIVIDUAL REACTS IN A GIVEN SITUATION. BEHAVIOR CONTROL MUST THEREFORE DEAL BOTH WITH THE YOUTH'S SELF-IMAGE AND THE SITUATIONS AND RELATIONSHIPS IN THE HOME, THE SCHOOL, AND THE COMMUNITY TO WHICH HE REACTS WITH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. EARLY DETECTION AND EARLY TREATMENT IS NECESSARY FOR CONTROL OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. POLICE RESPONSE TO THE JUVENILE OFFENDER SHOULD BE FIRM, BUT FAIR. LESS THAN 10 PERCENT OF ALL CHILDREN AND YOUTH APPREHENDED FOR DELINQUENCY REQUIRE DETENTION AND ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION SHOULD BE UTILIZED. IN PROBATION, THE CASEWORKER SHOULD INVOLVE THE FAMILY AND COMMUNITY, AS WELL AS THE CHILD.

15869 L1
AUTHORS: REMINGTON, FRANK J.
TITLE: CASES AND MATERIALS ON CRIMINAL LAW AND ITS PROCEDURES.
SOURCEID: 5TH ED. MUNDELEIN, ILLINOIS, CALLAGHAN, 1969. 1282 P.

PART I OF THIS CASEBOOK ON CRIMINAL LAW DEALS WITH SUBSTANTIVE CRIMINAL LAW, THAT PART OF THE LAW WHICH DEFINES CRIMINAL CONDUCT. PART II DEALS WITH CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND ADMINISTRATION, THAT PART OF THE LAW WHICH PRESCRIBES THE PROCEDURES OR METHODS FOR DEALING WITH ACTUAL SUSPECTED CRIMINAL CONDUCT. THIS EDITION REFLECTS THE CURRENT EMPHASIS ON HOW THE OVERALL PROCESS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION WORKS, AS OPPOSED TO EARLIER, MORE LIMITED APPROACHES. CONTENTS: PART I. THE SUBSTANTIVE LAW; THE SUBSTANTIVE CRIMINAL LAW TODAY; ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY - WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS UPON HOMICIDE; DEFENSES TO CRIMINAL LIABILITY; INCHOATE CRIMES; VICARIOUS RESPONSIBILITY; PART II. THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE; INTRODUCTION; DETECTION OF CRIME; ARREST; IN-CUSTODY INVESTIGATION; THE DECISION TO CHARGE; PRE-TRIAL PROCESSES; THE DECISION AS TO GUILT OR INNOCENCE; POST-CONVICTION MATTERS AND CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT.

15870 L1
AUTHORS: KLONSKY, GEORGE.
TITLE: WE MUST BE DOING SOMETHING RIGHT.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
SOURCEID: 31(1):6-11, 1969.

ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1960 A SPECIAL PROJECT WAS ORGANIZED TO PROVIDE INDIVIDUAL INTENSIVE CARE AND SERVICES TO A SELECT GROUP OF PAROLEES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. THE UNIT WAS DESIGNATED THE "GIFTED OFFENDER TREATMENT UNIT" AND, IN ITS INITIAL PHASE, GREAT EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON A HIGH IQ AS A PREREQUISITE FOR ACCEPTANCE TO THE UNIT. GRADUALLY THE CRITERIA FOR ACCEPTANCE WERE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE ANY PAROLEE WHO DISPLAYED STRONG MOTIVATION AND DRIVE TO IMPROVE OR DEVELOP A LATENT ABILITY OR SKILL. A SMALL CASELOAD PERMITS THE PAROLE OFFICER TO PROVIDE THE INDIVIDUALIZED ATTENTION AND GUIDANCE REQUIRED BY HIS CLIENTS. MANY OF THE AVAILABLE COMMUNITY RESOURCES WERE UTILIZED BY THE GIFTED OFFENDER UNIT, INCLUDING EMPLOYMENT AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES. IN THE FIELD OF ACADEMIC STUDY, THE COOPERATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WAS SOUGHT AND SCHOOL OFFICIALS WERE INVOLVED IN COUNSELLING AND ENCOURAGING THE PAROLEES TO PURSUE COURSES OF STUDY IN THEIR FIELDS OF COMPETENCE. THE PAROLE PERFORMANCE OF PAROLEES IN THIS UNIT WAS SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER THAN THAT OF THE GENERAL PAROLE POPULATION.

15871 L1
AUTHORS: STEPHENSON, RICHARD M.; SCARPITTI, FRANK R.
TITLE: ESSEXFIELDS: A NON-RESIDENTIAL EXPERIMENT IN GROUP

CENTERED REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENTS.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 31(1):12-18, 1969.

ESSEXFIELDS IS A CORRECTIONAL FACILITY IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY WHICH INCORPORATED IN ITS PROGRAM BOTH THE USE OF THE GROUP AS A REHABILITATIVE AGENT AND THE NON-RESIDENTIAL FEATURES OF TREATMENT CENTERS LOCATED IN THE COMMUNITY. THE ESSEXFIELDS PROGRAM WAS EVALUATED BY COMPARING ITS RECIDIVISM RATE WITH THE RECIDIVISM RATE OF GROUPS ON PROBATION IN RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTERS AND IN THE STATE REFORMATORY. OF A TOTAL OF 1,210 CASES GATHERED FOR THE STUDY, 943 WERE COMMITTED TO PROBATION SUPERVISION, 100 TO ESSEXFIELDS, 67 TO GROUP CENTERS, AND 100 TO THE STATE REFORMATORY. THE STUDY DEMONSTRATED THAT A PROGRAM OF TREATMENT PATTERNED AFTER HIGHFIELDS AND OTHER RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTERS CAN BE CARRIED OUT SUCCESSFULLY IN A NONRESIDENTIAL SETTING IN THE COMMUNITY. DESPITE THE POTENTIAL HAZARDS OF THE RELATIVELY HIGH DELINQUENCY AREA IN WHICH IT WAS LOCATED, ESSEXFIELDS' RATE OF IN-PROGRAM FAILURE WAS SLIGHTLY LOWER THAN THAT OF GROUP CENTERS. THE RECIDIVISM RATES INDICATE THAT REFORMATORY BOYS WOULD DO NO WORSE AND MIGHT DO BETTER AT ESSEXFIELDS OR GROUP CENTERS. TREATMENT MIGHT BE FURTHER IMPROVED IF GREATER SELECTIVITY OF CASES WERE POSSIBLE.

15872 L1
 AUTHORS: BALL, RICHARD A.
 TITLE: WHY PUNISHMENT FAILS.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 31(1):19-21, 1969.

ON THE BASIS OF EXPERIMENTS, THE PSYCHOLOGIST MAIER CONTENTS THAT THERE ARE ESSENTIALLY FOUR TYPES OF FRUSTRATION-INSTIGATED BEHAVIOR. THESE APPARENTLY IRRATIONAL RESPONSES ARE FIXATION, REPRESSION, AGGRESSION, AND RESIGNATION. THEY ARE APPARENTLY TENSION REDUCING MECHANISMS, AND IN THIS SENSE THEY DO SERVE A PURPOSE TO THE ACTOR. THEY DO NOT, HOWEVER, CONTRIBUTE TO A PERMANENT SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS, BUT OFFER ONLY TEMPORARY RELIEF. PUNISHMENT FAILS ESSENTIALLY BECAUSE IT INCREASES FRUSTRATIONS, OVERWHELMS THE POSSIBILITY OF GOAL-ORIENTATION, AND FORCES MORE TENSION REDUCING BEHAVIOR. IT IS IMPORTANT TO REALIZE THAT THESE BEHAVIORS ARE VERY BASIC HUMAN REACTIONS. THE PUNITIVE METHODS EMPLOYED IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS TEND TO PRODUCE THE TYPES OF BEHAVIOR DESCRIBED BY MAIER. FIXATION, THE OBSTINATE CLINGING TO DEVIANT PATTERNS, IS PROMINENT; RESIGNATION AND APATHY ARE MANIFEST IN THE "DOING YOUR TIME" RESPONSE; AGGRESSION, AN EXPLOSION OF TENSION, IS COMMON; AND REPRESSION, OCCURS WHEN PUNISHMENT "BREAKS" A MAN AND REDUCES HIM TO DEPENDENCY. PUNISHMENT, THEREFORE, TENDS TO AGGRAVATE THESE HUMAN RESPONSES, WHICH ARE FREQUENTLY CONNECTED WITH A LONG HISTORY OF PRIOR FRUSTRATION. BY PROVIDING MORE FRUSTRATION, THE INSTITUTION DRAMATICALLY INCREASES PRESSURES TOWARD DEVIANT BEHAVIOR.

15873 L1
 AUTHORS: VINING, JOSEPH F.
 TITLE: PRISON INDUSTRY: CURSE OR BLESSING?
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 31(1):22-24, 1969.

CRITICS OF THE PRISON INDUSTRY OFTEN MAKE THE CHARGE THAT INDUSTRIES ARE INTENDED AS A PUNISHMENT AND HAVE NO TRAINING VALUE. THIS CHARGE IS BASED ON INADEQUATE DATA; EXPERIENCE, ON THE CONTRARY, HAS SHOWN AND FACTUAL DATA HAVE CONFIRMED THAT CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES ARE NOT ONLY A COMPREHENSIVE AND POSITIVE FORCE IN THE INMATE TRAINING PROGRAM, BUT HAVE A PROMINENT ROLE IN COUNSELLING AND INFLUENCING SOCIAL ATTITUDES.

15874 L1
 AUTHORS: LUNDEN, WALTER A.
 TITLE: STAFF TURNOVER AND TENURE IN THE BRITISH PRISON SERVICE.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 31(1):26-34, 1969

THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE PRISON STAFF ORGANIZATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES AND PRESENTS STATISTICAL DATA ON PRISONERS RECEIVED IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FROM 1956 TO 1965, THE AGE OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS IN 1966, TENURE, AND STAFF TURNOVER IN THE PRISON SERVICE. IT IS NOTED THAT TURNOVER AMONG OFFICERS IN STATE PRISONS OF THE UNITED STATES IS ABOUT THREE TIMES HIGHER THAN THAT AMONG BRITISH OFFICERS. THE REASONS FOR THE LOW TURNOVER AMONG BRITISH OFFICERS LIE IN THE GENERAL OVERALL CHARACTER OF BRITISH SOCIETY AND ANUMBER OF INGREDIENTS IN THE PRISON ESTABLISHMENT WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO STAFF SOLIDARITY, INCLUDING THE METHOD OF RECRUITING AND SELECTING OFFICERS; THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF OFFICERS; RELATIVE GOOD SALARIES AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS; A STRONG PRISON OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION; THE FREE FLOW OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF AND THE OFFICER GRADES; THE FAVORABLE BALANCE BETWEEN THE CENTRALIZED PRISON DIVISION AND THE REGIONAL AND LOCAL INSTITUTIONS; AND THE SOCIAL IMAGE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEE.

15875 L1
 AUTHORS: BECK, WALTER E.
 TITLE: CHANGING SYSTEMS - MENTAL HOSPITALS AND PRISONS.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 31(1):35-40, 1969.

A COMPARISON IS MADE BETWEEN THE MENTAL HOSPITAL AND CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES WITH A VIEW TOWARD STIMULATING A MORE EFFECTIVE DIALOGUE BETWEEN CORRECTIONS AND MENTAL HEALTH, AS WELL AS TOWARD A MORE GLOBAL VIEW OF THEIR ROLE. THE POSSIBILITIES FOR REFORM AND IMPROVEMENT ARE DISCUSSED, WITH EMPHASIS ON A REVISION OF PUBLIC EXPECTATIONS AND THE NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING.

15876 L1
 AUTHORS: VAN DER RYN, SIM.
 TITLE: CAN ARCHITECTURE AID A THERAPEUTIC PROCESS?
 SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
 SOURCEID: 31(1):41-44, 1969.

MANS'S ABILITY TO SHAPE AND MODIFY HUMAN BEHAVIOR, WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS, HAS TAUGHT HIM TO REGARD CRIME AS A SOCIAL DISEASE. THE GOAL NOW IS TO REINTEGRATE INDIVIDUALS INTO THE COMMUNITY, NOT TO ISOLATE THEM. THE AIM IS TO INCREASE AN INDIVIDUAL'S SENSE OF PRIDE, DIGNITY, CONFIDENCE, AND CONTROL OVER HIMSELF AND HIS ENVIRONMENT, NOT AROUSE FEAR AND BLIND OBEDIENCE. ISOLATED AND ARTIFICIAL BATTLEMENTS ARE GIVING WAY TO MORE UNSTRUCTURED, COMMUNITY-ORIENTED SETTINGS WHICH EMPHASIZE THE INDEPENDENT SKILLS NECESSARY FOR RE-ADJUSTMENT. THE MODEL TREATMENT PROGRAM, DEVELOPED BY THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, CALLS FOR THE THERAPEUTIC ENVIRONMENT IN TREATING AND REHABILITATING SOCIAL OFFENDERS. SPECIFICALLY, THE DESIGN AIMS AT REINTEGRATING THE OFFENDER WITH THE SOCIETY FROM WHICH HE CAME. SOCIALIZATION WITHIN THE MODEL TREATMENT UNIT AND BETWEEN THE UNIT AND THE COMMUNITY IS ENCOURAGED BY THE DESIGN. THE ENVIRONMENT IS ABLE TO RESPOND TO BEHAVIORAL CHANGES AND INVITES EXPERIMENTATION. CERTAIN SPACES IN THE BUILDING ARE LEFT UNASSIGNED, THEIR USES TO BE DETERMINED SPONTANEOUSLY BY STAFF, COMMUNITY, OR RESIDENTS. COMPLEX MECHANICAL AND WALL SYSTEMS BEND TO A VARIETY OF FUTURE REQUIREMENTS AND PLAN ALTERATIONS. RESIDENTS ALSO HAVE MANY CHOICES IN THE ARRANGEMENT OF THEIR OWN LIVING AREAS.

15877 L1
 AUTHORS: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON EVALUATION OF ETHICAL STANDARDS.
 TITLE: CCCE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1969. 136 P.

THIS NEW CODE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY HAS BEEN WRITTEN TO REPLACE THE PRESENT CANONS OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS. THE CODE CONSISTS OF THREE SEPARATE, BUT INTERRELATED PARTS: CANONS, ETHICAL

CONSIDERATIONS, AND DISCIPLINARY RULES. THE CODE IS INTENDED TO BE ADOPTED BY APPROPRIATE AGENCIES, BOTH AS AN INSPIRATIONAL GUIDE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSION AND AS A BASIS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION WHEN THE CONDUCT OF A LAWYER FALLS BELOW THE REQUIRED MINIMUM STANDARDS STATED IN THE DISCIPLINARY RULES. THE CANONS ARE CONCISE AXIOMATIC STATEMENTS OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF LAWYERS TO THE PUBLIC, TO THE LEGAL SYSTEM, AND TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION. THEY EMBODY GENERAL CONCEPTS FROM WHICH THE ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND DISCIPLINARY RULES ARE DERIVED. THE ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS ARE ASPIRATIONAL IN CHARACTER AND REPRESENT THE OBJECTIVES TOWARD WHICH EVERY MEMBER OF THE PROFESSION SHOULD STRIVE. THEY CONSTITUTE A BODY OF PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH THE LAWYER CAN RELY FOR GUIDANCE IN MANY SPECIFIC SITUATIONS. THE DISCIPLINARY RULES ARE MANDATORY IN CHARACTER AND STATE THE MINIMUM LEVEL OF CONDUCT BELOW WHICH NO LAWYER CAN FALL WITHOUT BEING SUBJECT TO DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

15878 L1
 AUTHORS: CANADA. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
 TITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENTS 1967.
 SOURCEID: OTTAWA, QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1968. 65 P. \$75.

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE ADJUDGED DELINQUENT BY CANADIAN COURTS IN 1967 WAS 18,248, AN INCREASE OF 10.2 PERCENT OVER THE 17,844 ADJUDGED DELINQUENT IN 1966. OF THESE 18,248 CHILDREN, 14,579 OR 79.9 PERCENT HAD NO DELINQUENT APPEARANCES BEFORE THE COURT IN PREVIOUS YEARS AND 3,669 OR 20.1 PERCENT HAD ONE OR MORE PREVIOUS APPEARANCES. TOTAL COURT APPEARANCES NUMBERED 24,623 OF WHICH 20,743 RESULTED IN A FINDING OF DELINQUENCY. THE NUMBER OF APPEARANCES FOR BOYS REACHED 21,288 AND FOR GIRLS 3,335. COURT APPEARANCES SHOWED AN INCREASE OF 5.2 PERCENT AND THE NUMBER OF APPEARANCES RESULTING IN A FINDING OF DELINQUENCY WAS UP BY 5.1 PERCENT. BOYS PLACED ON PROBATION INCREASED FROM 10,281 IN 1966 TO 10,749 IN 1967, WHILE GIRLS INCREASED FROM 1,559 TO 1,635. SOME OF THE DELINQUENCIES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE INCLUDED 5,934 THEFTS; 846 AUTO THEFTS; 95 ROBBERIES; 4,775 BREAKING AND ENTERINGS; AND 844 DISORDERLY CONDUCT. THE POLICE BROUGHT 86.8 PERCENT OF THE CASES BEFORE THE COURTS, PARENTS OR RELATIVES 2.3 PERCENT, AND THE REMAINING 10.9 PERCENT WERE BROUGHT BY PROBATION OFFICERS, SCHOOLS, SOCIAL AGENCIES AND OTHER SOURCES. DISPOSITIONS RESULTING FROM THE 24,623 APPEARANCES SHOWED 634 CASES OR 2.6 PERCENT WERE DISMISSED; 3,246 OR 13.2 PERCENT WERE ADJOURNED, AND 20,743 OR 84.2 PERCENT RESULTED IN A FINDING OF DELINQUENCY. OF THE 20,743 APPEARANCES RESULTING IN A FINDING OF DELINQUENCY, 54.3 PERCENT WERE RELEASED ON PROBATION TO THE COURTS AND 5.4 PERCENT TO PARENTS, 10.8 PERCENT WERE FINED, 9.5 PERCENT WERE SENT TO TRAINING SCHOOLS, 19.5 PERCENT WERE REPRIMANDED OR HAD THE FINAL DISPOSITION SUSPENDED, 0.4 PERCENT WERE DETAINED INDEFINITELY, AND 0.1 PERCENT WERE SENT TO MENTAL HOSPITAL.

15879 L1
 AUTHORS: AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION.
 TITLE: BURGLARIES AND HOLDUPS PERPETRATED AGAINST BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION, 1968. 1 P.

NATION-WIDE STATISTICAL DATA ARE PRESENTED ON THE NUMBER OF ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES, ACTUAL BURGLARIES, FRUSTRATED HOLDUPS, AND SUCCESSFUL HOLDUPS PERPETRATED AGAINST AMERICAN BANKS FOR THE YEARS 1957 THROUGH 1967, AND THE TOTAL INVENTORY LOSSES SUSTAINED.

15880 L1
 AUTHORS: BARLOW, SARAH.
 TITLE: PATTERNS OF ARRESTS FOR MISDEMEANOR NARCOTICS POSSESSION: MANHATTAN POLICE PRACTICES 1960-62.
 SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN.
 SOURCEID: 4(10):549-582, 1968.

IN THIS STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF THE MAPP V. OHIO DECISION, WHICH CONCERNED ILLEGALLY SEIZED ARTICLES, UPON THE BEHAVIOR OF POLICE OFFICERS IN ARRESTS FOR MISDEMEANOR NARCOTICS POSSESSION IN

MANHATTAN. TWO SIX-MONTH PERIODS WERE CHOSEN FOR COMPARISON, ONE PRIOR TO AND ONE THREE MONTHS FOLLOWING THE DECISION IN JUNE 1961. THIS ANALYSIS ATTEMPTS TO REACH THE REALITY OF THE ARREST SITUATION BEHIND THE WRITTEN POLICE COMPLAINTS. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS ANALYZED IS 3,971. OF THESE 2,291 WERE MADE BEFORE AND 1,680 WERE MADE AFTER THE MAPP DECISION. THE ARRESTS ANALYZED WERE MADE BY THREE CATEGORIES OF OFFICERS: PLAINCLOTHESMEN, UNIFORMED POLICEMEN, AND THE NARCOTICS SQUAD. THE FIGURES SUGGEST THAT THE ABILITY OF PLAINCLOTHESMEN AND UNIFORMED POLICE TO MAKE NARCOTICS ARRESTS WAS NOT SERIOUSLY HAMPERED BY MAPP, HOWEVER ARRESTS BY THE NARCOTICS BUREAU FELL 51.6 PERCENT. IT APPEARS THAT THE NARCOTICS BUREAU DETECTIVES HAVE ABICED BY THE MAPP DECISION. THE STUDY ALSO ANALYZED: (1) WHERE THE NARCOTICS WERE FOUND IN RELATION TO THE SUSPECT; (2) THE LOCATIONS OF ARRESTS; AND (3) DISPOSITIONS. THE ANALYSIS OF WHERE THE NARCOTICS WERE FOUND INDICATES THAT, ACCORDING TO POLICE COMPLAINTS, DRUGS, ILLEGAL INSTRUMENTS, OR THINGS RESEMBLING THEM WERE DROPPED WITHIN THE SIGHT OF POLICE OFFICERS AT LEAST 171 MORE TIMES AFTER MAPP THAN BEFORE. THE FINDINGS ARE INCONCLUSIVE AS TO HOW TO EXPLAIN THIS INCREASE IN "CROPSIES". THAT THE POLICE OFFICERS MAY HAVE LIED IN THEIR COMPLAINTS IS ONE OF SEVERAL POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS. THE FIGURES FOR DISPOSITIONS SHOW THAT THE NARCOTICS SQUAD WAS BY FAR THE MOST EFFECTIVE GROUP OF OFFICERS IN TERMS OF MAKING ARRESTS WHICH LED TO GUILTY PLEAS OR CONVICTIONS. (85 REFERENCES)

15881 L1
AUTHORS: EL DIN, YAHIA SIRAG.
TITLE: NARCOTIC ADDICTION AND INSANITY.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN.
SOURCEID: 4(10):583-591, 1968.

THE PRESENT LAW OF NARCOTICS ADDICTION IN THE SUDAN IS UNSATISFACTORY BECAUSE IT DOES NOT EXPRESSLY COVER CASES OF ADDICTION AND THE SUDAN PENAL CODE ONLY RECOGNIZES INVOLUNTARY INTOXICATION. IT IS SUBMITTED THAT A NEW SECTION SHOULD BE DRAFTED TO COVER CASES OF ADDICTION, AS WELL AS VOLUNTARY INTOXICATION. IT IS VERY DIFFICULT TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE IN ORDER TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT AN ACCUSED NARCOTIC ADDICT APPRECIATES THE NATURE OF HIS ACTS OR IS INCAPABLE OF CONTROLLING THEM DUE TO THE LACK OF PSYCHIATRISTS IN THE SUDAN. THE COURT SHOULD, HOWEVER, INSIST ON EVIDENCE OF THE ACCUSED'S STATE OF MIND AT THE TIME OF THE COMMISSION OF THE ACT. ONE NECESSARY IMPROVEMENT OF THE SUDAN PENAL CODE WOULD BE THE INCLUSION IN SECTION 42, WHICH CONCERNS INTOXICATION AND KNOWLEDGE, OF A STATEMENT MAKING THE SECTION REBUTTABLE. (24 REFERENCES)

15882 L1
AUTHORS: JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE U. S. COMMITTEE ON THE OPERATION OF THE JURY SYSTEM ON THE "FREE PRESS - FAIR TRIAL" ISSUE.
TITLE: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE OPERATION OF THE JURY SYSTEM ON THE "FREE PRESS - FAIR TRIAL" ISSUE.
SOURCE: FEDERAL RULES DECISIONS.
SOURCEID: 45(5):391-415, 1969.

THIS IS A REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE OPERATION OF THE JURY SYSTEM ON THE "FREE PRESS - FAIR TRIAL" ISSUE. THE ISSUE ARISES FROM THE SIMULTANEOUS APPLICATION OF TWO CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE FEDERAL COURTS - THE RIGHT OF THE NEWS MEDIA TO PUBLISH (FIRST AMENDMENT GUARANTEE), AND THE RIGHT OF THE ACCUSED TO A FAIR TRIAL BY AN IMPARTIAL JURY (SIXTH AMENDMENT GUARANTEE). CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION; THE NATURE AND THE BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM; GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS; SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS; CONCLUSION.

15883 L1
AUTHORS: BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY. LEMBERG CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE.
TITLE: SHIPING INCIDENTS - A NEW PATTERN OF VIOLENCE? (RIOT DATA

REVIEW NO. 3).
SOURCEID: WALTHAM, MASS., 1969. 44 P.

THIS REVIEW PRESENTS A CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING AND SUMMARY OF RACE-RELATED CIVIL DISORDERS WHICH REPORTEDLY INVOLVED SHIPING. THE SUMMARIES ARE TAKEN FROM NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS AND INCLUDE INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS ARISING FROM THE INCIDENT, THE NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED, THE NUMBER KILLED, AND PROPERTY DAMAGE; THE TIME PERIOD COVERED IS FROM JULY 23 THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1968. THE SECOND PART OF THE STUDY INVOLVED TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS WITH HIGH-RANKING POLICE OFFICIALS IN THE CITIES ANALYZED. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE OVERWHELMING NUMBER OF DISORDERS SURVEYED FAILED TO DISPLAY CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF A NEW TYPE OF RACIAL VIOLENCE BASED ON CONSPIRACY AND GUERRILLA TACTICS. INITIAL VS. LATER REPORTS OF SHIPING SHOWED MANY DISCREPANCIES CONCERNING THE AMOUNT OF SHIPING. THESE DISCREPANCIES INCLUDED A DOWNWARD REVISION OF EARLY SHIPING FIGURES, THE NUMBER OF SHIPERS INVOLVED, THE NUMBER OF SHOTS FIRED, AND THE NUMBER OF POLICE INVOLVED AS TARGETS. THE PRESS, AT BOTH THE LOCAL AND THE NATIONAL LEVEL, WAS INCLINED TOWARD IMPRECISE, DISTORTED, INACCURATE REPORTING. IN SOME INSTANCES, THE PRESS REVEALED A TENDENCY TO NEEDLESSLY SENSATIONALIZE THE NEWS. THE FINDINGS LEAD TO THE CONCLUSION THAT SHIPING REPORTS HAVE GENERALLY BEEN EXAGGERATED AND THAT RECENT SUGGESTIONS OF A NEW TREND OF RACIAL VIOLENCE ARE HIGHLY QUESTIONABLE.

15884 L1
AUTHORS: HENCRY, CHARLES M.; TWCMEY, JOHN F.
TITLE: STAFF INTERPERSONAL RATINGS OF INMATE RELATIONSHIPS.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION.
SOURCEID: 21(1):8-9, 1969.

IN ORDER TO DETERMINE WHETHER DEGREES OF AWARENESS OF INMATE BEHAVIOR BY CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND CASEWORKERS COULD BE MEASURED BY AN INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR RATING SCALE, A PILOT STUDY WAS MADE OF 89 OFFENDERS AT A FEDERAL INSTITUTION AND RATINGS OF THEM BY EIGHT CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND FOUR CASEWORKERS. THE OFFENDERS WERE GENERALLY IMMATURE, ANTISOCIAL, IMPULSIVE INDIVIDUALS WITH PROBLEMS IN EMOTIONALLY STIMULATING SITUATIONS. RESULTS INDICATED THAT THERE WERE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND CASEWORKERS IN RATING THE COVERT BEHAVIOR-PERSONALITY FACTORS OF THE INMATE, ALTHOUGH THEY RATED SIMILARLY THE INMATE'S MORE OBVIOUS BEHAVIORS. IT APPEARS THAT CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS ACCEPT SURFACE BEHAVIORAL COMPLIANCE AND ARE OFTEN LESS AWARE OF THE EMOTIONAL NUANCES OF INMATE COMMUNICATION.

15885 L1
AUTHORS: DOIRON, R. C.
TITLE: CONTRACTORS VS. CONVICTS.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION.
SOURCEID: 21(1):1-13, 1969.

USEFUL EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES MAY PROVIDE TRAINING, OFFER AN OPPORTUNITY TO EARN LIMITED COMPENSATION, AND REDUCE THE COST OF PRISON MAINTENANCE. THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY INDICATES THAT BOTH THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS HAVE BEEN ACTIVE FOR MANY YEARS IN THE AREA OF PRISONER UTILIZATION, WORK THERAPY, AND PRISON INDUSTRY. THE HIGH RATE OF RECIDIVISM (80 TO 90 PERCENT) SUGGESTS THAT PRISONS ARE NOT PREPARING OFFENDERS TO RETURN TO SOCIETY. IF OFFENDERS ARE TO BE EFFECTIVELY RESTORED TO A USEFUL AND PRODUCTIVE LIFE, CURRENT METHODS OF PRISON TRAINING WILL HAVE TO BE REFORMED.

15886 L1
AUTHORS: LAZZARO, THOMAS A.; BEGGS, DONALD L.
TITLE: IMPULSE DENIAL IN PSYCHIATRIC INMATES.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION.
SOURCEID: 21(1):12-15, 1969.

THE LACK OF IMPULSE CONTROL, OR THE ABILITY TO INHIBIT, DENY, OR SUBLIMATE CHARACTERISTIC FEELINGS OR SENSATIONS, HAS OFTEN BEEN NOTED

AMONG PRISON INMATES. EMPLOYING A TOTAL OF 510 SUBJECTS, INCLUDING PRISONERS, STUDENTS, AND FEDERAL TRAINEES, AN OBJECTIVE SINGLE MEASURE OF IMPULSE CONTROL WAS DEVELOPED. THIS SELF-REPORT TEST WAS THEN USED WITH GENERAL DIVISION AND PSYCHIATRIC DIVISION INMATES OF A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN ORDER TO TEST THE HYPOTHESIS THAT SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN SCORE WOULD BE FOUND. RESULTS INDICATED THAT PSYCHIATRIC INMATES WERE MORE CONTROLLED WITH RESPECT TO IMPULSE LIFE THAN WERE GENERAL DIVISION INMATES, ALTHOUGH THESE HIGHER CONTROL SCORES MAY HAVE BEEN THE RESULT OF CONSCIOUS EFFORTS TO APPEAR NORMAL. INDIVIDUALS INSTITUTIONALIZED FOR PSYCHIATRIC REASONS OFTEN REACT IN A DEFENSIVE MANNER WHEN QUESTIONED ABOUT ANY ASPECT OF THEIR PERSONALITY.

15887 L1
AUTHORS: PUERTO RICO. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.
TITLE: /SUMARIO ESTADISTICO 1967./
TRITITLE: STATISTICAL ABSTRACT 1967.
SOURCEID: SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, DEPARTAMENTO DE JUSTICIA, 1968. 253 P.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS BOOK IS TO PRESENT DIFFERENT STATISTICAL SERIES OF THE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF PUERTO RICO. THE CHRONOLOGIC TABLES COVER THE ACTIVITIES OF A UNIT SINCE 1900 OR SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNIT AS A BRANCH IN THE DEPARTMENT. GENERALLY, THE DATA INCLUDED COVER INFORMATION UP TO FISCAL 1967. THE VARIOUS UNITS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FOR WHICH STATISTICAL TABLES ARE PRESENTED ARE: FINANCE; PENAL INSTITUTIONS; INVESTIGATIONS AND CRIMINAL AFFAIRS; PROSECUTING ATTORNEY OFFICES; PROPERTY REGISTRY; OPINIONS DIVISION; LEGISLATION AND CODIFICATION DIVISION; GENERAL LITIGATION DIVISION; LAND CASE DIVISION; ANTITRUST OFFICE; OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL; AND TRIBUNALS.

15888 L1
AUTHORS: CONNECTICUT. COMMITTEE TO STUDY YOUTHFUL WARDS OF THE STATE.
TITLE: SPECIAL REPORT: CONNECTICUT STATE DEPARTMENT OF SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH.
SOURCEID: HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 1969. 77 P.

THIS INTERIM REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY CONNECTICUT'S PROGRAMS FOR YOUTHFUL WARDS OF THE STATE RECOMMENDS AND EXPLAINS THE NEED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE DEPARTMENT OF SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH. THE ROLE OF SUCH A DEPARTMENT, ITS FUNCTIONS, ADMINISTRATION, AND ORGANIZATION ARE DESCRIBED. CONTENTS: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A DEPARTMENT OF SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH; THE PROBLEM OF SERVICES FOR YOUTHFUL WARDS OF THE STATE; ALTERNATE SOLUTIONS; CONCEPTUALIZATION AND ROLE OF A DEPARTMENT OF SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH; AND FUNCTIONS, ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION OF A DEPARTMENT OF SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

15889 L1
AUTHORS: MATTHEWS, ARTHUR R., JR.
TITLE: CHRONIC ALCOHOL ADDICTION AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY: LOGIC IN SEARCH OF LAW.
SOURCE: AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 7(1):2-16, 1968.

JUDICIAL DETERMINATION OF ALCOHOLISM MUST END BECAUSE IT IS NOT A PANACEA. THE REALIZATION THAT THE CRIMINAL PROCESS HAS FAILED IN THE CASE OF ALCOHOLISM DEMANDS THAT APPROPRIATE MEDICAL FACILITIES BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF ALCOHOLICS. TWO LINES OF DECISION MODIFY THE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF ALCOHOLICS: (1) THE ALCOHOLIC CHARGED WITH PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS MAY ASSERT HIS ALCOHOLIC CONDITION AS A DEFENSE; (2) THE ALCOHOLIC MAY NO LONGER BE PROSECUTED UNDER VAGRANCY AND OTHER BROADLY WORDED STATUTES. THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT, HOWEVER, CANNOT IN LOGIC, SUSTAIN THE RESULT IN THE FORMER CASES. THE U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION IN ROBINSON V. CALIFORNIA FORBIDS MAKING "ALCOHOLISM" CRIMINAL, ALTHOUGH IT DOES NOT

FORBID MAKING THE ACT OF DRINKING CRIMINAL. THE APPLICATION OF SUBSTANTIAL DUE PROCESS CRITERIA TO THE CRIME OF "PUBLIC INTOXICATION" INDICATES THAT SUCH PROHIBITIONS ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL. (52 REFERENCES)

15890 L1
 AUTHORS: KACISH, SANFORD F.
 TITLE: THE CRISIS OF OVERCRIMINALIZATION.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY.
 SOURCEID: 7(1):17-34, 1968.

EXCESSIVE RELIANCE UPON THE CRIMINAL LAW TO PERFORM TASKS FOR WHICH IT IS ILL-SUITED HAS CREATED ACUTE PROBLEMS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE USE OF CRIMINAL LAW TO ENFORCE MORALS, TO PROVIDE SOCIAL SERVICES, AND TO AVOID LEGAL RESTRAINTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, HAS TENDED BOTH TO BE INEFFICIENT AND TO PRODUCE GRAVE HANDICAPS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL LAW AGAINST GENUINELY THREATENING CONDUCT. IN THE CASE OF MORALS OFFENSES, IT HAS SERVED TO REDUCE THE CRIMINAL LAW'S ESSENTIAL CLAIM TO LEGITIMACY BY INDUCING OFFENSIVE AND DEGRADING POLICE CONDUCT, PARTICULARLY AGAINST THE POOR AND THE SUBCULTURAL, AND BY GENERATING CYNICISM AND INDIFFERENCE TO THE CRIMINAL LAW. IT HAS ALSO FOSTERED ORGANIZED CRIMINALITY AND HAS PRODUCED, POSSIBLY, MORE CRIME THAN IT HAS SUPPRESSED. USED AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO SOCIAL SERVICES, IT HAS DIVERTED ENORMOUS LAW-ENFORCEMENT RESOURCES FROM PROTECTING THE PUBLIC AGAINST SERIOUS CRIME. FINALLY, ITS USE TO CIRCUMVENT RESTRICTIONS ON POLICE CONDUCT HAS UNDERMINED THE PRINCIPLE OF LEGALITY AND EXPOSED THE LAW TO PLAUSIBLE CHARGES OF HYPOCRISY. PRESSURES TO CRIMINALIZE PERSISTENTLY BLOCK PRACTICAL ASSESSMENTS OF WHAT THE CRIMINAL LAW IS GOOD FOR AND WHAT IT IS NOT. STUDIES OF THE SOCIOLOGY OF OVERCRIMINALIZATION OFFER A MEANS OF UNDERSTANDING, AND PERHAPS, OF CONTROLLING, THIS UNFORTUNATE PHENOMENON. (59 REFERENCES)

15891 L1
 AUTHORS: MOYLAN, CHARLES E., JR.
 TITLE: TEMPLE BAR TO MEGALOPOLIS: THE CRIMINAL LAW IN TRANSITION.
 SOURCE: AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY.
 SOURCEID: 7(1):35-43, 1968.

WHILE U. S. PUBLIC ATTENTION FOCUSES ON THE FAMILIAR WAVE OF STREET VIOLENCE, IT IS NECESSARY THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT ALSO BECOME INVOLVED WITH A DOZEN OTHER CRIME WAVES WITH DIFFERENT ETIOLOGIES AND REQUIRING DIFFERENT RESPONSES. THESE WAVES VARY FROM COMMERCIAL FRAUD TO ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG USAGE TO ADULTERY AND OBSCENITY. TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS ARE GROUPED WITH CRIMES BUT ARE OBVIOUSLY A SEPARATE GENUS. THE CRIMINAL TRIAL IS SIMPLY NOT A VIABLE INSTITUTION TO DEAL WITH THE GROWING NUMBER OF TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS. BECAUSE LAW ENFORCEMENT CANNOT EFFECTIVELY DEAL WITH THE 20TH CENTURY PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIALIZED, SWARMING URBAN COMPLEXES WITH 17TH CENTURY INSTITUTIONS, IT IS NECESSARY THAT THERE BE A REORGANIZATION OF THE BODY OF LAW AND ITS INSTITUTIONS, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE THE REMOVAL OF VARIOUS CRIMES FROM THE JURISDICTION OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

15892 L1
 AUTHORS: REMINGTON, FRANK J.; NEWMAN, DONALD J.; KIMBALL, EDWARD L.; MELLI, MARYGOLD; GOLDSTEIN, HERMAN.
 TITLE: CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION: MATERIALS AND CASES.
 SOURCEID: INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, BOBBS-MERRILL, 1969. 1504 P.

THIS CRIMINAL LAW CASEBOOK WAS DESIGNED FOR USE IN A SECOND LAW SCHOOL COURSE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, FOLLOWING A BASIC COURSE ON CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE. THE BOOK MAY, HOWEVER, BE USED EVEN BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN EXPOSED TO CRIMINAL PROCEDURE OR TO CONSTITUTIONAL RESTRICTIONS UPON ADMINISTERING CRIMINAL LAW. EMPHASIS IS ON THE PROBLEMS FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN EFFICIENTLY AND FAIRLY SEPARATING THE GUILTY AND THE INNOCENT. SOME CONCERN FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

AND TECHNICAL PROCEDURAL PROBLEMS IS REFLECTED IN THE MATERIALS. BUT THE PRIME INTEREST IN DOING SO IS IN THE IMPACT OF CONSTITUTIONAL STANDARDS AND PROCEDURAL RULES ON THE SYSTEM'S OPERATIONS. IN THIS WORK THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS PRESENTED AS A TOTAL SYSTEM. THE BOOK AFFORDS AN OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY THE CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS AS METHODS OF PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING SOCIAL DISORDER. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION; THE SYSTEM FOR ADMINISTERING CRIMINAL JUSTICE; THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE; POLICYMAKING RESPONSIBILITY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE; APPENDICES.

15893 L1
AUTHORS: REMINGTON, FRANK J.; NEWMAN, DONALD J.; KIMBALL, EDWARD L.; MELLI, MARYGOLD; GOLDSTEIN, HERMAN.
TITLE: PART II. THE SYSTEM FOR ADMINISTERING CRIMINAL JUSTICE.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION: MATERIALS AND CASES.
SOURCEID: INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, BOBBS-MERRILL, 1969. P. 49-949.

PART II OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION: MATERIALS AND CASES CONSIDERS THE NORMAL SEQUENCE OF STEPS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, INCLUDING THE DETECTION AND INFORMATION GATHERING ACTIVITIES, WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY THE PROVINCE OF THE POLICE; THE DECISION TO PROSECUTE AND THE NEGOTIATION FOR PLEA OF GUILTY, WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROSECUTOR; THE CONDUCT OF TRIALS, THE ASSESSMENT OF PENALTIES AND REVIEW OF CONVICTIONS WHICH INVOLVE SIGNIFICANTLY THE JUDICIARY; AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND SUPERVISION OF PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES BY THE CORRECTIONAL AGENCY. CONTENTS: INSTITUTION OF INVESTIGATION; METHODS OF DETECTING CRIME AND IDENTIFYING CRIMINALS; TAKING INTO CUSTODY; DEALING WITH THE PRISONER IN CUSTODY; CHARGING - THE DECISION TO PROSECUTE; INITIAL APPEARANCE; THE DECISION TO HOLD FOR TRIAL - THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION AND THE GRAND JURY; ARRAIGNMENT AND THE GUILTY PLEA PROCESS; PREPARATIONS FOR TRIAL; THE ADJUDICATION OF GUILT OR INNOCENCE; SENTENCING; CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT OF PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE; CONDITIONAL RELEASE AND REVOCATION.

15894 L1
AUTHORS: REMINGTON, FRANK J.; NEWMAN, DONALD J.; KIMBALL, EDWARD L.; MELLI, MARYGOLD; GOLDSTEIN, HERMAN.
TITLE: PART III. THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION: MATERIALS AND CASES.
SOURCEID: INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, BOBBS-MERRILL, 1969. P. 951-1166.

PART III OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION: MATERIALS AND CASES DEALS WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE. THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM DIFFERS IN THEORY FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN ITS IDEAL OF TOTAL COMMITMENT TO REHABILITATION. THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM HAS STRESSED INFORMALITY, DE-EMPHASIZING PROCEDURAL FORMALITY, WHILE THE ADULT SYSTEM HAS BEEN MORE RULE ORIENTED, WITH ELABORATE FORMAL PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS, PARTICULARLY AT THE ADJUDICATION STAGE. THE MATERIALS PRESENTED ON THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM PARALLEL THOSE ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND RAISE SOME OF THE SAME BASIC ISSUES, FOR PURPOSES OF COMPARISON. CONTENTS: PRE-COURT STAGES IN THE JUVENILE PROCESS; THE ADJUDICATION OF DELINQUENCY; DISPOSITION OF PERSONS ADJUDGED DELINQUENT BY THE JUVENILE COURT.

15895 L1
AUTHORS: HOFFMAN, WALTER E.
TITLE: A SENTENCING PHILOSOPHY.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(4):3-2, 1968.

THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES SOME OF THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES WHICH HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED BY THE AUTHOR IN ARRIVING AT A SENTENCE OF A DEFENDENT BEFORE THE COURT, INCLUDING: THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PROBATION OFFICER'S ASSISTANCE; THE PROBLEM OF DISPARITY; THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER; TREATMENT FACILITIES AT INSTITUTIONS; COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS; LENGTH OF SENTENCE; THE FACTOR OF DETERRENCE; SUSPENDING

THE EXECUTION OF A SENTENCE; AND THE USE OF MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC REPORTS.

15896 L1
AUTHORS: FARRIS, LOUIS.
TITLE: CHANGING PUBLIC ATTITUDE TOWARD CRIME AND CORRECTIONS.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(4):9-16, 1968.

A FARRIS POLL CONDUCTED IN MARCH 1968 FOUND THAT 66 PERCENT OF AMERICANS BELIEVED THERE IS SOMETHING DEEPLY WRONG IN AMERICA TODAY, 83 PERCENT EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT VIOLENCE ON THE STREETS, AND 82 PERCENT THOUGHT THERE ARE TOO MANY CRIMINALS LOOSE ON THE STREETS. THESE OBSERVATIONS ARE BASED ON A STUDY OF PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME AND CORRECTIONS WHICH WERE CONDUCTED AT THE REQUEST OF THE JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING. ADDITIONAL FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED.P

15897 L1
AUTHORS: GIGEROFF, ALEX K.; MOHR, J. W.; TURNER, R. E.
TITLE: SEX OFFENDERS ON PROBATION: HETEROSEXUAL PEDOPHILES.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(4):17-21, 1968.

CASES IN WHICH PREPUBERTAL FEMALE CHILDREN, MOSTLY IN THE AGE RANGE OF 7 TO 10, ARE INVOLVED IN IMMATURE SEXUAL ACTS WITH OLDER BOYS OR MEN, CAN BE CLASSIFIED AS HETEROSEXUAL PEDOPHILIA. THE IMMATURE ACTS GENERALLY INVOLVE LOOKING, SHOWING, TOUCHING, KISSING, AND FONDLING AND CORRESPOND TO THE LEVEL OF MATURITY OF THE CHILD RATHER THAN THE AGE OF THE OFFENDER. THE BEHAVIOR INVOLVED CAN BEST BE UNDERSTOOD AS THE CONTINUATION OR THE REAPPEARANCE OF EARLY SEXUAL EXPLORATION AS A MODE OF SEXUAL EXPRESSION. THREE MAIN GROUPS OF OFFENDERS CAN BE IDENTIFIED: THE ADOLESCENT, CHARACTERIZED BY A RETARDED PSYCHOSEXUAL DEVELOPMENT; THE MIDDLE-AGED, IN WHICH REGRESSION TAKES PLACE DUE TO SEVERE LIFE STRESSES; AND THE SENESCENT OR OLD AGE GROUP, WHEN LONELINESS AND SOCIAL ISOLATION MAY FOSTER INTIMATE CONTACT WITH CHILDREN AND WHEN EROTIC IMPULSES CAN REAPPEAR. MOST OCCURRENCES OF THIS TYPE ARE STRONGLY SITUATIONALLY DETERMINED. THE RECIDIVIST RATE FOR FIRST OFFENDERS OF THIS TYPE IS LOW, WHICH INDICATES A GOOD PROBATION RISK. THE CASE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES ARE WITHIN THE CAPABILITIES OF PROBATION OFFICERS WHO SHOULD HAVE AVAILABLE TO THEM PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES FOR CONSULTATION IN SPECIAL CASES. PROBATION IS NOT INDICATED FOR THE CHRONIC CASES, IN WHICH THERE HAS BEEN A FIXATION OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME. THESE CASES REQUIRE MORE SPECIALIZED TREATMENT THAN PROBATION OFFICERS CAN PROVIDE.

15898 L1
AUTHORS: WHEELER, GERALD R.; INSKEEP, HERVEY.
TITLE: YOUTH IN THE GAUNTLET.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(4):21-25, 1968.

IN SOME PRIMITIVE SOCIETIES THOSE WHO VIOLATED THE LAWS OF SOCIETY WERE FORCED TO "RUN THE GAUNTLET." IF THEY SURVIVED THE BLOWN LEVELED AT THEM, THEY WERE FORGIVEN AND RESUMED THEIR FORMER PLACE IN SOCIETY. JUVENILE CORRECTIONS TODAY REFLECT A "GAUNTLET PHILOSOPHY" FROM ARREST THROUGH DETENTION, COURT ACTION, PROBATION, COMMITMENT, AND RELEASE, AND THE PROCEDURE FROM ARREST TO RELEASE AT TIMES TAKES ON BRUTAL FORMS. THE GAUNTLET PHILOSOPHY WILL REMAIN WITH US AS LONG AS JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL PROCEDURES ARE DENIED PROFESSIONAL TREATMENT STAFF AND CAREFULLY SELECTED AND TRAINED CUSTODIAL PERSONNEL.

15899 L1
AUTHORS: THOMAS, EUGENE S.; SORENSEN, CHRISTINE.
TITLE: YOUTH'S RECIPE FOR SUCCESS WITH YOUTH.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(4):26-31, 1968.

CHILDREN'S CHARTER, A NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION WHOSE BASIC PURPOSE IS TO IMPROVE JUDICIAL SERVICES TO CHILDREN, INTERVIEWED 271 YOUTHS KNOWN TO JUVENILE COURTS IN MICHIGAN IN ORDER TO ELICIT THEIR CANDID OPINIONS ABOUT THE REHABILITATIVE METHODS TO WHICH THEY WERE EXPOSED. INCORPORATING THE YOUNGSTER'S STATEMENTS WITH A KNOWLEDGE OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF CHILD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND WITH STAFF EXPERIENCE IN ACTUALLY WORKING WITH CHILDREN AND YOUTH, CHILDREN'S CHARTER SUGGESTS THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES FOR JUVENILE COURT WORKERS: BELIEVE THAT HUMAN BEINGS CAN CHANGE THEIR BEHAVIOR PATTERNS; IT IS UNREALISTIC TO EXPECT TO CHANGE A YOUNGSTER'S BEHAVIOR, ATTITUDES, AND ENVIRONMENT IMMEDIATELY; EXPECT THE BEST, BUT DO NOT BE UNDOLY UPSET IF YOU GET THE WORST; BUILD ON TRUST EVEN THOUGH YOU ARE CROSSED UP OCCASIONALLY; ACCEPT THE YOUNGSTER AS HE IS AND DO NOT ALLOW HIS BEHAVIOR OR ENVIRONMENT TO AFFECT YOUR RESPECT FOR HIM AS A HUMAN BEING; IDENTIFY SOME OF THE YOUNGSTER'S GOOD POINTS AND EMPHASIZE THEM; IDENTIFY A REAL NEED OF THE YOUNGSTER AND ATTEMPT TO SATISFY IT EARLY; REMEMBER THAT CHILDREN CHANGE AND GROW BY SPURTS; DISPLAY A GENUINE INTEREST IN THE YOUNGSTER AND HIS FAMILY; CLOSE ACQUAINTANCE WITH HIS FAMILY IS PARAMOUNT; REMEMBER THAT A CHILD MAY LOVE AN IMMORAL OR DISSOLUTE PARENT DEARLY; REMOVING A CHILD FROM HIS FAMILY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS A LAST RESORT; PROMOTE A GENUINE FRIENDSHIP BASED ON RESPECT AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE YOUNGSTER; DO NOT BREAK THE YOUNGSTER'S CONFIDENCE WITHOUT HIS CONSENT OR KNOWLEDGE; DON'T RECITE HIS SINS--WORK POSITIVELY; IF THERE IS AN ALCOHOLIC IN THE CHILD'S FAMILY, HELP THE CHILD TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE ALCOHOLIC HAS A SERIOUS ILLNESS; SEE THE YOUNGSTER REGULARLY AND OFTEN; BE AS PUNCTUAL WITH THE CHILD AS YOU EXPECT HIM TO BE; YOUNGSTERS RESPECT DISCIPLINE IF IT IS REASONABLE AND IS INVOKED BY A PERSON WHO THEY KNOW RESPECTS THEM; RECOGNIZE THE TEENAGER'S CLOSE TIES WITH HIS PEERS; WORK WITH SCHOOL COUNSELORS TO ERASE IMAGE OF "COURT KID" WITH TEACHERS AND PEERS; HELP THE YOUNGSTER DEVELOP A DREAM OR GOAL; PROMISES MUST NOT BE MADE LIGHTLY; ADVISE THE COURT AS MUCH AS YOU CAN, BUT IT MUST BE OBVIOUS TO THE CHILD THAT THE DISPOSITION IS DETERMINED BY THE JUDGE; AND IF YOU FEEL A GOOD LECTURE COMING ON, KEEP STILL AND LISTEN.

15900 L1
AUTHORS: DEMSCH, BERTHOLD; GARTH, JULIA.
TITLE: TRUANCY PREVENTION: A FIRST STEP IN CURTAILING DELINQUENCY PRONENESS.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(4):31-37, 1968.

IN 1963 AN INTENSIVE EFFORT TO IMPROVE ATTENDANCE AND CURTAIL DELINQUENCY WAS INAUGURATED IN SELECTED DISTRICTS OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS. KNOWN AS IMPACT, THE PROGRAM INVOLVED INTERDISCIPLINARY COOPERATION -TEACHER, GUIDANCE COUNSELOR, SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKER, PSYCHOLOGIST, NURSE, ATTENDANCE OFFICER, AND PRINCIPAL. THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE PROCEDURES FOLLOWED IN DEALING WITH THE "HARC CORE" TRUANT AND HIS FAMILY.

15901 L1
AUTHORS: ELIAS, ALBERT.
TITLE: INNOVATIONS IN CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(4):38-45, 1968.

IF INSTITUTIONALIZED CHILDREN ARE TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY IN SOCIETY, THEY SHOULD HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS THAT PREPARE THEM TO DO SO. RECENT INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS IN CORRECTIONS HAVE FOCUSED ON THE NOTION THAT OFFENDERS MUST PARTICIPATE AS AGENTS OF CHANGE - NOT AS RECIPIENTS OF CHANGE. CONTINUING EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO CREATE INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS AND TECHNIQUES IN TRAINING SCHOOLS EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE DIFFICULT TO INITIATE.

15902 L1
AUTHORS: GORLICH, ELIZABETH H.
TITLE: GROUP METHODS IN INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMMING.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(4):46-49, 1968.

INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENTS OFFER LITTLE OPPORTUNITY FOR PROBLEM-SOLVING AND DECISION-MAKING. NEVERTHELESS, YOUTH ARE EXPECTED TO RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY BETTER EQUIPPED TO SOLVE PROBLEMS AND MAKE WISE DECISIONS. THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES TWO GROUP METHODS DESIGNED TO HELP YOUTH MAKE MORE REALISTIC DECISIONS AND FIND MEANINGFUL SOLUTIONS TO THEIR PROBLEMS AND NEEDS.

15903 L1
AUTHORS: HISSONG, JERRY B.
TITLE: THE ROLE OF THE CHURCH IN PREVENTING CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(1):50-54, 1968.

THE SOLUTION TO THE CRIME PROBLEM DOES NOT LIE IN THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER, BUT RATHER IN THE PREVENTION OF DELINQUENCY AND CRIME. ANY ASSESSMENT OF DELINQUENCY AND CRIME CANNOT BE MADE APART FROM THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS THAT EMANATE FROM POPULATION CHANGES, ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY, RACIAL ATTITUDES, THE GENERATION GAP, AND CHANGING SOCIAL VALUES. THE CHURCH CAN PLAY A UNIQUE AND SIGNIFICANT ROLE BY GETTING INVOLVED IN A SOCIAL MINISTRY PROGRAM IN THE INNER CITY WHERE SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS ARE CONCENTRATED. EIGHTEEN PROJECTS WHICH CAN BE A PART OF A CHURCH'S SOCIAL MINISTRY PROGRAM ARE SUGGESTED.

15904 L1
AUTHORS: NICHOLSON, RICHARD C.
TITLE: USE OF PREDICTION IN CASELOAD MANAGEMENT.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(4):54-58, 1968.

WITH THEIR CONSTANTLY INCREASING WORKLOADS, PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS ARE FINDING IT EXCEEDINGLY DIFFICULT TO GIVE ADEQUATE SUPERVISION TO THOSE WHO NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION. PART OF THE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM IS TO CLASSIFY THE CASELOAD ACCORDING TO LOW AND HIGH RISK CASES, GIVING MINIMAL ATTENTION TO THOSE WHO ARE LIKELY TO MAKE FAVORABLE ADJUSTMENTS WITH A MINIMUM OF SUPERVISION. THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, EXPERIMENTED WITH A FORM FOR SCORING POTENTIAL ADJUSTMENT ON PROBATION AND PAROLE. A MODIFIED BASE EXPECTANCY SCORING (BES) METHOD WAS EMPLOYED IN RATING 111 MALE ADULT OFFENDERS. THE RATINGS WERE CHECKED AGAINST THE ADJUSTMENTS MADE IN EACH CASE, EITHER "FAVORABLE" OR "UNFAVORABLE". THE RESULTS SHOWED THAT BES IS VERY EFFICIENT IN PREDICTING THE ADJUSTMENT OF PERSONS SCORING IN THE "A" AND "C" CATEGORIES; ONE-HALF OF THE TOTAL GROUP UNDER STUDY WERE RATED "A" AND 99 PERCENT MADE FAVORABLE ADJUSTMENTS. THE "A" CASES RECEIVED CRIMINAL SUPERVISION AND IT SHOULD BE DETERMINED WHETHER AN "A" CASELOAD NEEDS ANY SUPERVISION AT ALL. FOURTEEN PERSONS RECEIVED "C" RATINGS AND ALL MADE UNFAVORABLE ADJUSTMENTS. IN THE "B" CATEGORY RESULTS WERE MIXED. MAXIMUM EFFORTS WITH CURRENT METHODS OF SUPERVISION SHOULD BE FOCUSED ON THE "B" CASELOAD, SINCE THESE ARE PERSONS WHO MAY BE MOTIVATED EITHER WAY ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF TREATMENT THEY RECEIVE.

15905 L1
AUTHORS: ZIMBEROFF, STEVEN J.
TITLE: BEHAVIOR AND MODIFICATION WITH DELINQUENTS.
SOURCE: CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST.
SOURCEID: 3(6):11-25, 1968.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND PROBLEM YOUTHS REVEALS THAT, WHILE MUCH OF THE EXPERIMENTATION WITH SELECTIVE REINFORCEMENT IS IMAGINATIVE AND INFORMATIVE, BASELINE DATA AND CONTROL GROUPS ARE SO OFTEN OMITTED

THAT OBSERVED CHANGES IN SUBJECTS' BEHAVIOR GENERALLY CANNOT BE ATTRIBUTED TO EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS. TECHNIQUES OF "SHAPING", "TIME OUT", AND CONTINGENCY HAVE BEEN USED WITH JUVENILES IN INSTITUTIONS, ON PAROLE, OR ON PROBATION, WITH TRUANTS AND WITH AGGRESSIVE OR DESTRUCTIVE CHILDREN. IMMEDIATE POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT HAS BEEN SHOWN TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE AND MORE RESISTANT TO EXTINCTION THAN PUNISHMENT OR NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT, ALTHOUGH A COMBINATION OF THE TWO SEEMS MOST EFFECTIVE. ONE THEORETICAL PAPER OUTLINES A METHOD BY WHICH AN EXISTING INSTITUTION CAN BE USED TO MODIFY DELINQUENT BEHAVIORS. THIS MODEL IS BASED UPON THE ASSUMPTION THAT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS LEARNED AND CAN BE ALTERED WITHIN THE INSTITUTION, PRIMARILY THROUGH INTERACTION WITH OTHER PEOPLE. OFFENDERS, IT IS PRESUMED, ARE NOT MENTALLY ILL, BUT SUFFER FROM A FAILURE TO LEARN AND INTERNALIZE THE VALUES AND NORMS OF THE LARGER SOCIETY.

15906 L1
AUTHORS: ROGGE, G. JOHN.
TITLE: THE HIGH COURT OF OBSCENITY.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: JU(1) :1-59, 1969.

PART I OF THIS TWO-PART ARTICLE EXAMINES THE OBSCENITY DILEMMA IN WHICH THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE NOW Mired. THE HISTORICAL TREND OF OBSCENITY LEGISLATION AND LITIGATION IS FOLLOWED, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE LANDMARK DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT AND THEIR EFFECT ON LEGAL THINKING IN THE OBSCENITY FIELD. (253 REFERENCES)

15907 L1
AUTHORS: STUART, DONALD.
TITLE: MENS REA, NEGLIGENCE AND ATTEMPTS.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: NO. 12:647-662, 1968.

IN SEARCHING FOR A POSSIBLE ANSWER TO THE PROBLEM OF DEFINING THE NECESSARY ELEMENT FOR ATTEMPT IN CRIMES OF NEGLIGENCE OR STRICT LIABILITY, IT IS NECESSARY TO DEFINE THE MENTAL ELEMENT REQUIRED OR SUFFICIENT FOR THE TAIN OF CRIMINALITY. IF THE TRADITIONAL MISPLACED FEAR OF LIABILITY BASED ON NEGLIGENCE IS REMOVED, THE DEFINITION OF THE MENTAL ELEMENT REQUIRED FOR ATTEMPTS WOULD BE THE TYPE OF CULPABILITY REQUIRED FOR THE CRIME ATTEMPTED OR AT LEAST NEGLIGENCE, IF THE CRIME ATTEMPTED IS ONE OF STRICT LIABILITY. DISTINCTIONS ARE MADE BETWEEN BOTH DIRECT AND INDIRECT INTENTION AND RECKLESSNESS AND NEGLIGENCE. (7 REFERENCES)

15908 L1
AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
TITLE: LOCKING THEM UP: A STUDY OF INITIAL JUVENILE DETENTION DECISIONS IN SELECTED CALIFORNIA COUNTIES.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NCCD, 1969. 215 P.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF DETENTION PRACTICES IN ELEVEN COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT EXTRA-LEGAL FACTORS WERE INFLUENCING THE VARIABLE DETENTION RATES IN THESE COUNTIES. PARTICIPANT COUNTIES WERE CHARACTERIZED AS HIGH OR LOW DETENTION RATE COUNTIES AND RESPONSES FROM THE TWO GROUPS WERE USED TO DETERMINE WHAT FACTORS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH DETENTION RATES. FOR THE MOST PART, FACTORS IN HIGH RATE COUNTIES PARALLELED THOSE IN LOW RATE COUNTIES. BUT THERE WERE EXCEPTIONS: IN LOW RATE COUNTIES RATES APPARENTLY BEAR NO RELATIONSHIP TO PAST PROBATION, WHILE IN HIGH RATE COUNTIES THEY DO; AND CHILDREN WHO ARE NON-WHITE AND/OR ARE REFERRED TO PROBATION DEPARTMENTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE DETAINED IN HIGH THAN LOW RATE COUNTIES. CHILDREN'S BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS WERE FOUND TO ACCOUNT FOR MORE THAN ONE-QUARTER OF THE VARIATION IN DETENTION RATES AMONG COUNTIES. THE SINGLE FACTOR OUT OF NEARLY 250 ITEMS FOUND MOST OFTEN AND MOST SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH VARYING DETENTION RATES WAS PRIOR OFFENSE. MANY OTHER FACTORS WERE CONSIDERED BY DECISION-MAKERS IN DETERMINING WHETHER A CHILD SHOULD BE DETAINED AND

MANY OF THESE VARIABLES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN STATE OR NATIONAL STATUTORY CRITERIA FOR DETAINING CHILDREN. IT CAN BE CONCLUDED, THEREFORE, THAT EXTRA-LEGAL VARIABLES ARE OPERATIVE. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE WITH REGARD TO LEGISLATIVE ACTION, JUDICIAL PROCEDURE, COMMUNITY SERVICES, LAW ENFORCEMENT, COURT INTAKE, ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION, PROBATION, JUVENILE COURTS, DETENTION FACILITIES, AND GOALS OF DETENTION.

15909 L1
AUTHORS: FLYNN, JOHN J.
TITLE: ANTITRUST AND THE NEWSPAPERS: A COMMENT ON S. 1312.
SOURCE: VANDERBILT LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 22(1):103-125, 1968.

THE NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY HAS PECULIAR COMPETITIVE PROBLEMS. THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF CIRCULATION AND ADVERTISING AND THE ALMOST TOTAL DEPENDENCE UPON ADVERTISING REVENUE FOR ECONOMIC SUCCESS MEANS THAT NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING IS AN INDUSTRY OF INCREASING RETURN. THE BEST METHOD OF PRESERVING COMPETING DAILIES IS TO PREVENT THE CREATION OF A CIRCULATION GAP OF SIGNIFICANT MAGNITUDE TO START THE SNOWBALLING EFFECT OF ADVERTISERS RUSHING TO THE PAPER WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION. SECTION 2 OF THE SHERMAN ACT, PROVIDING AS MUCH ANTITRUST IMMUNITY AS POSSIBLE FOR NEWSPAPER COMBINATIONS FORMED BECAUSE OF "ECONOMIC DISTRESS," GIVES A FIRM WITH A SMALLER CIRCULATION A POTENT WEAPON TO DETER THE FIRM WITH A LARGER CIRCULATION FROM PUSHING ITS ADVANTAGE TOO FAR. ANTITRUST POLICY SHOULD PROHIBIT A SINGLE NEWSPAPER IN A COMMUNITY FROM OWNING OTHER FORMS OF COMPETING MEDIA, PREVENT THE SALE OF EXCESS EQUIPMENT OUTSIDE THE COMMUNITY, AND PREVENT THE USE OF COMBINATION RATES. CONGRESS SHOULD INVESTIGATE MEANS OF BREAKING THE ADVERTISING-CIRCULATION RELATIONSHIP. WITHOUT SOME KIND OF REMEDY, CONTINUED CONCENTRATION IN THE NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY IS UNAVOIDABLE. SINCE THE EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES CHARGED WITH GUARDING THE PUBLIC INTEREST HAVE FAILED TO CARRY OUT THEIR RESPONSIBILITY, CONGRESS MUST FORCEFULLY ASSERT ITSELF BY INSURING A FREE, COMPETITIVE, AND INDEPENDENT MULTITUDE OF VOICES IN THE COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY. (103 REFERENCES)

15910 L1
AUTHORS: U. S. OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT; SCHEIER, IVAN H.; GETER, LEROY P.
TITLE: USING VOLUNTEERS IN COURT SETTINGS. A MANUAL FOR VOLUNTEER PROBATION PROGRAMS.
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1969, 227 P.

THIS MANUAL IS INTENDED AS A SPECIAL COMPENDIUM OF PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION ON HOW TO DEVELOP AND MANAGE VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS IN A COURT SETTING. IT DRAWS TOGETHER THE BODY OF KNOWLEDGE GAINED FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF ABOUT 10,000 LOCAL CITIZENS CURRENTLY PROVIDING VOLUNTEER PROBATION SERVICES IN APPROXIMATELY 125 COURTS. IT CAN ALSO SERVE AS A CORE CURRICULUM DESIGNED FOR THE TRAINING OF VOLUNTEER PROGRAM DEVELOPERS AND ADMINISTRATORS. WHILE THE FOCUS IS ON VOLUNTEER PROBATION SERVICES IN THE JUVENILE COURTS, THE INFORMATION ALSO HAS RELEVANCE FOR YOUNG ADULT MISDEMEANANT COURTS AND FOR SERVICES TO PROBLEM YOUTH IN THE AREAS OF PREVENTION, DETENTION, AND PAROLE. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW; CROSSROAD QUESTIONS IN PLANNING A VOLUNTEER PROGRAM; RECRUITING VOLUNTEERS; SCREENING, SELECTION AND JOB-PLACEMENT; ORIENTATION AND TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS; VOLUNTEER INCENTIVE SUPPORT; THE ASSESSMENT OF VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS AND PERFORMANCE; COMMUNICATION AND RECORD KEEPING FOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS; PUBLIC RELATIONS IN COURT VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS; FINANCING COURT VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS; THE VOLUNTEER PROGRAM COORDINATOR; A JOB DESCRIPTION; FURTHER READINGS. (24 REFERENCES)

15911 L1
AUTHORS: MCGEE, RICHARD A.
TITLE: "WHAT'S PAST IS PROLOGUE".
SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL

SCIENCE.

SOURCEID: 381(NO NUMBER):1-10, 1969.

MAN HAS NEVER BEEN ABLE TO DEVELOP A COMPLETELY RATIONAL AND SATISFACTORY SET OF ALTERNATIVES FOR DEALING WITH CONVICTED VIOLATORS OF THE CRIMINAL LAW. THE MORE PRIMITIVE FORMS OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS WERE BASED PRIMARILY ON IDEAS OF REVENGE AND RETRIBUTION. EXECUTION, PHYSICAL TORTURE, AND PUBLIC DEGRADATION WERE THE MOST COMMON METHODS IN USE UNTIL NEAR THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. IMPRISONMENT AS THE PRINCIPAL METHOD DID NOT COME INTO GENERAL USE UNTIL THE BEGINNING OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. CONCEPTS OF RETRIBUTIVE PUNISHMENT HAVE PERSISTED, BUT SUPERIMPOSED UPON THEM WERE OTHER PURPOSES, SUCH AS DETERRENCE, PUBLIC PROTECTION, AND REHABILITATION. THE TREND IN WESTERN CIVILIZATION FOR THE PAST 150 YEARS HAS BEEN STEADILY IN THE DIRECTION OF MORE AND MORE COMMITMENT TO REHABILITATION AND RESOCIALIZATION OF OFFENDERS. IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE IDEAS HAS BEEN EXTREMELY SLOW AND HAMPERED BY LACK OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND THE EXCESSIVE FRAGMENTATION OF THE PUBLIC AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE. THE MOVEMENT IS NOW AWAY FROM THE EXCESSIVE USE OF IMPRISONMENT AND MORE AND MORE TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS MAKING USE OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD IS ON THE THRESHOLD OF REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES WHICH WILL TAKE PLACE GRADUALLY, TESTED BY SCIENTIFIC METHODS. (7 REFERENCES)

15912 L1
AUTHORS: SCHRAG, CLARENCE.
TITLE: THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS.
SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
SOURCEID: 381(NO NUMBER):11-20, 1969.

THE PRISON IS VIEWED AS AN ELEMENT IN THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE THAT OPERATES UNDER CONSTRAINTS IMPOSED BY THE BROADER SOCIETY. MANY OF THE CONTRADICTIONS OBSERVED IN THE PRISON'S GOALS AND IN ITS ACHIEVEMENT STRATEGIES HAVE THEIR COUNTERPART IN COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION. ACCORDINGLY, ANY MAJOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE PRISON'S EFFICIENCY WILL PROBABLY REQUIRE A FUNDAMENTAL OVERHAUL OF BOTH THE SYSTEM OF JUSTICE AND THE COMMUNITY'S NORMATIVE STRUCTURE. SUCH OVERHAUL ENCOUNTERS STRONG RESISTANCE FROM THE COMMUNITY AND THE AGENCIES OF JUSTICE. MOST CURRENT EFFORTS AT PRISON REFORM ARE THEREFORE REGARDED AS STOPGAP MEASURES. (1 REFERENCE)

15913 L1
AUTHORS: PLATT, ANTHONY.
TITLE: THE RISE OF THE CHILD-SAVING MOVEMENT: A STUDY IN SOCIAL POLICY AND CORRECTIONAL REFORM.
SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
SOURCEID: 381(NO NUMBER):21-38, 1969.

CONTEMPORARY PROGRAMS OF DELINQUENCY-CONTROL CAN BE TRACED TO THE ENTERPRISING REFORMS OF THE CHILD-SAVERS WHO, AT THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, HELPED TO CREATE SPECIAL JUDICIAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE LABELING, PROCESSING, AND MANAGEMENT OF "TROUBLESOME" YOUTH. CHILD-SAVING WAS A CONSERVATIVE AND ROMANTIC MOVEMENT, DESIGNED TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS ON CONDUCT UNBECOMING YOUTH AND TO DISQUALIFY YOUTH FROM ENJOYING ADULT PRIVILEGES. THE CHILD-SAVERS WERE PROHIBITIONISTS, IN A GENERAL SENSE, WHO BELIEVED IN CLOSE SUPERVISION OF ADOLESCENTS' RECREATION AND LEISURE. THE MOVEMENT BROUGHT ATTENTION TO, AND THUS "INVENTED," NEW CATEGORIES OF YOUTHFUL MISBEHAVIOR WHICH HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY UNAPPRECIATED OR HAD BEEN DEALT WITH ON AN INFORMAL BASIS. CHILD-SAVING WAS HEAVILY INFLUENCED BY MIDDLE-CLASS WOMEN WHO EXTENDED THEIR HOUSEWIFELY ROLES INTO PUBLIC SERVICE AND EMPHASIZED THE DEPENDENCE OF THE SOCIAL ORDER ON THE PROPER SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN. THIS ANALYSIS OF THE CHILD-SAVERS OFFERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXAMINE MORE GENERAL ISSUES IN CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH: WHAT ARE THE DYNAMICS OF THE POPULAR AND LEGISLATIVE DRIVE TO BRING "UNDESIRABLE" BEHAVIOR WITHIN THE AMBIT OF THE CRIMINAL LAW? WHAT PROBLEMS ARE

CAUSED BY "AGENCY-DETERMINED" RESEARCH? WHAT ARE THE PRACTICAL AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF RESEARCH ON POLITICALLY SENSITIVE INSTITUTIONS? (74 REFERENCES)

15914 L1
AUTHORS: TURNER, MERFYN.
TITLE: THE LESSONS OF NORMAN HOUSE.
SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
SOURCEID: 381(NO NUMBER):35-46, 1969.

NORMAN HOUSE IN LONDON IS THE PROTOTYPE OF THE HALF-WAY HOUSE MOVEMENT, WHICH WORKS FOR THE RESETTLEMENT OF HOMELESS OFFENDERS. NORMAN HOUSE ORIGINATED IN ITS FOUNDER'S VISITS TO A PRISON WHERE HE REALIZED THAT HOMELESSNESS WAS FREQUENTLY A CONSEQUENCE OF REPEATED IMPRISONMENT, AND RECIDIVISM ITSELF A DISQUALIFICATION FOR SOCIAL HELP ON DISCHARGE. WHAT THE INADEQUATE RECIDIVIST WAS ASKING FOR WAS SUPPORT AND DIRECTION SO THAT HE COULD BE A USEFUL CITIZEN. WHAT HE RECEIVED, IN FACT, WAS ADVICE AND ADMONITION AND A COUPLE OF NIGHTS IN A COMMON LODGING HOUSE, WHICH AMOUNTED TO A RETURN TICKET TO PRISON. NORMAN HOUSE WAS STARTED IN 1954 AS A SMALL FAMILY HOME FOR TWELVE ADULT RECIDIVISTS WHO WANTED SOMETHING BETTER THAN THE ADVICE TO GO STRAIGHT AND THE LODGING HOUSE WHERE THEY WERE EXPECTED TO START THE JOURNEY. NORMAN HOUSE WAS DESIGNED AS A FAMILY HOME WHERE THE ISOLATED OFFENDER COULD FEEL THAT HE BELONGED. "GOING STRAIGHT" THEN BEGAN TO HAVE PURPOSE BECAUSE IT WAS RELATED TO PEOPLE WHO CARED FOR HIM. WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM WAS A MATTER FOR CONCERN TO SOMEONE. THIS WAS THE SIMPLE BEGINNING OF WHAT IS NOW DEVELOPING INTO A NATIONAL SERVICE. IT IS NOT WITHOUT INFLUENCE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND AUSTRALIA.

15915 L1
AUTHORS: WARREN, MARGUERITE Q.
TITLE: THE CASE FOR DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS.
SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
SOURCEID: 381(NO NUMBER):47-55, 1969.

BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE SAME TREATMENT PROGRAM WHICH IS BENEFICIAL TO SOME TYPES OF OFFENDERS MAY BE DETRIMENTAL TO OTHER TYPES, A SERIES OF EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMS FOR DELINQUENTS HAS DEVELOPED AROUND A THEORY OF THE DIFFERENTIAL USE OF PROGRAM ELEMENTS. THE QUESTION ASKED HAS BEEN: WHAT KINDS OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS CONDUCTED BY WHAT KINDS OF WORKERS IN WHAT KINDS OF SETTINGS ARE BEST FOR WHAT KINDS OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS? IN APPROACHING THESE INVESTIGATIONS, SEVERAL CLASSIFICATION SCHEMATA - CATEGORIZING OFFENDERS, TREATERS, ENVIRONMENTS, AND TREATMENT METHODS - HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED. ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO STUDY THE "MATCHING" OF WORKERS, SETTINGS, AND METHODS WITH TYPES OF DELINQUENTS. THESE STUDIES HAVE PRODUCED A NUMBER OF FINDINGS: OFFENDERS CAN BE RELIABLY CLASSIFIED IN TREATMENT-RELEVANT WAYS; A LARGE PROPORTION OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY TREATED IN COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS RATHER THAN INSTITUTIONS (HOWEVER, INCARCERATION LEADS TO HIGHER SUCCESS RATES WITH ONE TYPE OF DELINQUENT); GROUPING OF OFFENDERS INTO HOMOGENEOUS LIVING UNITS BY SUBTYPE LEADS TO A SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN INSTITUTION-MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS; AND OFFENDERS WHO ARE WELL MATCHED WITH THEIR TREATERS HAVE MUCH HIGHER SUCCESS RATES THAN THOSE WHO ARE NOT WELL MATCHED. IMPACT OF THESE STUDIES ON CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS IN CALIFORNIA IS GREAT, BOTH AT STATE AND COUNTY LEVELS. INTEREST IN THESE CONCEPTS HAS LED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CENTER FOR TRAINING IN DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

15916 L1
AUTHORS: LUGER, MILTON.
TITLE: INNOVATIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.
SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
SOURCEID: 381(NO NUMBER):60-70, 1969.

APPROXIMATELY EIGHT YEARS AGO, FOLLOWING A SERIES OF VIOLENT AND SENSATIONAL YOUTH CRIMES, A STATE AGENCY WAS GIVEN THE RESPONSIBILITY TO LAUNCH AN INNOVATIVE PROGRAM FOR TROUBLED ADOLESCENTS. THE MANNER IN WHICH THE ADMINISTRATION VIEWED ITS NEW MANDATE, THE YOUTH-CARE CONCEPTS UPON WHICH THE PROGRAMS WERE BASED, AND THE PRACTICAL, DAILY OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED IN IMPLEMENTING TECHNIQUES AND APPROACHES WHICH DEPARTED FROM TRADITION ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS ARTICLE.

15917 L1
 AUTHCRS: BUDMAN, MILTON.
 TITLE: REALISM IN COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONAL SERVICES.
 SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 381(NO NUMBER):71-20, 1969.

PRISONS, REFORMATORIES, AND TRAINING SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN PART OF WESTERN CULTURE FOR ABOUT TWO CENTURIES. IN THE MAIN, THEY NOW REFLECT AN INEFFICIENT, INEFFECTIVE, AND OBSOLETE SOCIAL INSTRUMENT - THE TOTAL INSTITUTION. THE EMERGING MODEL FOR DEALING WITH OFFENDERS WILL FEATURE MANY SHADES OF COMMUNITY-BASED PLACEMENT FOR BOTH JUVENILES AND ADULTS. TOTAL INSTITUTIONS SEGREGATED FROM THE COMMUNITY MAY BE NECESSARY FOR A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF DANGEROUS PEOPLE, HOUSING A MUCH SMALLER PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL OFFENDER POPULATION THAN THAT WHICH IS NOW KEPT UNDER CONSTANT LOCK AND KEY. IN EXCESS OF 70 PERCENT OF ALL OFFENDERS CAN BE PLACED IMMEDIATELY IN COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONAL ACTIVITIES. ANOTHER 15 PERCENT MAY NEED SHORT-TERM, COMMUNITY-ORIENTED CONFINEMENT. PROGRAMS FOR THE REMAINING 15 PERCENT REQUIRING LONGER-TERM RESTRAINT SHOULD, NEVERTHELESS, BE AIMED AT NORMAL COMMUNITY LIFE. MOVEMENT IN THIS DIRECTION WILL REQUIRE MAJOR DIVERSIFICATION AND STRENGTHENING OF PROBATION AND PAROLE AND INTEGRATION OF CORRECTIONAL EFFORTS WITH GENERAL COMMUNITY REHABILITATIVE ACTIVITIES. AS A PREREQUISITE TO THOSE CHANGES, THERE IS A NEED FOR SIGNIFICANT EDUCATION OF POLITICAL LEADERS, JUDGES, PUBLIC-INTEREST GROUPS, AND PUBLIC-INFORMATION MEDIA CONCERNING THE POTENTIAL OF COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS. (7 REFERENCES)

15918 L1
 AUTHCRS: MOELLER, P. G.
 TITLE: THE CONTINUUM OF CORRECTIONS.
 SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 381(NO NUMBER):81-22, 1969.

THE WORK OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BROUGHT INTO SHARP FOCUS PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE FRAGMENTED CHARACTER OF THE CRIMINAL-JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES. STATE AND LOCAL STUDY GROUPS WHICH BECAME INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANS FOR COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL-JUSTICE SYSTEMS MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CORRECTIONAL SERVICES. THE EMERGENCE OF COMMUNITY-TREATMENT CENTERS, WORK-RELEASE, AND FURLOUGH PROGRAMS PROVIDES NEW OPPORTUNITIES TO REINFORCE THE PROCESS OF REINTEGRATING THE OFFENDER INTO THE COMMUNITY. AS THE NEW PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED AND CORRECTIONS HAS BROADENED ITS BASE IN THE COMMUNITY, THE TRADITIONAL JURISDICTIONAL LINES BETWEEN PROBATION, INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES, AND PAROLE HAVE BECOME BLURRED. THIS POSES AN INTERESTING RANGE OF ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS WHICH WILL GIVE IMPETUS TO A REALIGNMENT OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS. REPORTS OF TWO STUDIES - ONE IN NEW YORK AND ONE IN NEW JERSEY - TEND TO HIGHLIGHT SOME OF THE ISSUES INVOLVED AND SUGGEST DIRECTIONS WHICH MIGHT BE EXPLORED BY STATE CRIME COMMISSIONS IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS. (2 REFERENCES)

15919 L1
 AUTHCRS: BRADLEY, HAROLD B.
 TITLE: DESIGNING FOR CHANGE: PROBLEMS OF PLANNED INNOVATION IN CORRECTIONS.
 SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL

SCIENCE.

SOURCEID: 381(NO NUMBER):89-98, 1969.

THE MAJOR THEME OF THE PAPER IS THE NEED TO DESIGN CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT CAN RESPOND TO CHANGE. "ADAPTIVE INNOVATION" IS DEFINED AS A REACTION TO A SITUATION AFTER THE FACT; IT IS THE KIND OF INNOVATION MOST COMMONLY ENCOUNTERED IN CORRECTIONS. "PLANNED INNOVATION" IS DEFINED AS A RESPONSE TO A NEED IN ADVANCE OF THE SITUATION THAT ACTIVELY DEMONSTRATES THE NEED; IT PRESUPPOSES A SYSTEM THAT IS DESIGNED TO RESPOND TO CHANGE. SEVERAL PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN DESIGNING FOR CHANGE ARE DISCUSSED. THERE IS A NEED FOR A DESIGN PHASE IN PROGRAM-DEVELOPMENT PRIOR TO THE PLANNING OF SPECIFICS FOR ACTION IN ORDER TO ENSURE AN EVENTUAL PROGRAM THAT IS NOT BASED ON UNEXAMINED CONCEPTS AND CONTRADICTORY GOALS. ALSO NECESSARY TO INNOVATIVE PLANNING IS AN ENVIRONMENT THAT PROTECTS PLANNERS FROM THE DECISION-MAKING WORLD WITHOUT ISOLATING THEM FROM IT. THE NEED FOR RESEARCH AND EVALUATION OF CORRECTIONAL PRACTICES IS STRESSED. TASKS AS CONTRASTED WITH FUNCTIONS ARE SEEN AS HIGHLY AMENABLE TO MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION, AND CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT EMPHASIZE TASK-ORIENTATION OVER FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE ARE ADVOCATED. LASTLY, THE NEED TO VIEW CHANGE AS A PROCESS, RATHER THAN AS ISOLATED SINGLE EVENTS, IS EMPHASIZED. CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE FUTURE MUST BE DESIGNED ON FLEXIBLE FORMS THAT PERMIT PLANNED INNOVATIONS IN RESPONSE TO CHANGING ATTITUDES, VALUES, TECHNOLOGY, AND LAWS. (9 REFERENCES)

15920 L1
AUTHORS: O'LEARY, VINCENT.
TITLE: SOME DIRECTIONS FOR CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN CORRECTIONS.
SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
SOURCEID: 381(NO NUMBER):99-108, 1969.

SINCE THE LATTER PART OF THE 1950'S, THERE HAS BEEN A GROWING EMPHASIS ON BRINGING MORE CITIZENS INTO CORRECTIONAL AFFAIRS. AND YET, THE EXTENT OF SUCH INVOLVEMENT IS RELATIVELY SMALL. AN IMPORTANT REASON IS A FAILURE TO RECOGNIZE THE VARYING ROLES WHICH CITIZENS CAN PLAY IN CORRECTIONS AND THE DIFFERENT STRATEGIES WHICH MUST BE EMPLOYED TO RECRUIT THEM AND MAINTAIN THEIR PARTICIPATION. FOUR KEY ROLES CAN BE IDENTIFIED: THE CORRECTIONAL VOLUNTEER (THOSE WHO WORK DIRECTLY WITH CORRECTIONAL CLIENTS); THE SOCIAL PERSUADER (PERSONS OF INFLUENCE IN THE DOMINANT SOCIAL SYSTEM WHO ARE WILLING TO PERSUADE OTHERS TO SUPPORT CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS); THE GATE-KEEPERS OF OPPORTUNITIES (CUSTODIANS OF ACCESS TO IMPORTANT SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS); AND THE INTIMATES (MEMBERS OF OFFENDERS' TRADITIONAL PEER GROUPS AND THEIR COMMUNITIES). EACH OF THESE ROLES INDUCES SUPPORTIVE AND RESISTANT FORCES WITHIN THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. THESE MUST BE SUCCESSFULLY MANIPULATED IF WIDESPREAD CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IS TO BE ACHIEVED. (26 REFERENCES)

15921 L1
AUTHORS: MATTICK, HANS W.; AIKMAN, ALEXANDER B.
TITLE: THE LOCAL REGION OF AMERICAN CORRECTIONS.
SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
SOURCEID: 381(NO NUMBER):109-118, 1969.

LOCAL JAILS HAVE BEEN DENOUNCED BY SOCIAL CRITICS AND CITIZENS ALIKE, BUT MORAL INCIGNATION HAS EFFECTED LITTLE CHANGE. THE OBSTACLES TO CHANGE ARE ROOTED IN LOCAL CONTROL, PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE, AND LOW PRIORITY IN THE SCALE OF SOCIAL VALUES. THE RESULT IS UNDERBUDGETING, UNDERSTAFFING, OVERCROWDING OR UNDERUTILIZATION, AND HAPHAZARD ADMINISTRATION. SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR REDEFINING THE FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL JAILS BY ALLOCATING SOME OF THEIR TRADITIONAL FUNCTIONS TO OTHER SOCIAL AGENCIES. OTHERS, MEASURES DESIGNED TO AVOID PRE-TRIAL OR POST-TRIAL JAIL COMMITMENTS ARE EXPLORED. ALTERNATIVES, SUCH AS HALFWAY HOUSES AND WORK RELEASE, ALSO ARE EXAMINED. OTHER SUGGESTIONS RUN THE GAMUT, FROM CENTRAL CONTROL BY THE STATE, TO STATE-SET MINIMUM STANDARDS. SOME POLITICAL RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE ABOUT PRISONERS' VOTING, AND CHANGING THE

LIMITED TENURE OF OFFICE FOR SHERIFFS WHO CANNOT SUCCEED THEMSELVES. IN ORDER TO USE POLITICAL INFLUENCE FOR PURPOSES OF REFORM RATHER THAN NEGLECT. THE PROSPECTS FOR LOCAL JAIL REFORM DO NOT LOOK HOPEFUL. (22 REFERENCES)

15922 L1
 AUTHORS: WOLFGANG, MARVIN E.
 TITLE: CORRECTIONS AND THE VIOLENT OFFENDER.
 SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 381(NO NUMBER):119-124, 1969.

IMPROPER ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE DIAGNOSIS AND CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS SENT TO PRISON. AN EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO DISTINGUISH VIOLENT FROM NONVIOLENT PERSONS SENTENCED TO PRISON IN ORDER BETTER TO PROVIDE A MORE APPROPRIATE TREATMENT SETTING FOR EACH. PAST AND CURRENT MANAGEMENT OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IS BASED PRIMARILY ON THE IMAGE, BEHAVIOR, AND POTENTIAL RISK OF THE VIOLENT OFFENDER, MUCH TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE NONVIOLENT INMATES WHO NUMERICALLY PREDOMINATE IN PRISON. (5 REFERENCES)

15923 L1
 AUTHORS: WILKINS, LESLIE T.; GITCHOFF, THOMAS.
 TITLE: TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS IN SOCIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS.
 SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 381(NO NUMBER):125-136, 1969.

THIS PAPER CONSIDERS CERTAIN ASPECTS OF SOCIAL CHANGE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE NECESSITY FOR VARIETY IN A DYNAMIC SOCIAL SYSTEM. CERTAIN CONSEQUENCES FOR SOCIAL CONTROL IN THE FUTURE CAN NOW BE PREDICTED BY REFERENCES TO TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS. IT SEEMS UNLIKELY THAT THE RATE OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE WILL BE DIMINISHED, AND IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT SOCIAL CHANGES BE MADE WHICH CAN ACCOMMODATE THE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS. THE PROBLEMS WHICH CAN NOW BE FORESEEN FORM A BASIS FOR CONSIDERING THE PRIORITIES WHICH SHOULD BE ACCORDED TO DIFFERENT FORMS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH. IT MAY BE THAT THE PRESSING DEMAND THAT SOCIAL RESEARCH SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO THE CURRENT SOCIAL PROBLEMS MAY HAVE MANY UNDESIRABLE CONSEQUENCES. PERHAPS SOCIAL SCIENCE TODAY IS IN AN UNSATISFACTORY STATE BECAUSE TEN YEARS AGO IT WAS TOO MUCH CONCERNED WITH PROBLEMS OF TEN YEARS AGO. MOST OF THE SIMPLE MODELS WHICH WERE THOUGHT TO SUFFICE IN SOCIAL RESEARCH ARE NOW CLEARLY UNSATISFACTORY. A REVOLUTION IN SOCIAL SCIENCE METHODOLOGY IS NECESSARY. (6 REFERENCES)

15924 L1
 AUTHORS: MORRIS, NORVAL; ZIMRING, FRANK.
 TITLE: DETERRENCE AND CORRECTIONS.
 SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
 SOURCEID: 381(NO NUMBER):137-146, 1969.

A COMMITMENT TO CORRECTIONS IS NOT TANTAMOUNT TO A REPUDIATION OF THE NOTION OF DETERRENCE AS A LEGITIMATE AND OFTEN OBTAINABLE GOAL OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS. KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DETERRENCE CAN PROVIDE MORE RATIONAL MEANS OF CRIME CONTROL, AND MAY WELL LIBERATE CORRECTIONS FROM THE HEAVY BURDENS OF UNITARY ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT DETERRENCE AND PENAL SANCTIONS. THE NECESSARY BEGINNING OF A SUSTAINED EXPLORATION OF DETERRENCE IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF SENSITIVITY TO THE DIFFERENCES IN SITUATION, AUDIENCE, AND GOAL WHICH ACCOUNT FOR THE GREAT DIFFERENCES NOTED IN THE EFFECTS OF THREATS ON HUMAN BEHAVIOR. A FEW DISTINCTIONS BASIC TO DETERRENCE RESEARCH ARE SUGGESTED.

15925 L1
 AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: A DOUBLE STANDARD OF OBSCENITY: THE GINSBERG DECISION.
 SOURCE: VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 3(1):57-68, 1968.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION IN GINSBERG IS BUT ONE IN A SERIES OF CASES REJECTING OR MODIFYING THE ROTH TEST. THE DECISION REACHED BY THE COURT RECOGNIZES A REALITY OF LIFE: SOME MATERIAL IS MORE SEXUALLY EXCITING TO ONE GROUP THAN ANOTHER. UNFORTUNATELY, BY UTILIZING THE POLICE POWER DOCTRINE TO UPHOLD THE STATUTE, THE COURT FAILED TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEMS INHERENT IN PRESENT OBSCENITY LAW. NEVERTHELESS, THE APPROACH USED IN GINSBERG - SETTING A DIFFERENT STANDARD FOR THOSE UNDER THE AGE OF SEVENTEEN - IS THE MOST PRAGMATIC METHOD YET DEvised TO ACCOMPLISH THE INTERESTS OF SOCIETY IN PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM MATERIAL THAT THEY CANNOT YET DEAL WITH ON A MATURE LEVEL, WHILE YET ALLOWING THE MORE MATURE SEGMENTS OF SOCIETY THE PLEASURE OF ADULT LITERATURE. (65 REFERENCES)

15926 L1
 AUTHCRS: NO AUTHOR.
 TITLE: EAVESDROPPING PROVISIONS OF THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968: HOW DO THEY STAND IN LIGHT OF RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS?
 SOURCE: VALPARAISO LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 3(1):89-101, 1968.

BOTH CONGRESS AND THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT HAVE RECOGNIZED THAT MODERN ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING TECHNIQUES MAY THREATEN THE PRIVACY OF EVERY CITIZEN. BY INTERPRETING THE FOURTH AMENDMENT TO INCLUDE CONVERSATIONS, CONGRESS AND THE SUPREME COURT HAVE PROVIDED CITIZENS WITH PROTECTION AGAINST THIS THREAT. AT THE SAME TIME, BY LAYING DOWN THE REQUIREMENTS FOR A VALID WARRANT, THEY HAVE PROVIDED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS WITH NECESSARY AND POWERFUL MEANS BY WHICH TO OBTAIN EVIDENCE FOR CRIMINAL PROSECUTION. HOWEVER, IN ITS WILLINGNESS TO GIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT AS MUCH ASSISTANCE AS POSSIBLE, CONGRESS, IN SOME PROVISIONS OF THE CRIME CONTROL ACT, SEEMS TO HAVE INFRINGED UPON THE PROTECTION AFFORDED CITIZENS BY THE FOURTH AMENDMENT. AS A RESULT, IT IS SUBMITTED, THESE INFRINGEMENTS MAY BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IF THE SUPREME COURT DEEMS THESE INFRINGEMENTS NOT SEVERABLE, THE ENTIRE ACT MAY FAIL. (75 REFERENCES).

15927 L1
 AUTHCRS: ALLAN, LAWRENCE E.
 TITLE: CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF PRESENT CRIMINAL ABORTION LAW.
 SOURCE: VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 3(1):102-121, 1968.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PAPER IS TO EXPOSE THE DOMINANT CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES WHICH ARE MOST LIKELY TO ARISE AS AN INCIDENT TO ANY GIVEN CRIMINAL ABORTION STATUTE. HOWEVER, EVEN A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF THESE ISSUES HAS ONLY LIMITED VALUE. A CASE MUST BE HEARD BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE MERIT OF THE ISSUES PRESENTED CAN BE EVALUATED PROPERLY. IT IS SUBMITTED THAT THE COLLECTIVE BODY OF AMERICAN THERAPEUTIC ABORTION LAW MAY BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL. THIS POSITION IS TAKEN BECAUSE OF THE NON-PERSON STATUS OF THE FETUS, THE RECENT PROGRESSION OF THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY AS A TRULY BASIC FREEDOM, AND THE ABSENCE OF CERTAINTY WITH WHICH THERAPEUTIC ABORTION LAW IS DRAFTED, ADMINISTERED, AND UNENFORCED. (127 REFERENCES)

15928 L1
 AUTHCRS: BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY. THE LEMBERG CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE.
 TITLE: THE FIRST TWO YEARS. A REPORT TO THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS SEPTEMBER 1968.
 SOURCEID: WALTHAM, MASS., 1968. 61 P.

IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE THE LEMBERG CENTER HAS INITIATED ACTIVITIES IN ALL THREE AREAS OF ITS GENERAL PURPOSES: 1) THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN STARTED, BASED ON A COMPARATIVE APPROACH TO COMMUNITY VIOLENCE IN THE SPHERE OF RACE RELATIONS; 2) CONSULTATIONS REPRESENTING THE TRANSLATION OF

RESEARCH INTO ACTION HAVE BEEN CARRIED ON WITH FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES; AND 3) UNDERGRADUATE, GRADUATE, AND POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS HAVE RECEIVED TRAINING IN VIOLENCE RESEARCH. FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE, THE CENTER WILL BE OCCUPIED WITH REFINING ITS METHODS OF DATA ACQUISITION AND ANALYSIS AND IN REPORTING ITS FINDINGS. FOR THE LONG RANGE FUTURE, THE CENTER ANTICIPATES: 1) BROADENING ITS RESEARCH PROGRAMS TO INCLUDE ASPECTS OF COMMUNITY VIOLENCE NOT RELATED TO RACIAL TENSIONS; 2) REFINING ITS CONSULTATION SERVICES IN THE LIGHT OF EXPERIENCE; 3) BECOMING A VIOLENCE DATA STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL FACILITY ACCESSIBLE TO SCHOLARS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY; AND 4) DEVELOPING, WITH THE HELP OF THE SCHOLARLY WORLD, A GENERAL THEORY OF VICIOUS BEHAVIOR WHICH WILL PLACE RESEARCH AND CONSULTATION IN THIS AREA UPON A MORE SECURE FOOTING.

15929 L1
 AUTHCRS: HAVILAND, CAMILLA KLEIN.
 TITLE: DADDY WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU: THE DICHOTOMY OF THE JUVENILE COURT.
 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 17(2):317-323, 1969.

THE KANSAS JUVENILE CODE ANTICIPATED MOST OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF WHITTINGTON, GAULT, AND KENT, AND, TROUBLESOME THOUGH ITS PARENS PATRIAE FUNCTION MAY BE, THE KANSAS CODE REPRESENTS A FAIR ATTEMPT TO BALANCE THE FATHERLY CONCEPT WITH PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS. RECENTLY, THOSE WHO SEEK TO REFORM THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE STATE HAVE CAST AN EYE TOWARD THE JUVENILE COURTS, SUGGESTING THAT THEY SHOULD BE DISTRICT COURTS WITH ONLY LAWYERS ELIGIBLE TO SERVE AS JUDGES. MUCH MIGHT BE SAID FOR THE POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENT OF PROCEDURE UNDER SUCH A SYSTEM, BUT IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER JUVENILE JUSTICE AS A WHOLE WOULD BE IMPROVED. KANSAS HAS MORE JUVENILE JUDGES PER CAPITA THAN ANY OTHER STATE. SINCE THE DOCTRINE OF PARENS PATRIAE UNDOUBTEDLY IS HERE TO STAY, MORE, AS OPPOSED TO FEWER, "DADDIES" ARE NEEDED. THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF JUVENILE LAW IS JUSTICE, ALBEIT JUSTICE TEMPERED WITH MERCY. PERHAPS THE GREATEST DEFECT OF THE KANSAS CODE IS THAT IT SEEKS TO ACCOMPLISH THE IMPOSSIBLE. WRITTEN AND ADMINISTERED BY IMPERFECT MEN, THE KANSAS JUVENILE CODE FALLS FAR SHORT OF PERFECT JUSTICE. BUT, GIVEN INCREASED PARTICIPATION BY THE BAR AND A FEW MINOR AMENDMENTS, IT MIGHT BE AS JUDICIOUS AS POSSIBLE UNTIL SOCIETY, ITSELF, IS PERFECT.

15932 L1
 AUTHORS: YOUNGBLOOD, CLIFFORD W.
 TITLE: HOME IMPROVEMENT FRAUDS AND THE TEXAS CONSUMER CREDIT CODE.
 SOURCE: TEXAS LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 47(3):463-477, 1969.

TEXAS NEEDS A PLAN OF REGULATION WHICH WILL PROTECT HOMEOWNERS FROM THE FEW UNSCRUPULOUS CONTRACTORS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHO ARE DEFRAUDING ITS CITIZENS. THE CONSUMER CREDIT CODE IS A START, BUT IT IS NOT ENOUGH. REGULATION AND LICENSING OF CONTRACTORS, SALESMEN, AND SALES FINANCE COMPANIES SHOULD BE INSTITUTED, AND THE REGULATION SHOULD INCLUDE THE RIGHT TO RESCIND THE CONTRACT, ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE STATUS OF HOLDER IN DUE COURSE, AND AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE THE LAW BY PUTTING OUT OF BUSINESS THOSE WHO FAIL TO COMPLY. TEXAS NEEDS A UNIFIED PLAN THAT WOULD ELIMINATE ABUSES AT EVERY STAGE OF THE HOME IMPROVEMENT TRANSACTION. (112 REFERENCES)

15933 L1
 AUTHCRS: FRANKEL, LIONEL H.
 TITLE: PREVENTIVE RESTRAINTS AND JUST COMPENSATION: TOWARD A SANCTION LAW OF THE FUTURE.
 SOURCE: YALE LAW JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 78(2):229-267, 1968.

ONE OF THE DISTINCTIVE LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS OF THIS CENTURY HAS BEEN THE WIDE USE OF SYSTEMS OF CIVIL RESTRAINT AS ALTERNATIVES TO

THE PENAL SYSTEM OF SOCIAL DEFENSE. CIVIL RESTRAINTS ARE COMMONLY APPLIED UNDER THE GUISE OF CURATIVE TREATMENT IN THE CIVIL COMMITMENT OF THE MENTALLY ILL, OF JUVENILES, SEXUAL DEVIANTS, NARCOTIC ADDICTS, AND THE MENTALLY RETARDED. CIVIL RESTRAINT, BOTH FOR THE PURPOSES OF TREATMENT AND FOR PURPOSES OF DETAINING PERSONS WHO ARE UNTREATABLE, BUT DANGEROUS, SEEMS LIKELY TO BE USED INCREASINGLY IN THE FUTURE. IN USING SUCH RESTRAINTS THE FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL MUST BE WEIGHED AGAINST THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY. THE BEST HOPE FOR A JUDICIAL RULE WHICH WOULD OPERATE TO PROTECT PERSONAL LIBERTY SEEMS TO LIE NOT IN OUTRIGHT PROHIBITION OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION AS SUCH, BUT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NARROWER JUDICIAL DOCTRINES CAPABLE OF RESTRICTING AND LIMITING LEGISLATIVE RESORT TO PREVENTIVE DETENTION. THE DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS FOR MAKING AND REVIEWING DETERMINATIONS OF COMMITABILITY IS A PERPLEXING TASK WHICH THE COURTS MUST FACE. PREVENTIVE DETENTION CAN LEGITIMATELY BE IMPOSED ONLY IN CASES WHERE, AT A MINIMUM, THE PERSON TO BE RESTRAINED LACKS ORDINARY CAPACITY TO CONFORM HIS CONDUCT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW. WHENEVER THE STATE FINDS IT NECESSARY TO TAKE AN INNOCENT MAN'S LIBERTY FOR A PUBLIC PURPOSE, DUE PROCESS SHOULD REQUIRE THE STATE TO PAY ADEQUATE COMPENSATION FOR THE TAKING. (100 REFERENCES)

15934 L1
AUTHORS: MARTIN DEL CAMPO, CARLOS.
TITLE: /LA REHABILITACION DESDE PROCESADOS./
TRTITLE: THE REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS.
SOURCEID: MEXICO CITY, 1968. 280 P.

THE MAIN PRISON OF MEXICO CITY, ONE OF THE MOST ADVANCED IN THE COUNTRY, HAS AN ELABORATE SYSTEM OF INMATE EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING IN A VARIETY OF WORKSHOPS. THE SYSTEM INTRODUCED IN THE PRISON OF MEXICO SHOULD SERVE AS A MODEL FOR OTHER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND AS AN INSPIRATION FOR THE URGENTLY NEEDED CORRECTION LAW. THE LAW SHOULD SET FORTH RULES CONCERNING EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES, PROVIDE LEGAL TIME LIMITS FOR AMNESTY, AND INTRODUCE VOCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL THERAPY.

15935 L1
AUTHORS: GARCIA RAMIREZ, SERGIO.
TITLE: /VIOLENCIAS TIPICAS PENALES EN LOS DEPORTES./
TRTITLE: CRIMINAL VIOLENCE IN SPORTS.
SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO (MEXICO, D. F.).
SOURCEID: 29:43-72, 1968.

SINCE SPORT IS BECOMING AN INCREASINGLY SOCIAL ACTIVITY, IT IS NECESSARY TO REGULATE IT BY SPECIAL LEGISLATION. VIOLENCE, BOTH PHYSICAL AND VERBAL, IS INCIDENTAL TO SPORTS. WITH REGARD TO PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, THREE CATEGORIES OF SPORTS CAN BE DISTINGUISHED: (1) SPORTS NOT INVOLVING PHYSICAL STRUGGLE BETWEEN PARTICIPANTS, E.G., SWIMMING, GOLF; (2) SPORTS INVOLVING PHYSICAL STRUGGLE WITH THE PREDOMINANCE OF NONVIOLENT SKILLS, E.G., BASKETBALL, VOLLEYBALL; (3) SPORTS WHERE VIOLENT FORCE IS DELIBERATELY USED IN PHYSICAL STRUGGLE, E.G., BOXING. IN CONTRAST TO THE OPINION OF SEVERAL AUTHORS, DELIBERATE ASSUMPTION OF PHYSICAL RISKS BY SPORTSMEN SHOULD NOT PRECLUDE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF THEIR ACTIVITIES. CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD BE CONSTRUED WHENEVER AN INJURY IN SPORTS IS NOT CLEARLY ACCIDENTAL.

15936 L1
AUTHORS: QUIROZ CUARON, ALFONSO.
TITLE: /LA CRIMINALIDAD EN LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA Y EL COSTO SOCIAL DEL HOMICIDIO./
TRTITLE: CRIME IN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO AND THE SOCIAL COST OF HOMICIDE.
SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO. (MEXICO, D. F.)
SOURCEID: 29:73-94, 1968.

FROM 1928 TO 1966, AN AVERAGE OF 43,161 FELONIES PER YEAR WERE COMMITTED IN MEXICO. MEN COMMITTED 15 TIMES MORE FELONIES THAN WOMEN. FORTY-TWO PERCENT OF OFFENDERS ESCAPED JUSTICE WITH IMPUNITY.

MEXICAN CRIME HAS THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BEING VIOLENT, PRIMITIVE, MUSCULAR, AND ATAVISTIC. IN 1965, THE 6,124 HOMICIDES COMMITTED INCURRED THE SOCIAL COST OF 34,376 MILLION PESOS. THE HOMICIDE RATE WAS 24 TIMES HIGHER THAN IN FRANCE OR DENMARK. OF THE SOCIAL COST OF HOMICIDES, ONLY LESS THAN A THIRD COVERED LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. BRIBERY ACCOUNTED FOR THE REST.

15937 L1
 AUTHORS: SCHULTZ, FANS.
 TITLE: /ZUCHTHAUS--GEFANGNIS--EINHEITSSTRAFE./
 TRTITLE: DIFFERENTIATED AND UNIFORM IMPRISONMENT.
 SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM.
 (BERLIN)
 SOURCEID: 51(7-8):297-310, 1968.

THE CRIMINAL LAW OF SWITZERLAND DISTINGUISHES BETWEEN TWO FORMS OF IMPRISONMENT, ZUCHTHAUS AND GEFANGNIS. IN THE FORMER, THE PRISONER IS OBLIGED TO PERFORM THE ASSIGNED WORK, EVEN OUTSIDE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. IN THE LATTER, HE HAS THE RIGHT TO WORK ACCORDING TO HIS ABILITIES AND CANNOT BE ASSIGNED, WITHOUT HIS CONSENT, TO WORK OUTSIDE. OTHER DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN THE TWO SYSTEMS INCLUDE THE EXTENT OF LEGAL AND PRACTICAL CONSEQUENCES OF EITHER TYPE OF IMPRISONMENT. SINCE THE DISTINCTIONS ARE MOSTLY MEANINGLESS, THEY SHOULD BE EITHER ELABORATED OR ABOLISHED. THE LATTER COURSE IS ADVISABLE AS A SOLUTION WHICH WOULD FACILITATE THE RESOCIALIZATION OF THE OFFENDER. UNIFORM PRISON SENTENCE SHOULD BE INTRODUCED, WHICH WOULD NOT BE APPLICABLE TO MISDEMEANORS AND MINOR OFFENSES.

15938 L1
 AUTHORS: BAUMANN, JURGEN.
 TITLE: /DER ALTERNATIV-ENTWURF ZUM STRAFGESETZBUCH UND DER STRAFVOLLZUG./
 TRTITLE: THE ALTERNATIVE DRAFT OF CRIMINAL CODE AND CORRECTION REGULATIONS.
 SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM.
 (BERLIN)
 SOURCEID: 51(7-8):311-333, 1968.

THE ALTERNATIVE DRAFT OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF WEST GERMANY AIMS AT THE OVERCOMING OF THE INADEQUACIES OF THE PRESENT CORRECTION SYSTEM WHICH DOES NOT PROVIDE THE OFFENDER WITH MEANS FOR RESOCIALIZATION. THE PROPOSAL ENVISAGES ONLY THREE FORMS OF LEGAL PUNISHMENT: IMPRISONMENT, FINE, AND REVOCATION OF DRIVER'S LICENSE. THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN ZUCHTHAUS AND GEFANGNIS SHOULD BE ABOLISHED AND ALL INHIBITING CONSEQUENCES OF IMPRISONMENT SHOULD BE EFFECTIVELY ELIMINATED. THE NEW LAW SHOULD PROVIDE A CLEAR STATEMENT ABOUT THE PURPOSE OF PUNISHMENT, LAY OUT THE RULES OF CORRECTIONAL PROCEDURE, AND INTRODUCE UNIFORM IMPRISONMENT WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF PROBATION FOR SENTENCES UP TO TWO YEARS. RESOCIALIZATION OF THE OFFENDER AS THE BASIC AIM OF CORRECTION SHOULD BE STRESSED IN THE NEW LAW.

15939 L1
 AUTHORS: EINSELE, HELGA.
 TITLE: /ZUR STRAFFALLIGKEIT DER FRAU. TEIL II: DIE MINDERJAHRIGEN FRAUEN./
 TRTITLE: CRIME PRONENESS OF WOMEN. PART II: FEMALE MINORS.
 SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM.
 (BERLIN)
 SOURCEID: 51(7-8):334-362, 1968.

THE CRIME PRONENESS OF FEMALE YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS WAS EXAMINED BY STUDYING 69 GIRLS AFTER THEIR RELEASE FROM A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN WEST GERMANY IN 1956-1957. THE RESULTS WERE COMPARED WITH THE FOLLOW-UP OF 313 FEMALE ADULT OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM THE SAME INSTITUTION DURING THE SAME PERIOD. UP TO 1963, 64 PERCENT OF THE MINORS AND 45 PERCENT OF THE ADULTS COMMITTED ANOTHER OFFENSE. BUT OF THE YOUTHFUL RECIDIVISTS, ALMOST 50 PERCENT BECAME RESOCIALIZED IN THE MEANTIME, LEAVING ONLY 34 PERCENT HABITUAL OFFENDERS. PAROLEES

SHOWED ABOUT ONE-THIRD LOWER RATE OF RECIDIVISM THAN THOSE RELEASED UPON EXPIRATION OF THEIR TERMS. THE IMPERFECTIONS OF THE CORRECTION OF MINORS RESULT PRIMARILY FROM THE LACK OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL AND OF A SPECIFIC TREATMENT DISTINCT FROM THAT OF THE ADULT OFFENDERS.

15940 L1
AUTHORS: GUYLER, MARCELLUS.
TITLE: THOUGHTS ON APPROVED SCHOOL TEACHING.
SOURCE: APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE.
SOURCEID: 62(11):554-557, 1969.

TEACHING IN APPROVED SCHOOLS OR TRAINING INSTITUTIONS DIFFERS FROM ORDINARY INSTRUCTION OR EDUCATION IN THAT THE FORMER IS PRIMARILY THERAPY. THE MALADJUSTED OR DISTURBED CHILD USUALLY IS BLOCKED WHEN IT COMES TO LEARNING. THREE KINDS OF THERAPY OCCUR IN APPROVED SCHOOL TEACHING: (1) PERSONAL, WHICH DEPENDS ON THE TEACHER-PUPIL RELATIONSHIP; (2) GROUP THERAPY, OR THE INTERACTION OF THE CLASS AND THE TEACHER; AND (3) ENVIRONMENTAL THERAPY, WHICH RESULTS FROM THE INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA AND CLASSROOM ENVIRONMENT. APPROVED SCHOOL TEACHING SHOULD BE SUBSERVIENT TO THE PRESENT NEEDS OF THE CHILD. THE CURRICULUM SHOULD TEACH BASIC SKILLS, HELP TO FORM OR SHAPE ATTITUDES, AND MAKE THE CHILD AWARE OF HIS FEELINGS THROUGH GROUP INTERACTION.

15941 L1
AUTHORS: FRIEDMAN, HARVEY GEORGE.
TITLE: CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DURING CIVIL DISORDER AND MASS ARREST.
SOURCE: AMERICAN UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 18(1):77-97, 1968.

THIS ARTICLE FOCUSES ON THE METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DURING CIVIL DISORDERS AND MASS ARRESTS. COMMUNITIES MUST DEVELOP SPECIALIZED PROCEDURES FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE TO INSURE THAT THE SYSTEM DOES NOT FALTER AND FINALLY BREAK DOWN. THIS REQUIRES THAT COMMUNITIES DEVELOP COORDINATED PLANS WHICH ARE COMPREHENSIVE IN SCOPE AND WHICH ARE DEVELOPED IN ADVANCE OF THE CONTINGENCY AND IMPLEMENTED IN TIME TO BE EFFECTIVE SHOULD THE CONTINGENCY ARISE. (76 REFERENCES)

15942 L1
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY.
TITLE: CHARACTERISTICS OF CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS DECEMBER 31, 1968.
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, 1969. 47 P.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTS DATA ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF WARDS OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY WHO WERE IN INSTITUTIONS AND ON PAROLE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1968. THE INFORMATION INCLUDES THE COURT OF COMMITMENT (CRIMINAL OR JUVENILE); THE OFFENSE AND ADMISSION STATUS; SEX, AGE, AND RACE OF WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS; AND THE COURT OF COMMITMENT, OFFENSE, PAROLE STATUS, AGE, AND RACE OF WARDS ON PAROLE.

15943 L1
AUTHORS: LANDREVILLE, PIERRE.
TITLE: /POPULATION CARCERALE FEMININE AU CANADA./
TRITITLE: FEMALE PRISON POPULATION IN CANADA.
SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS. (OTTAWA)
SOURCEID: 11(1):1-25, 1969.

ACCORDING TO THE STATISTICS OF 1951-1961, THE CRIME RATE AMONG WOMEN IN CANADA WAS FIFTEEN TIMES LOWER THAN THAT AMONG MEN. WOMEN ACCOUNTED FOR ABOUT SEVEN PERCENT OF ALL SENTENCED PERSONS, THE HIGHEST INCIDENCE WAS IN THE AGE GROUP OF 16-24. FORTY PERCENT OF FEMALE OFFENDERS WERE PUT ON PROBATION; 70 PERCENT RECEIVED SENTENCES UNDER THREE YEARS IN DURATION. THE FEMALE PRISON POPULATION WAS AT ALL TIMES LESS THAN TWO PERCENT OF THE TOTAL AND REACHED ABOUT 500 IN 1966. THE RATE OF RECIDIVISM WAS HIGHER AMONG MEN. WOMEN SHARED

ABOUT 30 PERCENT IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF NARCOTIC OFFENSES WHERE THE RATE OF RECIDIVISM WAS HIGH. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

15944 L1
AUTHORS: CARTER, P. B.
TITLE: THE RACE RELATIONS ACT 1968 AND RECRUITMENT.
SOURCE: POLICE JOURNAL. (LONDON)
SOURCEID: 42(2):79-83, 1969.

ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH RACE RELATIONS ACT 1968, PROVIDING SANCTIONS FOR RACIAL DISCRIMINATION WHICH ARE OPERABLE THROUGH CIVIL COURTS, HAS NO DIRECT BEARING ON THE WORK OF THE POLICE IN SO FAR AS THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAW IS CONCERNED, IT HAS, HOWEVER, IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF POLICE FORCES. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE POLICE ABIDE BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT, ESPECIALLY THOSE INVOLVED IN RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, PROMOTION, AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE. WHILE BEING COGNIZANT OF THE FACT THAT RACIAL ATTITUDES CANNOT BE LEGISLATIVELY CHANGED, THE POLICE MUST BE EXEMPLARY IN THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD AND TREATMENT OF MINORITY GROUPS.

15945 L1
AUTHORS: PRICE, MONROE E.
TITLE: CRIMINAL LAW AND TECHNOLOGY: SOME COMMENTS.
SOURCE: UCLA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 16(1):120-132, 1968.

THE MASSIVE INVESTMENTS IN TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE LIKELY TO BE MADE ON BEHALF OF THE NATION'S LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES WILL HAVE POWERFUL IMPLICATIONS FOR THE LEGAL SYSTEM. THE EFFECT OF LARGE SCALE INVESTMENT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGY OR THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS AND SUBSTANTIVE RULES OF LAW IS FELT MOST CLEARLY IN THE WHOLESALERE INCREASE IN THE CAPACITY TO GATHER INFORMATION WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE NOT BE OBTAINED BECAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OBSTACLES. THE SUBSTANTIVE RULE WILL HAVE MORE IMPACT BECAUSE IT WILL NOW BE EASIER TO ENFORCE. ANOTHER LIKELY RESULT OF INCREASED LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGY IS A SYSTEM IN WHICH A LARGER PERCENTAGE OF "DISPOSITIONS" ALMOST COMPLETELY AVOIDS THE JUDICIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS THROUGH ENHANCED POLICE ACTIONS WHICH ARE DESIGNED TO DO FAR MORE THAN IDENTIFY AND DETAIN A SUSPECT. WITH REGARD TO BUDGETARY DECISIONS AND THE MEANING OF PARTICULAR CRIMINAL LAWS, THE EXTENT OF INVESTMENT IN ENFORCEMENT MAY BE A SIGNIFICANT ASPECT OF THE RULE ITSELF. TECHNOLOGY MAY ALSO HAVE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON PUBLIC ATTITUDES AND THUS ON JURY ATTITUDES TOWARDS SUSPECTS. FURTHERMORE, THE LIKELIHOOD OF REDUCED NON-ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS WILL BE CAUSE FOR REEXAMINATION OF THE DESIRABILITY OF MANY LAWS.

15946 L1
AUTHORS: WILLIAMS, CAMERON R.
TITLE: COMPLICITY IN A CONSPIRACY AS AN APPROACH TO CONSPIRATORIAL LIABILITY.
SOURCE: UCLA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 16(1):155-176, 1968.

THE TWO THEORIES FOR ATTACHING CONSPIRATORIAL LIABILITY TO THE CONDUCT OF AN INDIVIDUAL ARE "DIRECT CONSPIRACY" (OR SIMPLY "CONSPIRACY") AND "COMPLICITY" IN A CONSPIRACY. THE COMPLICITY-IN-A-CONSPIRACY THEORY REQUIRES THAT THE PROSECUTION FIRST PROVE A DIRECT CONSPIRACY BETWEEN AT LEAST TWO PARTIES, EXCLUDING THE DEFENDANT. THE PROSECUTION MUST THEN PROVE THAT THE DEFENDANT AIDED AND ABETTED THE CONSPIRACY. TWO CASES, UNITED STATES V. FALCONE AND DIRECT SALES CO. V. UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATE THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE TWO THEORIES OF CONSPIRATORIAL LIABILITY. THE EXISTENCE AND AVAILABILITY OF THE COMPLICITY-IN-A-CONSPIRACY THEORY WILL NOT AFFECT THE OUTCOME OF THE GREAT MAJORITY OF CASES, BUT ITS EMPLOYMENT IS JUSTIFIED IN THOSE CASES WHERE DIRECT CONSPIRACY PRINCIPLES WOULD OTHERWISE BE INADEQUATE TO COVER THE SITUATION.

15947 L1
 AUTHCRS: KUCHEL, G. L.; PATTAVINA, A. P.
 TITLE: POLLING THE PUBLIC.
 SOURCE: POLICE CHIEF.
 SOURCEID: 36(3):27-35, 1969.

IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE PUBLIC'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE POLICE, A LIMITED STUDY WAS MADE OF SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE GROUPS IN OMAHA, NEBRASKA, EMPHASIZING THE ORGANIZED AND SEMI-ORGANIZED GROUPS WHICH HAVE THE POWER TO DEMAND CHANGE WHEN THEY ARE DISSATISFIED WITH EXISTING CONDITIONS. THE GROUPS POLLED INCLUDED RELIGIOUS GROUPS, FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS, HOUSEWIVES, MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, AND STUDENT GROUPS. A QUESTIONNAIRE WAS USED TO OBTAIN DATA ON BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT, KNOWLEDGE OF POLICE DEPARTMENT, OPINIONS ON POLICE POLICY AND INDIVIDUAL POLICE OFFICER ACTIONS AND QUALITIES, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE GROUPS TESTED WERE QUITE FAVORABLY DISPOSED TOWARD THEIR LOCAL POLICE AND SUPPORTED IMPROVEMENTS IN POLICE SERVICE. THE SURVEY INDICATED, HOWEVER, THAT POLICE TEND TO BE MORE COURTEOUS AND FAIR IN DIRECT PROPORTION TO THE SOCIOECONOMIC STANDING OF THE RESPONDENT.

15948 L1
 AUTHORS: ALLSOP, KENNETH.
 TITLE: THE BOOTLEGGERS: THE STORY OF CHICAGO'S PROHIBITION ERA.
 SOURCEID: LONDON, HUTCHINSON, 1968. 379 P. \$10.00.

THIS NEW EDITION OF KENNETH ALLSOP'S DEFINITIVE STUDY OF BOOTLEGGING IN CHICAGO DURING THE PROHIBITION ERA, WHICH WAS FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1961, HAS A NEW INTRODUCTION WHICH SERVES TO MAKE PROHIBITION ERA CRIMINALITY MORE READILY UNDERSTANDABLE TO TODAY'S READERS. THE BOOK IS BOTH A SOCIOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF GANGSTERISM IN CHICAGO DURING THE TWENTIES. THE DIAGNOSIS OF THE PROHIBITION ERA GANGSTER ADVANCED IS ONE OF REACTION AGAINST THE LACK OF LEGITIMATE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT EXPERIENCED BY THE DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN OF POOR IMMIGRANTS. EVIDENCE OF CORRUPTION AMONG POLITICIANS, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, AND JUDGES REAPPEAR REGULARLY THROUGHOUT THE STORY OF THE EVER INCREASING INFLUENCE OF THE ORGANIZED GANGS. AL CAPONE'S ROLE IN CHICAGO PROHIBITION ERA CRIME IS RELATED IN DETAIL. THE REAL EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION WERE VERY DIFFERENT FROM THE EFFECTS EXPECTED BY THE "DORIES". E.G., BOOTLEGGING BECAME AMERICA'S BIGGEST INDUSTRY AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITY BECAME MORE ORGANIZED THAN EVER BEFORE.

15950 L1
 AUTHCRS: FAGERSTROM, DOROTHY.
 TITLE: PERSONAL PUBLIC RELATIONS.
 SOURCE: LAW AND ORDER.
 SOURCEID: 17(3):24, 26-28, 30-34, 1969.

PROBLEMS IN POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFTEN RESULT FROM THE NEGATIVE REACTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL POLICE OFFICERS TO INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC. THE PUBLIC'S OPINION OF THE POLICE IS BASED BOTH ON PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AND PREJUDICE. A POLICE CHIEF MAY DEVELOP A GOOD PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM, OBTAIN THE COOPERATION OF THE MASS MEDIA, AND ISSUE DIRECTIVES CONCERNING CONTACTS WITH THE PUBLIC, YET FAIL BECAUSE THE SUPPORT OF INDIVIDUAL OFFICERS IS LACKING. THE POLICE OFFICER SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE IMPRESSION HE MAKES ON THE PUBLIC AND SHOULD MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO BE FRIENDLY, HELPFUL, AND FAIR. THE DEPARTMENT AND ITS OFFICERS SHOULD AVOID POLITICS AT ALL LEVELS AND AVOID THE APPEARANCE OF BRUTALITY.

15951 L1
 AUTHCRS: MUMFORD, GILBERT H. F.
 TITLE: A GUIDE TO JUVENILE COURT LAW.
 SOURCEID: 6 ED. LONDON, JORDAN & SONS, 1968. 334 P. \$5.00.

THIS IS THE SIXTH EDITION OF A LEGAL TEXTBOOK OF JUVENILE JUSTICE IN ENGLAND, INCORPORATING LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE 1960'S. SUBJECTS COVERED INCLUDE JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURES;

DETENTION HOMES AND TRAINING SCHOOLS; APPROVED SCHOOLS; PARENTS; DISCHARGE AND PROBATION; APPEAL; EDUCATION; CARE OF CHILDREN BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES; AND ADOPTION.

15952 L1
AUTHORS: CRAMTON, ROGER C.
TITLE: DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND LEGAL SANCTIONS: A STUDY OF DETERRENCE.
SOURCE: MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 67(3):421-454, 1969.

A REVIEW IS MADE, FIRST, OF THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF LEGAL SCHOLARS AND CRIMINOLOGISTS REGARDING THE DETERRENT EFFECT OF LEGAL SANCTIONS. A SECOND PART SUMMARIZES CURRENT KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING THE EFFECTS OF LEGAL SANCTIONS IN CONTROLLING DRIVING BEHAVIOR; AND A CONCLUDING SECTION EVALUATES THE METHODS AVAILABLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEEDED NEW KNOWLEDGE. (84 REFERENCES)

15953 L1
AUTHORS: SCHWARTZ, HERMAN.
TITLE: THE LEGITIMATION OF ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING: THE POLITICS OF "LAW AND ORDER".
SOURCE: MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 67(3):455-510, 1969.

THERE IS A VERY STRONG DOUBT ABOUT THE NEED FOR EAVESDROPPING, AS PROVIDED IN TITLE III OF THE U. S. OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968 AND THE ARGUMENT IN SUPPORT OF EAVESDROPPING AUTHORITY IS QUITE VULNERABLE TO CRITICAL ANALYSIS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE EVIDENCE CLEARLY INDICATES THAT THE ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE PERMITTED BY TITLE III AND THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION STANDARDS WILL RESULT IN AN INHERENTLY INTENSIVE, WIDESPREAD, AND UNAVOIDABLE ENCROACHMENT ON SOME OF THE MOST NECESSARY RIGHTS. AS PROponents OF THIS NEW AUTHORITY ADMIT EAVESDROPPING'S GREAT VALUE IS TO PROVIDE STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE; BUT SEARCHING FOR SUCH INTELLIGENCE CANNOT BE RECONCILED EITHER WITH THE FOURTH AMENDMENT OR WITH TITLE III'S OSTENSIBLE LIMITATION TO SPECIFIC CRIMES. THE BURDEN ON THOSE WHO WOULD JUSTIFY EAVESDROPPING'S FAR-REACHING INTRUSION UPON INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY IS VERY GREAT. (286 REFERENCES)

15954 L1
AUTHORS: U. S. BUREAU OF PRISONS.
TITLE: THE RESIDENTIAL CENTER: CORRECTIONS IN THE COMMUNITY.
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C., 1969. 26 P.

THE SUCCESS OF A COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL CENTER DEPENDS UPON A CAREFULLY CONCEPTED PROGRAM, RESOLUTELY AND SKILLFULLY ADMINISTERED. THIS MANUAL IS DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES AND DETAILS OF PLANNING AND OPERATING COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL CENTERS; SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE IMPORTANCE OF A CAREFUL DEFINITION OF THE PURPOSES OF A CENTER BEFORE PLANNING BEGINS. IT IS HOPED THAT THE MANUAL WILL BE USEFUL TO CORRECTION WORKERS, JUDGES, CITIZEN GROUPS, AND OTHERS WHO HAVE AN INTEREST IN RESIDENTIAL CENTERS AND HOW THEY FUNCTION.

15955 L1
AUTHORS: CANHAM, ERWIN D.
TITLE: CRIME: A CHALLENGE TO SURVIVAL.
SOURCE: SOCIAL SERVICE OUTLOOK.
SOURCEID: 4(3):9-12, 1969.

THE RISING SPIRAL OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES MAY BE THE COUNTRY'S MOST CHALLENGING PROBLEM. IN ORDER TO COUNTER THE TREND, AMERICAN SOCIETY REQUIRES A MOVEMENT TOWARD DEEPER ETHICAL AND MORAL STANDARDS THAN IT EVER ENJOYED BEFORE. IT IS NECESSARY TO STRIVE CONSCIOUSLY IN THIS DIRECTION, HOWEVER SLOW PROGRESS MAY BE. AMERICANS SHOULD NOT IGNORE AND FAIL TO UTILIZE THE CONSCIOUSLY RELIGIOUS, THE ETHICAL, THE MORAL, AND THE SPIRITUAL AS AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO HEAL THE DEEP CAUSES OF CRIME IN THE HEARTS OF MEN. IT IS IMPORTANT TO ENGAGE IN A PROGRAM WHICH RANGES FROM THE MOST

TRANSCENDENTAL DREAM OF SPIRITUAL AWAKENING TO THE MOST DRAMATIC
PROGRAM OF DIRECT ACTION.

15956 L1
AUTHORS: ADAMS, STUART.
TITLE: EDUCATION AND THE CAREER DILEMMA OF HIGH IQ PRISONERS.
SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
SOURCEID: 6(4):4-12, 1969.

AN EXPLORATORY SURVEY OF EDUCATION IN 51 STATE AND FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEMS WAS UNDERTAKEN. QUESTIONNAIRES WERE MAILED TO THE DIRECTORS OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN PRISONS. COLLEGE LEVEL CORRESPONDENCE COURSES ARE OFFERED IN 31 SYSTEMS AND LIVE-IN INSTRUCTION THROUGH EXTENSION DIVISIONS AT NEAR-BY COLLEGES AT 20. THREE SYSTEMS OFFER COLLEGE CREDIT THROUGH TV INSTRUCTION; AND FOUR USE COLLEGE FURLOUGH PLANS. STUDENT BODY SIZES RANGE FROM ONE TO 615 PER PRISON IN EXTENSION COURSES; ONE TO 125 IN CORRESPONDENCE COURSES; 15 TO 78 IN TV PROGRAMS; AND ONE TO SEVEN IN COLLEGE FURLOUGH PROGRAMS. THE MAJOR PROBLEM FACING PRISON COLLEGE PLANNERS IS A LACK OF FUNDS. THE CLOSE INTERACTION OF COLLEGES AND PRISONS, THE DECLINING STIGMA OF EX-CON STATUS, AND THE DECOMPARTMENTALIZATION OF THE EFFORT TOWARD REINTEGRATION OF OFFENDERS INTO THE COMMUNITY WILL UNDOUBTEDLY ACCELERATE THE PROCESS OF PRISON CHANGE. (4 REFERENCES)

15957 L1
AUTHORS: BALL, RICHARD A.
TITLE: A COMPARISON OF INCIPIENT ALIENATION, ANOMIA AND MMPI SCORES AS INDICATORS OF DELINQUENCY.
SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
SOURCEID: 6(4):13-24, 1969.

A STUDY WAS MADE TO DETERMINE THE CONNECTION BETWEEN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND PERSONALITY, AS TAPPED BY THE MMPI; ANOMIA, AS TAPPED BY THE SROLE SCALE; AND ALIENATION, AS TAPPED BY THE INDEX OF INCIPIENT ALIENATION. THE SCORES FROM THESE TESTS TAKEN BY 397 WORKING CLASS HIGH SCHOOL BOYS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, IN OHIO, AGED 15 TO 18, WERE EXPECTED TO DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY. THE SCORES WERE EXPECTED TO FORM A GRADIENT FROM HIGH SCHOOL BOYS REPORTING NO JUVENILE COURT APPEARANCES TO INSTITUTIONAL DELINQUENTS REPORTING MANY JUVENILE COURT APPEARANCES. A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE WAS EXPECTED BETWEEN THE SCORES OF DELINQUENT BOYS REPORTING MANY VIOLATIONS AND THOSE REPORTING FEW. IT WAS FOUND THAT DELINQUENTS TEND TO SCORE HIGHER ON ANOMIA AND INCIPIENT ALIENATION THAN DO NON-DELINQUENTS. THIS IS TRUE WHETHER THE DELINQUENT IS IN AN INSTITUTION OR HAS REPORTED A HIGH INCIDENCE OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT A MAJOR SHIFT IN ATTITUDE ACCOMPANIES COURT APPEARANCES RATHER THAN INSTITUTIONALIZATION. THE MMPI DELINQUENCY SCALE SEEMS TO BE A MUCH MORE POWERFUL INDICATOR OF DELINQUENCY THAN EITHER THE SROLE SCALE OR THE INDEX OF INCIPIENT ALIENATION. (14 REFERENCES)

15958 L1
AUTHORS: SAGARIN, EDWARD.
TITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO MENTAL AND SOCIAL HEALTH.
SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
SOURCEID: 6(4):25-32, 1969.

THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE ABSENCE OF MENTAL HEALTH IS AN ADEQUATE EXPLANATION OF YOUTHFUL DELINQUENCY IS UNSUPPORTED BY EMPIRICAL STUDIES. IT ALSO SERVES AS AN EXCUSE FOR THE PAUCITY OF PROGRAMS FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME OR FOR THE CONTROL AND REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS. CRIME CAN BE CONCEPTUALIZED AS A MEANS OF ESTABLISHING THE BOUNDARY LINES THAT DEFINE NORMATIVE BEHAVIOR AND AS A METHOD OF DIALOGUE FOR THE CORRECTION OF THESE BOUNDARY LINES. (18 REFERENCES)

15955 L1
 AUTHCRS: HARRY, ROBERT P.
 TITLE: TO SLUG A METER: A STUDY OF CCIN FRAUD.
 SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
 SOURCEID: 6(4):40-47, 1969.

THE LOSS OF REVENUE DUE TO SLUG USE IN PARKING METERS IN NEW YORK CITY INCREASED FROM \$6,000 IN 1961 TO \$8,000 IN 1963. ALTHOUGH FEDERAL, STATE, AND CITY LEGISLATION PROHIBITS THE USE OF SLUGS, 15,000 ARE INSERTED INTO PARKING METERS EACH WEEKDAY IN NEW YORK CITY. ONLY EIGHT ARRESTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE ENTIRE HISTORY OF THE CITY FOR SLUG USE IN PARKING METERS BECAUSE OF THE PROBLEMS IN DETECTION, APPREHENSION, AND ACQUISITION OF SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE FOR CONVICTION. THE COLLECTION SYSTEM IS SO DEvised THAT THE INDIVIDUAL COLLECTOR AT NO TIME HAS DIRECT ACCESS TO THE CONTENTS OF A METER. IF A CANISTER OF COLLECTIONS WERE TO CONTAIN SLUGS, THEY COULD BE FROM ANYONE OR SEVERAL OF APPROXIMATELY 200 METERS. CURRENTLY, THERE ARE EXPERIMENTS WITH METERS UTILIZING VARIOUS SLUG REJECTOR DEVICES IN THE HOPE OF RENDERING THE CRIME IMPOSSIBLE. (10 REFERENCES)

15960 L1
 AUTHCRS: MCRE, HARRY W.
 TITLE: THE POLICE AS COMMUNITY LEADERS.
 SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
 SOURCEID: 6(4):48-57, 1969.

THE MODERN POLICE FORCE IS MADE UP OF MANY HIGHLY SKILLED INDIVIDUALS WHO CAN PROVIDE THE STIMULUS TO RALLY DIVERGENT COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS INTO A COHESIVE UNIT, WILLING TO COORDINATE AND COOPERATE TO COMBAT RISING CRIME RATES AND SOCIAL DECAY WITHIN A COMMUNITY. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM DEPENDS UPON THE INDIVIDUAL OFFICER'S CONTACT WITH THE PUBLIC. STATE PROGRAMS MUST BE DESIGNED TO COORDINATE AND FILL THE GAPS BETWEEN CITY PROGRAMS. REGIONAL INSTITUTES MUST ALERT AND AWAKEN LEADERS TO THE NEEDS AND TECHNIQUES OF DEALING WITH PROBLEMS. A NATIONAL PROGRAM OF AID, ASSISTANCE, AND GRANTS MUST BE BEGUN TO DEMONSTRATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MODEL PROGRAMS. (25 REFERENCES)

15961 L1
 AUTHORS: ALLEN, HARRY E.; LINDNER, LEWIS; GOLDMAN, HAROLD; DINITZ, SIMON.
 TITLE: THE SOCIAL AND BIO-MEDICAL CORRELATES OF SOCIOPATHY.
 SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
 SOURCEID: 6(4):68-75, 1969.

IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE WHETHER SOCIOPATHY IS A DISTINCT DISEASE ENTITY AND TO EXPLORE ITS MECHANISMS, A CROSS-DISCIPLINARY STUDY WAS CONDUCTED USING 43 INMATES AT THE OHIO PENITENTIARY. THE SUBJECTS WERE GIVEN PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND PHYSIOLOGICAL TESTS. FINDINGS SHOWED THE SOCIOPATHIC INMATE, MORE OFTEN THAN THE NON-SOCIOPATHIC INMATE, OPTED FOR SITUATIONS WHICH WERE ANXIETY PRODUCING. HE HAD A HIGHER NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND SCORED HIGHER ON THE RECKLESS CRIMINALITY LEVEL INDEX. EPINEPHRINE ELEVATED HEART RATE AND SKIN RESISTANCE MORE IN THE SOCIOPATH, BUT A SALINE SOLUTION DID NOT DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN SOCIOPATHS AND NON-SOCIOPATHS.

15962 L1
 AUTHORS: KIMBLE, WILLIAM K.
 TITLE: UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATION IN JURY SELECTION - WITHERSPON AND RELATED CASES.
 SOURCE: RAYLOR LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 21(1):73-88, 1969.

THE ESSENCE OF AN ACCUSED'S RIGHT UNDER THE SIXTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS TO AN IMPARTIAL TRIAL BY JURY IS THAT HE IS ENTITLED TO HAVE HIS CASE HEARD BY A JURY FROM WHICH QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS HAVE NOT BEEN EXCLUDED. THE U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION, IN WITHERSPON V. ILLINOIS, HOLDS THAT INDIVIDUALS HAVING GENERAL RESERVATIONS ABOUT THE IMPOSITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY ARE QUALIFIED TO DECIDE THE GUILT-INNOCENCE ISSUE AND TO CONSIDER THE DEATH PENALTY AS A POSSIBLE

PUNISHMENT. PERSONS WHO INDICATE THAT THEY WOULD VOTE AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY IN EVERY CASE CAN BE EXCLUDED FROM JURY SERVICE, BUT THOSE PROSPECTIVE JURORS WHO ARE UNRESERVEDLY IN FAVOR OF THE DEATH PENALTY CANNOT BE EXCLUDED. THE WITHERSPOON RULES APPLY ONLY IF THE JURY HAS DISCRETION ON THE PUNISHMENT ISSUE. THE PRINCIPLES OF WITHERSPOON ARE TO BE APPLIED RETROACTIVELY. WITHERSPOON LEAVES THE QUESTION UNANSWERED AS TO WHAT WILL BE THE RULES WITH REGARD TO JURY SELECTION IN CAPITAL CASES WHERE THE JURY HAS NO DISCRETION AS TO PUNISHMENT. DECISIONS CLOSELY RELATED TO WITHERSPOON HAVE BARRED EXCLUSION FROM JURY SERVICE ON THE BASIS OF THE PROSPECTIVE JUROR'S RACE, RELIGIOUS BELIEF, OR ECONOMIC CLASS. THE BETTER REASONED DECISIONS HAVE HELD THAT IN ORDER FOR AN ACCUSED TO COMPLAIN OF ERROR DUE TO THE SYSTEMATIC EXCLUSION OF QUALIFIED JURORS, HE DOES NOT HAVE TO BE A MEMBER OF THE EXCLUDED CLASS. (43 REFERENCES)

15963 L1
 AUTHORS: INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE; SMITH, R. DEAN; KOBETZ, RICHARD W.
 TITLE: GUIDELINES FOR CIVIL DISORDER, MOBILIZATION, AND PLANNING.
 SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C., 1968. 77 P. \$3.00.

THESE GUIDELINES FOR CIVIL DISORDER, MOBILIZATION, AND PLANNING WERE DEVELOPED FOR THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS AND PREPARED UNDER A CONTRACT FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. THE GUIDELINES ARE GEARED TO A MEDIUM-SIZED OPERATION SO THAT THEY WILL BE SUITABLE FOR THE GREATEST NUMBER OF POLICE AGENCIES. CONTENTS: POLICE POLICY; PLANNING; INTELLIGENCE; LOGISTICS; STRATEGY; CONTROL TACTICS; MISCELLANEOUS TACTICS; THE COMMAND POST; ESTABLISHMENT OF EMERGENCY CONTROL CENTER; ARREST PROCEDURES; RECOVERY AFTER DISTURBANCE; APPENDICES.

15964 L1
 AUTHORS: MORELAND, ROY.
 TITLE: MODEL PENAL CODE: SENTENCING, PROBATION AND PAROLE.
 SOURCE: KENTUCKY LAW JOURNAL.
 SOURCEID: 57(1):51-82, 1968.

SENTENCING, PROBATION, AND PAROLE ARE THREE ASPECTS OF TREATMENT FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF CRIMES. THEY ARE, HOWEVER, ADMINISTERED BY DIFFERENT BODIES - SENTENCING AND PROBATION BY THE JUDICIARY, AND PAROLE BY THE EXECUTIVE. CURRENT PROPOSALS FOR SENTENCING WHICH PRESENT DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEM INCLUDE THAT OF THE MODEL PENAL CODE, PROMULGATED BY THE AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE, AND THE MODEL SENTENCING ACT, PREPARED BY THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL OF JUDGES FOR THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. THE MODEL PENAL CODE IS REVOLUTIONARY IN THAT IT DIVIDES ALL FELONIES INTO THREE DEGREES WITH UNIFORM SENTENCES OF MAXIMUM IMPRISONMENT DEFENDING UPON THE DEGREE. MISDEMEANORS ARE LIKEWISE DIVIDED INTO THREE DEGREES. THE EMPHASIS IS UPON THE GRADE OF THE OFFENSE, NOT ITS PARTICULAR FEATURES. THE MODEL SENTENCING ACT ABANDONS THE TRADITIONAL METHOD OF ATTEMPTING TO FIT THE PUNISHMENT TO THE CRIME AND FOCUSES UPON THE QUESTION OF THE AMOUNT OF "DANGEROUSNESS" IN THE OFFENDER. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE APPROACH BE USED AS OUTLINED BY THE MODEL PENAL CODE AND THE NEW YORK REVISED PENAL LAW. THE ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF PROBATION RATHER THAN IMPRISONMENT INCLUDE: PROBATION IS LESS EXPENSIVE TO THE PUBLIC; PROBATION ENABLES THE OFFENDER TO REFORM AND ADJUST HIS LIFE TO COMMUNITY STANDARDS WHILE LIVING UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS; AND IT PREVENTS THE SHATTERING IMPACT OF IMPRISONMENT ON PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE PREDICTION TABLES, AS DEVELOPED BY SHELDON AND ELEANOR GLUECK, BE USED TO DETERMINE THE CHANCE THAT PROBATION WILL OR WILL NOT BE SUCCESSFUL. WITH REGARD TO THE PAROLE BOARD, IT IS HOPED THAT THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH WILL BE CONTROLLED IN MAKING APPOINTMENTS TO THE PAROLE BOARD ITSELF, AND TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF. THE USE OF THE PRE-SENTENCE REPORT, SUPPLEMENTED BY ADDITIONAL DATA HAVING TO DO WITH THE PRISONER'S CONDUCT AND ATTITUDE IN PRISON, IN ADDITION TO THE PRISON PSYCHIATRIST'S ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF OTHER PRISON PERSONNEL SHOULD MATERIALLY AID THE PAROLE BOARD. (85 REFERENCES)

15965 L1
 AUTHORS: SELIH, ALENKA.
 TITLE: /NEKAJ PROBLEMOV MLADOLETNISKIH ZDRUZE./
 TRITITLE: SOME PROBLEMS WITH JUVENILE GANGS.
 SOURCE: REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO (LJUBLJANA).
 SOURCEID: 19(3):110-120, 1968.

A STUDY WAS MADE IN LJUBLJANA IN 1967 OF THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE GANG MEMBERS BY THE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY OF THE LAW FACULTY OF LJUBLJANA. THE DATA, OBTAINED FROM COURT RECORDS, INCLUDED THE NUMBER OF GANG MEMBERS AND THE SIZE AND FORMS OF GANGS PROCESSED THROUGH COMMUNITY AND DISTRICT COURTS. DIFFERENCES WERE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN TWO TYPES OF JUVENILE GANGS - COHESIVE AND NON-COHESIVE GANGS. COHESIVE GANGS ARE DEFINED AS THOSE WHICH FREQUENTLY COMMITTED CRIMINAL OFFENSES; NON-COHESIVE GANGS COMMITTED AN OFFENSE ONLY ONCE. DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND IN THE SIZE OF THE GANG (COHESIVE GANGS BEING LARGER, WITH AT LEAST FIVE MEMBERS); DETECTABILITY OF LEADERS (COHESIVE GANG LEADERS ARE MORE EASILY DETECTABLE); LENGTH OF TIME OF ASSOCIATION; THE FIELD OF ACTIVITY (MUCH WIDER FOR COHESIVE GANGS); AND THE MEETING PLACES. DATA WERE ALSO OBTAINED ON THE CAUSES OF THE CREATION OF JUVENILE GANGS, THEIR INTERNAL STRUCTURE, RELATIONS WITHIN THE GANG, AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRESENT MODE OF TREATMENT. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT INSTEAD OF TREATMENT WHICH IS CONCENTRATED ON THE INDIVIDUAL, IT IS NECESSARY TO DEVISE METHODS OF DEALING WITH THE GANG AS A WHOLE. IT IS ALSO THOUGHT THAT THOSE SOCIAL WELFARE AUTHORITIES, DEALING WITH QUESTIONS OF PROBLEM CHILDREN AS WELL AS JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, SHOULD REFER IN THEIR REPORTS TO THE GANG AS A WHOLE. IF THIS IS DONE, THE COURTS WOULD HAVE MORE DATA ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE GANGS AND WOULD THEREFORE BE ABLE TO TAKE MORE APPROPRIATE MEASURES AGAINST JUVENILE OFFENDERS. (9 REFERENCES)

15966 L1
 AUTHORS: SKALAR, VINKO.
 TITLE: /KAJ OVIRA OSEBJE V KAZENSKIH POMOJSEVALNIH DOMOVH PRI VZGOJNIM NALOGAH./
 TRITITLE: OBSTACLES IMPEDING THE REALIZATION OF STAFF EDUCATIONAL TASKS IN PENITENTIARIES.
 SOURCE: REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO (LJUBLJANA).
 SOURCEID: 19(3):110-111, 1968.

IF IMPRISONMENT IN YUGOSLAVIA SHOULD INVOLVE EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES, I.E., THERAPEUTIC INTENTIONS, IT SHOULD NOT BE CONCEIVED ONLY AS RETRIBUTION AND RECOMPENSE FOR THE COMMITTED ANTI-SOCIAL ACT. HOWEVER, THE REALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL AND EVEN THERAPEUTIC EFFORTS PRESUPPOSES THE EXISTENCE OF CONTACTS BETWEEN INMATES AND STAFF MEMBERS. THE CONTACT SHOULD FIRST BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE WARDENS' STAFF AND THE INMATES, SINCE THEY ARE THE MOST NUMEROUS AND MOST FREQUENTLY COME INTO CONTACT WITH PRISONERS, WHILE THE MEMBERS OF THE TECHNICAL AND EDUCATIONAL STAFF RARELY HAVE SUCH DIRECT CONTACT. THEIR WORK WOULD BE FACILITATED IF THE INMATE FIRST MADE POSITIVE CONTACTS WITH THE WARDENS. THE OBSTACLE, HOWEVER, LIES IN THE STATUS AND TRAINING OF THE WARDENS' STAFF; THEIR WORK IS EXHAUSTING AND RELATIVELY BADLY STIMULATED WHICH OFTEN LEADS TO FRUSTRATION. IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE PRESENT CONDITIONS, IT IS NECESSARY TO MAKE SELECTION AND SYSTEMATIC TRAINING BASED ON APPROPRIATE CRITERIA. THEY SHOULD BE TAUGHT HOW TO AVOID INAPPROPRIATE APPROACHES TOWARD PRISONERS AND GIVEN AN EXPLANATION OF THE PECULIARITIES OF THE PRISONER POPULATION.

15967 L1
 AUTHORS: WELCHMAN, JEFFREY A.
 TITLE: LEGAL CONCEPTS OF HUMAN LIFE: THE INFANTICIDE DOCTRINES.
 SOURCE: MARQUETTE LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 52(1):105-115, 1968.

UNFORTUNATELY, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEGAL DOCTRINE OF INFANTICIDE AND OF RELATED DOCTRINES DISPLAYS A TENDENCY THAT MAY HAMPER THE LEGAL RESOLUTION OF HOMICIDAL QUESTIONS OF THE FUTURE. THE TENDENCY IS TO CONFUSE THE AVAILABLE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE WITH

THE LEGAL DOCTRINE TO BE FORMULATED BY THE COURT. THE OLD INFANTICIDE DOCTRINE OF ENGLAND AND THE MAJORITY RULE IN AMERICA ARE BOTH EXAMPLES OF THIS CONFUSION. THE COURTS IN THOSE CASES DISCUSS THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS OF "LIFE" FOR A HOMICIDE CHARGE IN THE SAME BREATH WITH THE SUPPOSEDLY MEDICAL REQUIREMENT OF "INDEPENDENT CIRCULATION" FOR A LIVE BIRTH. IN SO DOING, THE COURTS MANIFEST A LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE DIFFERENT FUNDAMENTAL NATURES OF MEDICINE AND OF LAW. MEDICAL SCIENCE CAN HELP THE COURT TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEMS BEFORE IT, BUT IT CANNOT MAKE THE MORAL, EVALUATORY, AND JUDICIAL OPINIONS THAT COMPRISE THE LAW. ONLY WHEN THE COURTS START TO COMPREHEND THE PROPER ROLE OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE IN LEGAL PROBLEMS OF THIS NATURE WILL THEY BE READY TO DEAL INTELLIGENTLY WITH THE BIOMEDICALLY ADVANCED WORLD OF THE FUTURE. (76 REFERENCES)

15968 L1
AUTHORS: DUPREEL, J.
TITLE: /LE TRAITEMENT INSTITUTIONNEL DES RECIDIVISTES./
TRITITLE: INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF RECIDIVISTS.
SOURCE: BULLETIN DE L'ADMINISTRATION PENITENTIAIRE (BRUSSELS).
SOURCEID: 25(5):227-234, 1968.

THE TREATMENT OF RECIDIVISTS NEED NOT NECESSARILY BE CONNECTED WITH IDEAS OF SEVERITY. THE ESSENTIAL ASSUMPTION IS THAT EACH PERSON DETAINED, EVEN IF HE IS A RECIDIVIST, REQUIRES THE APPROPRIATE INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT. A SENTENCE WITH LIBERTY, NOTABLY UNDER PROBATION, PRODUCES A BENEFICIAL EFFECT ON THE RECIDIVIST. FURTHER INCARCERATION, HOWEVER, WILL BE PERFECTLY INEFFECTIVE. IT MUST BE REMEMBERED THAT A NUMBER OF RECIDIVISTS ARE MENTALLY ILL, AND THE INSTITUTION TO WHICH THEY ARE SENT MUST BE DIRECTED TOWARD A PERSON WHO IS MEDICALLY ABNORMAL NOT AS A RECIDIVISTIC OFFENDER. CRIMINALS WITH ANTI-SOCIAL TENDENCIES MUST BE SEPARATED FROM THOSE YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS, AND ABNORMAL CHARACTERS ON WHOM THEY MIGHT HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT. THE MOST IMPORTANT CONTINGENT IS THE YOUNG ADULT RECIDIVIST, RANGING IN AGE FROM 18 TO 30. THIS GROUP SHOULD BE TREATED WITH MAXIMUM PERSONNEL AND MATERIAL IN ORDER TO REALIZE A DYNAMICALLY REEDUCATIVE CLIMATE. WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF SOCIAL DEFENSE THEORY, A RECIDIVIST SHOULD BE PLACED IN AN OPEN INSTITUTION OR AN ORDINARY CENTER WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF PRACTICING A SPECIALIZED ACTIVITY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. A HETEROGENEOUS SYSTEM IS FLEXIBLE ENOUGH TO OFFER THE ENTIRE GAMUT OF POSSIBILITIES FOR RECIDIVISTS CORRESPONDING TO THE APPROPRIATE TREATMENT.

15969 L1
AUTHORS: CHAPMAN, CENNIS.
TITLE: SOCIOLOGY AND THE STEREOTYPE OF THE CRIMINAL.
SOURCEID: LONDON, TAVISTOCK PUBLICATIONS, 1968. 260 P. \$9.00.

A CRITIQUE OF SOME OF THE FUNDAMENTAL ASSUMPTIONS OF CURRENT CRIMINOLOGY ARE PRESENTED IN THIS BOOK. IT IS ARGUED THAT MOST STUDIES OF CRIME AND THE OFFENDER TAKE AS THEIR STARTING-POINT A STEREOTYPE OF THE CRIMINAL THAT IS A SOCIAL AND LEGAL ARTIFACT. BY THE USE OF EXAMPLES DRAWN FROM THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS AND FROM REPORTS OF COURT PROCEEDINGS, IT IS DEMONSTRATED HOW SOCIETY, THROUGH THE LEGAL SYSTEM, SELECTS FOR PUNISHMENT A SCAPEGOAT GROUP DRAWN FROM A MUCH WIDER POPULATION OF ANTISOCIAL INDIVIDUALS. THIS GROUP, COMPOSED OF WORKING-CLASS MEN LACKING EDUCATION, INFLUENCE, AND RESOURCES, IS LIABLE TO PENALTIES OF IMPRISONMENT AND DESOCIALIZATION FROM WHICH MEMBERS OF THE MIDDLE AND UPPER CLASSES ARE RELATIVELY IMMUNE, THOUGH THEY MAY ENGAGE IN BEHAVIOR THAT, DEFINED IN OPERATIONAL TERMS, IS IDENTICAL IN ITS SOCIAL EFFECTS.

15970 L1
AUTHORS: STANCIU, V. V.
TITLE: /LA CRIMINALITE A PARIS./
TRITITLE: CRIMINALITY IN PARIS.
SOURCEID: PARIS, CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE, 1968. 361 P. 30 FR.

THE STUDY OF QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE CRIMINALITY IN PARIS WAS UNDERTAKEN FROM 1950 TO 1965. AN UNDERLYING ASSUMPTION OF THE INVESTIGATION IS THAT CRIME DOES NOT REPRESENT INHERENT EVIL IN A PERSON, BUT THAT CRIME IS SYMPTOMATIC OF AN INADAPTATION MANIFEST BY THE ATTITUDES OF A PERSON ACTING IN A CERTAIN MILIEU AT A CERTAIN MOMENT. TO UNDERSTAND AN OFFENDER REQUIRES SCRUTINY OF THE TOTAL PERSONALITY OF THE MAN AND HIS FAMILIAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS. THIS PERSPECTIVE ON CRIME IS NECESSARY TO PREVENTION, THERAPY, OR REHABILITATION. THE STUDY IS DIVIDED INTO FOUR PARTS: GEOGRAPHY OF CRIME; STATISTICAL FACTS; MODES OF LIVING IN CRIMINOGENOUS ZONES; AND THE PSYCHO-SOCIOLOGICAL CRIMINAL. THE WORK PROCEEDS FROM ARRONDISSEMENT STATISTICS AND MAPS ON POPULATION DENSITY; DISEASE; HOME COMBIVILE FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND JUVENILES DETAINED; STREETS SURVIVIVED AND COMPARED OVER TIME FOR THE INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN SPECIFIC BUILDINGS; TO COURT STATISTICS ON CRIME BY BLOCKS. TABLES INCLUDE FIGURES ON MURDERS, VAGRANTS, PROSTITUTION, BURGLARIES, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFRACTIONS OF LEGAL STATUTES. ONE SUBSECTION DEALS WITH THE PERPETRATOR AND VICTIMS OF CRIME WITH RELEVANT DATA ON AGE, HOME ADDRESS, PROFESSION, NATIONALITY, AND RELATIONSHIP OF THE VICTIM TO THE CRIMINAL OFFENDER. SEVERAL CASE HISTORIES OF BUILDINGS IN HIGH-DELINQUENCY AREAS ARE COMPARED; CRIMINAL HISTORIES OF INDIVIDUALS ARE CLASSIFIED AND THE CASE OF INADAPTATION BY IMMIGRANTS, SPECIFICALLY NORTH AFRICANS, ARE DISCUSSED. THE FOOD, SHELTER, BUDGET, RELIGION, AND DESIRES OF CRIMINALS ARE CONSIDERED.

15971 L1
 AUTHORS: MURLEY, W.; MONAHAN, T. M.
 TITLE: ARSON: THE CRIMINAL AND THE CRIME.
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY.
 SOURCEID: 9(1):4-21, 1969.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF 50 MALE ARSONISTS, AGED 17 TO 57, WHO WERE INCARCERATED AT GRENDON PSYCHIATRIC PRISON, CONSTITUTING ONE-SEVENTH OF ALL CASES IMPRISONED FOR ARSON IN ENGLAND AND WALES FOR 1962-66. THE SAMPLE AVERAGED SIX PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS AND 46 PERCENT HAD REPEATED ARSON OFFENSES. THE ARSONISTS DIFFERED FROM OTHER GRENDON OFFENDERS IN HAVING COMMITTED MORE OFFENSES OF PROPERTY DAMAGE AND FEWER OF FALSE PRETENCES. SOCIAL PATHOLOGY WAS MARKED, WITH A HIGH FREQUENCY OF DISTURBED FAMILY BACKGROUND, POOR SCHOOL AND WORK RECORDS, SOCIOSEXUAL PROBLEMS, ALCOHOLISM, AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. DIAGNOSTICALLY, ALL CASES WERE IN THE CATEGORIES OF PSYCHONEUROSIS AND PERSONALITY DISORDER. PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING SHOWED NO SPECIFIC DIFFERENCES FROM OTHER GRENDON OFFENDERS, BUT THE ARSONISTS WERE LESS MOTIVATED TOWARD TREATMENT. THE APPROACH TO REHABILITATION AT GRENDON IS BRIEFLY DESCRIBED. (10 REFERENCES)

15972 L1
 AUTHORS: MILES, AGNES EVA.
 TITLE: THE EFFECTS OF A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY ON THE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS OF A GROUP OF PSYCHOPATHS.
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY.
 SOURCEID: 9(1):22-38, 1969.

THIS STUDY INVESTIGATED THE CHANGES - OVER A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR - IN THE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS OF A GROUP OF PSYCHOPATHS, BROUGHT ABOUT BY THEIR STAY IN A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY. FOUR ASPECTS OF THE PATIENTS' RELATIONSHIPS WERE EXAMINED: THEIR ACCEPTANCE AND REJECTION OF EACH OTHER; THE FORMATION OF INDIVIDUAL FRIENDSHIPS AND THE DEGREE OF RECIPROCITY IN THE CHOICES OF FRIENDS; THE FORMATION OF INFORMAL FRIENDSHIP GROUPS; AND LEADERSHIP. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY TREATMENT INCREASED THE ABILITY OF THE PATIENTS TO ACCEPT THEIR PEERS MORE THAN DID THE TRADITIONAL HOSPITAL TREATMENT. OF VARIOUS FACTORS EXAMINED FOR THEIR EFFECT ON PATTERNS OF ACCEPTANCE AND REJECTION, AGE AND MONETARY REWARD SEEM TO HAVE PLAYED SOME PART IN THE CHANGES THAT OCCURRED IN THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY. EXAMINATION OF THE FORMATION OF FRIENDSHIPS AND FRIENDSHIP GROUPS, AND THE EMERGENCE OF PATIENT-LEADERS, CONFIRMED THE POSITIVE RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY. (21 REFERENCES)

15973 L1
 AUTHCRS: DAVIES, MARTIN.
 TITLE: OFFENCE BEHAVIOR AND THE CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS.
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY.
 SOURCEID: 9(1):39-50, 1969.

USING A 1964-65 SAMPLE OF MALE PROBATIONERS AGED 17-20, THIS STUDY EXAMINES THE BROAD OUTLINES OF THEIR OFFENSE BEHAVIOR IN RELATION TO A VARIETY OF OTHER FACTORS. CONCERNED MAINLY WITH SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT, IT LOOKS AT A NUMBER OF OTHER ATTEMPTS TO CLASSIFY OFFENSES, AND DISCUSSES THE RELEVANCE OF THIS APPROACH IN THE STUDY OF PROBATION TREATMENT. THE CONCLUSION IS THAT, WITH REGARD TO A PROBATION POPULATION, THERE IS LITTLE INDICATION THAT OFFENSE CATEGORIES ARE OF VALUE TO THE RESEARCH WORKER SEEKING METHODS OF CLASSIFYING OFFENDERS WITH A VIEW TO STUDYING TREATMENT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT, ED.) (26 REFERENCES)

15974 L1
 AUTHCRS: PRINS, PERSCHEL A.
 TITLE: SOME THOUGHTS ON THE UNSTABLE OFFENDER.
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY.
 SOURCEID: 9(1):51-61, 1969.

IN DEALING WITH THE UNSTABLE AND IMPULSIVE OFFENDER, IT IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE TO DETECT THE SITUATIONS IN WHICH THESE PEOPLE MAY BE VULNERABLE, AND THEN TO TRY TO FIND MEANS OF MINIMIZING THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN "EXPLOSIVE" SITUATIONS. SOMETIMES, THIS MAY NECESSITATE INTERVENTION OF AN UNCONVENTIONAL KIND. IT SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED THAT, AS YET, VERY LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT THE "TRIGGER PULLING" SITUATIONS THAT LEAD SUCH PEOPLE INTO DIFFICULTIES; MUCH MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED - PARTICULARLY AT A TIME WHEN INCREASING NUMBERS OF OFFENDERS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE. IN ADDITION, MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED INTO THE FAULTS AND INADEQUACIES IN EARLY RELATIONSHIPS. THIS WOULD BE AN ESSENTIAL PRELIMINARY TO A POSSIBLE SCREENING OF THE CHILD POPULATION SO THAT THE "POTENTIAL" UNSTABLE OFFENDER MAY BE SPOTTED AND TREATED AT AN EARLY STAGE. (20 REFERENCES)

15975 L1
 AUTHCRS: NORMANDEAU, ANDRE.
 TITLE: ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA AND LONDON.
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY.
 SOURCEID: 9(1):71-79, 1969.

AS PART OF A BROADER STUDY OF TRENDS AND PATTERNS OF ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA, THIS RESEARCH REPORTS ON A PARTIAL REPLICATION OF MCCLINTOCK AND GIBSON'S INVESTIGATION OF ROBBERY IN LONDON, USING THE ROBBERY TYPOLOGY DEVELOPED BY THESE AUTHORS. THE STUDY IN PHILADELPHIA IS BASED ON A 10 PERCENT RANDOM SAMPLE OF THE ROBBERY CASES ON FILE WITH THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL YEAR 1960 TO 1966 INCLUSIVE. THE PHILADELPHIA FINDINGS ARE COMPARED WITH THOSE OBTAINED BY MCCLINTOCK AND GIBSON WHO USED SIMILAR POLICE DATA FOR THE YEARS 1950, 1957, AND 1960 FOR THE METROPOLITAN LONDON AREA. THE MAIN CONCLUSION IS A STRONG INDICATION OF A TREND TOWARDS MORE PROFESSIONAL CRIME IN LONDON THAN IN PHILADELPHIA. LONDON HAS MORE ORGANIZED ROBBERY CRIMES THAN PHILADELPHIA SINCE IT HAS A PROPORTION OF ROBBERIES BY EMPLOYEES TWICE AS HIGH AS IN PHILADELPHIA. (9 REFERENCES)

15976 L1
 AUTHCRS: RYAN, STUART.
 TITLE: CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN CANADA.
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY.
 SOURCEID: 9(1):80-85, 1969.

CANADA HAS TAKEN ANOTHER SHORT AND TENTATIVE STEP TOWARD WHAT MAY BE THE EVENTUAL ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. AN ATTEMPT IN

1966 TO ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY WAS DEFEATED, BUT ABOLITIONISTS BROUGHT AN EARLY OPPORTUNITY FOR A FRESH ATTEMPT. PROMINENT AMONG ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF RETENTION WAS THAT THE DEATH PENALTY WAS THE ONLY EFFECTIVE PROTECTION FOR POLICE AND PRISON OFFICERS; MORALE WITHIN THESE SERVICES WAS BEING ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY FEAR THAT MEMBERS WOULD LOSE THEIR ONLY SAFEGUARD AGAINST DESPERADOES. THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL DECIDED TO TAKE THIS FEAR INTO ACCOUNT AND TO ATTEMPT TO RESTRICT CAPITAL MURDER TO THE MURDER OF POLICE OFFICERS, PRISON OFFICERS, AND OTHER PEACE OFFICERS ACTING IN PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES. A BILL TO ACHIEVE THIS PURPOSE FOR AN EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS WAS INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE AND PASSED BOTH HOUSES. IF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT REMAINS IN OFFICE UNTIL THE END OF 1974, IT IS LIKELY THAT THE LAW WILL BE MADE PERMANENT.

15977 L1
AUTHORS: MOORE, JOHN E.
TITLE: OMBUDSMAN AND THE GHETTO.
SOURCE: CONNECTICUT LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 1121244-262, 1968.

ALTHOUGH AN OMBUDSMAN-RELATED INSTITUTION AFFORDS NO DIRECT RELIEF FOR THE POVERTY OF LIFE AND SPIRIT OCCASIONED BY DECADES OF PUBLIC POLICY FAILURE AND ADMINISTRATIVE INJUSTICE, ITS WORTH TO THE GHETTO MUST BE DETERMINED IN LIGHT OF ITS INTERRELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER REFORM EFFORTS. IT IS ASSUMED THAT ADOPTION OF THE OMBUDSMAN CONCEPT WOULD COMPLEMENT RATHER THAN EXCLUDE MORE PENETRATING REFORMS. GRIEVANCES OF INDIVIDUALS WITHIN THE GHETTO ARE VARIED, AND REQUIRE SELECTIVE MODES OF REDRESS. THESE INCLUDE PROVISIONS OF INFORMATION SOURCES, RIGOROUS ADVOCACY TO SAFEGUARD LEGAL RIGHTS AND FURTHER PUBLIC POLICY OBJECTIVES, AND THAT ATTENTION TO THE JUSTICE AND EQUITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION AFFORDED BY AN OMBUDSMAN. THE DISTINCTIVE ATTRIBUTES OF AN OMBUDSMAN WOULD BECOME HANDICAPS IF HIS FUNCTIONS ARE MISCONSTRUED: IMPARTIALITY IS ADVANTAGEOUS WHEN CORDIAL ACCESS TO PRESUMPTIVELY WELL-INTENTIONED ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS IS NEEDED, BUT CRIPPLING WHEN AN ADVOCATE IS NEEDED. THE TECHNIQUES OF ADVOCACY MAY CONTRIBUTE UNNECESSARILY TO ANTAGONISM BETWEEN GHETTO-DWELLERS AND THE PUBLIC BUREAUCRACY. WHILE A LAWYER MIGHT APPROXIMATE THE RESULTS ACHIEVED BY AN OMBUDSMAN, HE WOULD DO SO AT COMPARATIVELY HIGH SOCIAL COST (MEASURED IN TERMS OF ANTAGONISM BETWEEN COMPLAINANT AND RESPONDENT), AND AT THE EXPENSE OF TIME WHICH COULD BE DEVOTED TO THE DISTINCTIVE FUNCTION OF REPRESENTING HIS CLIENT'S INTEREST IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE AN OMBUDSMAN WOULD BE AN INAPPROPRIATE INSTRUMENTALITY. SIMILARLY, WHILE AN ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE COULD PERFORM MANY OF THE FUNCTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH AN OMBUDSMAN, TIME SPENT PERFORMING THESE FUNCTIONS COMPETES WITH HIS DISTINCTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES AS A LEGISLATOR. (29 REFERENCES)

15978 L1
AUTHORS: NIEDERHOFER, ARTHUR.
TITLE: RESTRAINT OF THE FORCE: A RECURRENT PROBLEM.
SOURCE: CONNECTICUT LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 1121288-305, 1968.

IN A DEMOCRACY A PUBLIC SERVICE AGENCY, SUCH AS THE POLICE, MUST BE ACCOUNTABLE TO THE CITIZENRY. BECAUSE OF THIS MORAL OBLIGATION, BECAUSE OF THE WELL-KNOWN VEIL OF SECRECY COVERING THE INNER OPERATION OF THE POLICE SYSTEM, AND BECAUSE OF THE INEVITABLE TENDENCY IN ANY LARGE BUREAUCRACY TO PROTECT THE INEPT, AND EVEN THE GUILTY, IT FOLLOWS THAT A SIGNIFICANT PART OF THE GRIEVANCE MACHINERY SHOULD BE EXTERNAL. SEVERAL OF THE PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS ARE: THE WIDESPREAD USE OF COMPLAINTS MADE DIRECTLY TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT; COMPLAINTS BROUGHT TO COURT; CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS; OMBUDSMAN; AND CREATION OF A DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE CENTER BE ESTABLISHED, MODELED AFTER THE CITIZENS ADVICE BUREAU THAT OPERATED IN JAPAN AND GREAT BRITAIN WITH GOOD RESULTS. THE BUREAU, OR THAT SECTION OF IT ASSIGNED TO REVIEW OF COMPLAINTS, WILL RECEIVE AND RECORD CIVILIAN COMPLAINTS, AND THEN INVESTIGATE THE BACKGROUND, GIVE ADVICE TO COMPLAINANTS, REPRESENT THEM AT DEPARTMENTAL HEARINGS AND TRIALS, AND TAKE FURTHER LEGAL ACTION WHERE NECESSARY. UNTIL THE

OMBUDSMAN ARRIVES, THE CAR CAN PRETEST SOME TECHNIQUES AND POLICIES FOR HIM, AND JUSTIFY ITS FAVORABLE RECEPTION BY EXPERTS IN THE FIELD. (38 REFERENCES)

15979 L1
AUTHORS: BORCUA, DAVID J.
TITLE: COMMENTS ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS.
SOURCE: CONNECTICUT LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 1(2)G306-331, 1968.

BEHIND THE PAGES OF HISTORY, A POWERFUL UNDERCURRENT OF CRIME, VIOLENCE, AND PUBLIC DISORDER WAS THE FORCE THAT DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY PRODUCED POLICY TOWARD LAW AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. THE MODERN POLICE CANNOT FUNCTION SIMPLY AS REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMUNITY CULTURE - ASSUMING IT IS COHERENT ENOUGH TO BE REPRESENTED. THEY MUST STAND ASIDE FROM THE CULTURE AND FUNCTION AS COMMUNITY MANAGERS. CHIEF AMONG THE NEEDED INNOVATIONS IN POLICE TRAINING AND DEPLOYMENT ARE DEVICES DESIGNED TO PRODUCE THE REQUISITE CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE AND TO OVERCOME THE CULTURE SHOCK, ESPECIALLY WHEN WORKING IN A GHETTO, EXPERIENCED BY POLICEMEN. THE FOLLOWING POLICY GUIDELINES ARE RECOMMENDED: (1) AS COMMUNITY MANAGERS AND MONITORS OF SOCIAL CHANGE, THE POLICE SHOULD ENFORCE THE LAW AS VIGOROUSLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT SHORT OF THE POINT WHERE VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT PRODUCES MORE STRAIN THAN THE SYSTEM CAN STAND; (2) THE POLICE SHOULD PURSUE A POLICY OF CO-OPERATION AIMED AT REDUCING THEIR ISOLATION AS ENFORCERS OF ORDER IN THE GHETTO; (3) COMMUNICATION TO POLICE ABOUT THE GHETTO SHOULD BE IMPROVED AS SHOULD COMMUNICATION BETWEEN POLICE AND GHETTO RESIDENTS; AND (4) POLICE SHOULD INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF SUPPORTIVE SERVICE THEY PERFORM. ONE RECOMMENDED INNOVATION IN POLICE ORGANIZATION IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AREA TEAM, COMPRISED OF DETECTIVES, YOUTH OFFICERS, PATROL PERSONNEL, AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS PEOPLE, WHICH WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PUBLIC SAFETY AND ORDER AND MOST OPERATIONS IN A DELINEATED AREA OF THE GHETTO.

15980 L1
AUTHORS: ORLAND, LEONARD.
TITLE: THE TERRIBLE CHOICE: THE ABORTION DILEMMA.
SOURCE: CONNECTICUT LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 1(2):332-337, 1968.

ALTHOUGH NUMEROUS RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE ADVOCATING A REEXAMINATION OF THE ABORTION LAWS AND SUBSEQUENT LIBERALIZATION, THE PREVAILING PATTERN OF AMERICAN ABORTION STATUTES IS STILL TO IMPOSE CRIMINAL SANCTIONS FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF AN ABORTION UNLESS IT IS NECESSARY TO SAVE THE LIFE OF THE PREGNANT WOMAN. THIS BOOK, THE TERRIBLE CHOICE, AROSE OUT OF THE SEPTEMBER 1967 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ABORTION, SPONSORED JOINTLY BY THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL AND THE JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, JR. FOUNDATION. THE CONFERENCE WAS EXPLORATORY; THE OBJECTIVE WAS TO DEFINE AND ANALYZE THE ISSUES. THIS BOOK IS AN INTERPRETIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONFERENCE. (21 REFERENCES)

16010 \$03
CITATION: WEISMAN, I. OFFENDER STATUS, ROLE BEHAVIOR, AND TREATMENT
CONSIDERATIONS. SOCIAL CASEWORK, 48(7): 422-5, 1967.

IN CORRECTIONAL SERVICES COMPLIANCE IS REWARDED, BUT THIS EMPHASIS ON CONFORMITY OFFERS LITTLE HELP TO THE OFFENDER IN SOLVING THE PROBLEMS THAT BROUGHT HIM TO LEGAL ATTENTION OR IN COPING WITH THE NORMAL TASKS HE MUST FACE AS A CITIZEN. THE OFFICIALLY EXPECTED, APPROVED, AND REWARDED BEHAVIOR PREPARES THE OFFENDER FOR CONTINUING THE OFFENDER ROLE, ONE WHICH IS NOT SEQUENTIAL TO THAT OF THE ORDINARY CITIZEN AND MAY ACTUALLY BE EXCLUSIVE OF IT. A REDEFINITION OF THIS ROLE AND OF TREATMENT TASKS IS NEEDED. AREAS NEEDING CLARIFICATION ARE RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS WITHIN WHICH THE OFFENDER MUST FUNCTION, PROBLEMS IN DAILY LIVING, A SHIFT TO FUTURE REQUIREMENTS AND ADAPTATIONAL TASKS, DEFINITION OF GOALS, AND CLARIFICATION OF VALUES.

16160 \$03
CITATION: TRUNNELL, THOMAS L. SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY IN IDENTICAL TWINS IN A SET OF DIZYGOTIC TRIPLETS. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 124(1):43-51, 1967.

SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY WAS MANIFESTED IN IDENTICAL TWINS, MEMBERS OF A SET OF TRIPLETS. THE THIRD TRIPLET, A SAME-SEXED FRATERNAL TWIN, DID NOT MANIFEST PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS. THE FREQUENCY FOR THE JOINT OCCURRENCE OF SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY IN IDENTICAL TWINS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF A SET OF DIZYGOTIC TRIPLETS WOULD BE MAXIMALLY ONCE IN 13 BILLION BIRTHS. THE TRIPLETS WERE 19-YEAR-OLD MALES. TED WAS REFERRED TO THE PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE OF A MILITARY HOSPITAL BECAUSE OF HIS FEAR OF LOSING CONTROL OF HIS TEMPER AND WAS ON PROBATION FOR GRAND LARCENY. TIM HAD BEEN CONVICTED PREVIOUSLY FOR CIVIL MISDEMEANORS AND HAD BEEN DISCHARGED FROM MILITARY SERVICE. BOTH TWINS WERE DISTRUSTFUL; NEITHER HAD THOUGHT DISTURBANCES, DELUSIONS OR HALLUCINATIONS. DON WAS WARM, ENJOYED HIS SERVICE ASSIGNMENT, AND WAS NOT ANTISOCIAL. THE MOTHER DISLIKED HER HUSBAND AND THE TWINS, BUT LIKED HER FATHER AND DON. THE FATHER DIED WHEN THE BOYS WERE 8. THE TWINS SHOWED NO SIGNS OF EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE UNTIL ADOLESCENCE, WHEN THEIR ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR BEGAN. AT THIS TIME, THE MOTHER'S FATHER DIED AND THE MOTHER BECAME HARSH WITH THE TWINS. BOTH TWINS DROPPED OUT OF HIGH SCHOOL TO JOIN THE SERVICE, WERE SEPARATED BECAUSE OF A PERSONALITY DISTURBANCE, AND HAD IRREGULAR JOB HISTORIES. DON COMPLETED HIS MILITARY SERVICE, SECURED EMPLOYMENT AND ATTENDED COLLEGE AT NIGHT. CLASSIFICATION BY PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND BLOOD TYPE ESTABLISHED THAT TED AND TIM WERE MONOZYGOTIC AT THE 95% LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE AND THAT TED AND DON WERE DEFINITELY DIZYGOTIC.

16161 \$03
CITATION: SEMERARI, A.; FIUME, S. THE CRIMINAL DANGER IN ALCOHOLICS VIEWED ON THE BASIS OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONCEPTIONS OF JURG ZUTT. (LA PERICOLOSITA CRIMINALE DELL'ALCOOLISTA ALLA LUCE DELLA CONCEZIONE ANTROPOLOGICA COMPRENSIVA DI JURG ZUTT.) ALCOHOLISM
CITN2: (JOURNAL ON ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOLISM) (ZAGREB),
1(2):109-113, 1965. IN ITALIAN.

CRIMINAL TENDENCIES OF ALCOHOLICS ARE BRIEFLY REVIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONCEPTS. AN ANTHROPOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF TOXICOMANIA MADE BY JURG ZUTT CLARIFIES THE QUESTION OF THE ORIGIN OF THE CRIMINAL ACT, OF THE DIRECTION IT TAKES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OR EVOLUTION OF THE CRIME COMMITTED BY AN ALCOHOLIC. THE ASPECT OF CRIMINAL DANGER IS BASED ON THE AUTONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE ENSLAVED INDIVIDUAL, WHOSE ACTIONS CONFLICT WITH THE NORMS OF ACCEPTED HUMAN BEHAVIOR. HIS FREE WILL SEEMS TO BE TAKEN OVER BY A CHANCE SET OF CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH HE CAN NO LONGER CONTROL. FURTHER ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONCEPTS ARE DISCUSSED ALONG THESE SAME GENERAL LINES.

16321 \$03
CITATION: BELLEAU, THOMAS, ARSENIAN, JOHN. HOMICIDE AND
HOSPITALIZATION: A CASE REPORT. PSYCHIATRY, 30(1): .73-
8, 1967.

THE HOSPITALIZATION OF A MAN ADJUDGED TO BE PSYCHOTIC AT THE TIME HE MURDERED HIS WIFE IS REPORTED IN TERMS OF ITS IMPACT UPON ATTENDING PERSONNEL AT ALL LEVELS AND UPON THE PATIENT HIMSELF. DATA IS DRAWN FROM 36 MONTHS OF ANALYTICALLY ORIENTED INTERVIEWS, TWICE WEEKLY FOR A TOTAL OF 260 HOURS, AND FROM REPORTS BY HOSPITAL PERSONNEL. WHEN THE PATIENT WAS DEPRESSED, THE STAFF GENERALLY EXPRESSED SYMPATHY AND UNDERSTANDING; WHEN HIS DEPRESSION LIFTED AND WAS REPLACED BY HYPCMANIC DENIAL, THEY EXPRESSED FEELINGS OF ANGER AND APPLIED RIGID EXTERNAL CONTROLS. THUS THE STAFF BOTH IDENTIFIED WITH THE PATIENT'S PUNITIVE SUPEREGO AND REPLACED IT WHEN IT SEEMED MISSING. FOR THE PATIENT HOSPITALIZATION MEANT THAT HE WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR MURDER, AND HE USED THIS ALONG WITH VARIOUS DEFENSE MECHANISMS IN AN ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE HIMSELF OF GUILT AND THUS PREVENT SUICIDE. HOWEVER, COVERTLY NEITHER THE PATIENT NOR THE HOSPITAL PERSONNEL CONSISTENTLY BELIEVED THIS, AND THE AMBIVALENCE PRODUCED GREAT EMOTIONALISM AND CONFUSION IN BOTH. ATTEMPTS TO CLARIFY WITH THE STAFF THE COMPLEX DYNAMICS OF THIS INTERACTION DID NOT GREATLY AFFECT THE COLLABORATIVE ACTING OUT THAT INTERFERED WITH THE PATIENT'S TREATMENT AND COURSE IN THE HOSPITAL.

16339 \$03
CITATION: WILSON, JAMES Q. A READER'S GUIDE TO THE CRIME COMMISSION REPORTS. THE PUBLIC INTEREST, 9(FALL): 64-82, 1967.

THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, KNOWN AS THE CRIME COMMISSION REPORTS, IS BADLY ORGANIZED AND ITS RECOMMENDATIONS UNCLEAR, SPARSE, AND PARTLY BASED ON INACCURATE FACTS. AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO CLARIFY AND REORGANIZE SOME OF ITS FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: (1) HOW MUCH CRIME IS THERE? (2) IS THERE MORE TODAY THAN IN THE PAST? (3) WHY IS THERE SO MUCH? (4) HOW CAN THE UNDERLYING CAUSES BE ELIMINATED? (5) WHAT CAN BE DONE TO PREVENT SPECIFIC CRIMES? (6) SHOULD THERE BE MORE POLICE OFFICERS, ESPECIALLY ON FOOT? (7) SHOULD CRIMINALS SPEND MORE TIME IN JAIL? (8) HAVE COURT DECISIONS REALLY HANDCUFFED THE POLICE? (9) HOW MUCH POLICE BRUTALITY IS THERE? (10) WHAT DOES THE COMMISSION THINK SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT CRIME? WHATEVER ITS INADEQUACIES, THE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE COMMISSION ARE THAT IT EXISTED AND ITS MEMBERS PRODUCED A UNANIMOUS REPORT, DESPITE VERY DIFFERENT POLITICAL AND LEGAL PHILOSOPHIES. ALTHOUGH THIS REQUIRED COMPROMISE, AMBIGUITY, AND DUCKING ISSUES, THE COMMISSION LED THE WAY TOWARD PUTTING FEDERAL MONEY INTO LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, WHICH IS OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE.

16461 \$03
CITATION: SIRLIN, LAZARO. DISTORSION DEL SEXO EN LOS ESTABLECIMIENTOS PENITENCIARIOS. (PERVERSION OF SEX IN PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS.) REVISTA DEL INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES Y DOCENCIA CRIMINOLOGICAS, NO VOL. (9):71-74, 1965-1966.

IMPRISONMENT FORCES CELIBACY UPON A MAN, OFTEN DURING HIS YOUTH, WHICH IS HIS PERIOD OF GREATEST LIBIDINAL DESIRES. THE FEW SOLUTIONS TO THIS PROBLEM TO WHICH THE PRISONER HAS RECOURSE ARE UNSATISFACTORY: MASTURBATION, PEDERASTRY, AND HOMOSEXUALITY ARE ALL FORBIDDEN BY PRISON RULES AND OFTEN INVOLVE PRACTITIONERS IN FURTHER DISCIPLINARY ACTION. THE PRISONER OFTEN HAS DIFFICULTY READJUSTING TO NORMAL SEXUAL LIFE UPON HIS RELEASE. CONJUGAL VISITS WOULD PROVIDE A PARTIAL SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM, BUT THESE CAN NECESSARILY INVOLVE ONLY PRISONERS WHO ARE MARRIED.

16462 \$03
CITATION: MALDONADO, MIGUEL A. LA OBSESION, RAIZ PSICOPATOLOGICA EN EL DELITO DE EXHIBICIONISMO. (OBSESSION, THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL ROOT OF THE CRIME OF EXHIBITIONISM.)

REVISTA DEL INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES Y DOCENCIA
CRIMINOLOGICAS, NO VOL. (9):75-84,
CITN2: 1965-1966.

EXHIBITIONISM IS A SEXUAL DEVIATION WHICH IS PARTIALLY THE RESULT OF AN OVEREMPHASIS ON SEX THROUGH MASS MEDIA, AND OF FEELINGS OF SEXUAL INADEQUACY. FREUD EXPLAINED EXHIBITIONISM AS PART OF THE CASTRATION COMPLEX, AS AN ATTEMPT TO SHOW THAT THE GENITALS ARE INTACT. THE EXHIBITIONIST'S ACT IS NEARLY ALWAYS FOLLOWED BY FEELINGS OF REMORSE AND GUILT, AND IS ALMOST NEVER SEXUALLY SATISFYING, EVEN WHEN ACCOMPANIED BY MASTURBATION. ARGENTINE LAW RECOGNIZES THAT EXHIBITIONISM IS A PRODUCT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL IMPULSE, AND PUNISHES IT AS SUCH, BY A SMALL FINE. PSYCHIATRIC AID SHOULD BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THESE PUNISHMENT MEASURES, THEREBY AIDING BOTH SOCIETY AND THE INDIVIDUAL OFFENDER.

16463 \$03
CITATION: HERRERA, MARCOS A. EL VISTEO. (SIMULATED COMBAT.)
REVISTA, DEL INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES Y DOCENCIA
CRIMINOLOGICAS, NO VOL.(9):85-92, 1965-1966.

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOLISM ARE MAJOR CAUSES OR CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN CRIMES OF REVENGE AND PASSION IN ARGENTINA. ANOTHER INFLUENTIAL ELEMENT IS THE DESIRE OF THE AVERAGE MALE TO PROVE HIS MANLINESS, HIS "MACHISMO." WHEN TWO MEN, EVEN GOOD FRIENDS, DRINK TOGETHER AND EXCHANGE INSULTS, THE RESULT IS OFTEN AN ELABORATE KNIFE-FIGHT IN WHICH ONE OR BOTH ARE INJURED OR KILLED. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOTIVES IN THIS DESIRE TO PROVE ONE'S WORTH BY FIGHTING ARE COMPLEX. IT IS KNOWN THAT IMMEDIATE CONTRIBUTING STIMULI ARE MUSIC, FILMS, WOMEN PRESENT, AND THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.

16464 \$03
CITATION: BONNET, EMILIO F. P. EL TRASTORNO MENTAL TRANSITORIO.
(TEMPORARY MENTAL CHANGE.) REVISTA DEL INSTITUTO DE
INVESTIGACIONES Y DOCENCIA CRIMINOLOGICAS, NO VOL. (9):93-
106, 1965-1966.

CHANGES OF MENTAL STATE MAY BE CLASSIFIED AS: (1) PATHOLOGICAL (ABNORMALITIES AND CHANGES IN PSYCHIC STRUCTURE, MENTAL ILLNESS); AND (2) NON-PATHOLOGICAL, WHICH INCLUDES THE FEW CASES IN WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL SUBMITS TO VIOLENT EMOTIONS OR TO ARTIFICIALLY INDUCED INTOXICATION, RETURNING LATER AND OF HIS OWN ACCORD TO HIS NORMAL MENTAL STATE. CHANGES MAY BE INDUCED BY DRUNKENNESS OF MANY SORTS, SOMNAMBULISM, HYPNOSIS, MANIA, OR FANTASY. AS A RESULT, THE INDIVIDUAL MAY FIND HIMSELF IN A STATE OF FALSE LUCIDITY, IN WHICH HE ACTS UPON IMPULSE OR UPON INFORMATION WHICH IS NOT REAL OR VALID. IN THESE CASES WHEN CRIMES ARE COMMITTED, THE OFFENDER MUST BE TREATED AS A MENTAL CASE, AND MUST BE REHABILITATED RATHER THAN PUNISHED IN CONVENTIONAL WAYS.

16465 \$03
CITATION: DE BARBA, G.T., DE BARTOLOTTI, M. L., DE BELLONI, Z. M.,
ET AL. EL DELINCUENTE ADULTO PRIMARIO. (FIRST OFFENSE
AMONG ADULTS.) REVISTA DEL INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES Y
DOCENCIA CRIMINOLOGICAS, NO VOL. (9):131-144, 1965- 1966.

FIRST CRIMES AMONG ADULTS ARE OF THREE PRINCIPAL TYPES: VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSONS; WHITE COLLAR CRIME; AND CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY. THE INCIDENCE OF FIRST CRIMES AMONG ADULTS DIMINISHES FROM YOUTH (EARLY TWENTIES) TO MATURITY AND OLD AGE. AMONG YOUNG ADULTS, THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF CRIME IS THE FAILURE TO ADJUST TO SOCIAL PRESSURES AND ECONOMIC DEMANDS; AMONG THOSE IN THEIR THIRTIES AND FORTIES INITIAL CRIMES ARE GENERALLY COMMITTED AS A RESULT OF PARTICULAR SITUATIONS (QUARREL WITH WIFE OR WITH FELLOW WORKERS, ETC.); INITIAL CRIMES AFTER THE AGE OF 50 ARE COMPARATIVELY RARE, AND GENERALLY OCCUR AS A RESULT OF SPECIFIC PSYCHOLOGICAL STATES (LONELINESS, DISSATISFACTION, OR PRESSURES). BY AND LARGE THE ABOVE GROUPS CANNOT BE CONSIDERED ANTISOCIAL IN GENERAL ORIENTATION, AS THEY MERELY PERPETRATE OCCASIONAL ANTISOCIAL ACTS IN THE MIDST OF AN ORDERED AND SOCIAL LIFE. THIS MAKES THEIR REHABILITATION AND CURE EASIER.

16466 \$03
CITATION: BAIRD, RUSSELL N. THE PENAL PRESS. EVANSTON, ILLINOIS,
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1967. 211 P. \$6.95

WITHIN AMERICAN PRISONS, CONVICT EDITORS HAVE FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY AND A HALF PRODUCED SOME REMARKABLE NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES. LARGELY UNKNOWN EXCEPT TO THE CONVICTS THEMSELVES AND A FEW INTERESTED OUTSIDERS, THE PENAL PRESS HAS OVERCOME THE OBSTACLES OF PRISON SOCIETY TO DEVELOP INTO A FASCINATING AND VALUABLE FOURTH ESTATE BEHIND BARS. MORE THAN HALF THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY HAVE INMATE PUBLICATIONS. THE BASIC GOALS OF THESE NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES ARE TO SERVE AS COMMUNICATION MEDIA BETWEEN PRISONS AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD, AND TO ACT AS OUTLETS FOR THE CREATIVITY OF THE INMATE POPULATION. IN FUNCTIONING TO MEET THESE GOALS, PRISON PUBLICATIONS PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN EFFORTS TO REHABILITATE PRISONERS AND IN ATTEMPTS TO INFLUENCE PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD OUR PENAL SYSTEM. TO TELL THE STORY OF THE PENAL PRESS--ITS HISTORY, GOALS, PROBLEMS, AND SUCCESSSES--DATA WERE GATHERED FROM HUNDREDS OF PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES AND AN INTENSIVE SURVEY WAS MADE OF PRISON PUBLICATIONS. THE BOOK INCLUDES A VARIETY OF EXAMPLES OF INMATE WRITING, AS WELL AS A COMPLETE DIRECTORY OF PENAL PUBLICATIONS.

16467 \$03
CITATION: SAVITZ, LEONARD. DILEMMAS IN CRIMINOLOGY. NEW YORK,
MCGRAW-HILL, 1967. 130 P. \$1.95 (SOCIAL PROBLEMS SERIES)

BASIC DILEMMAS IN THE FIELD OF CRIMINOLOGY, I.E., PROBLEMS WHICH INVOLVE EQUALLY UNSATISFACTORY ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS, ARE EXPLORED AND DISCUSSED. A DILEMMA IS POSED BY VARIATIONS IN THE DEFINITION OF TERMS. AS LONG AS DEFINITIONS IN CRIMINOLOGY ARE TRANSIENT AND RELATIVE, THERE WILL ALWAYS BE SOME BEHAVIOR CALLED DELINQUENT OR CRIMINAL. THUS, THE DILEMMA ARISES AS TO WHETHER THE FOCUS SHOULD BE PLACED UPON THE ELIMINATION OF CRIME OR MERELY UPON THE CONTAINMENT OF VIOLENT CRIMINALS. DATA OF QUESTIONABLE ACCURACY ARE USED AS AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES AND BECOME THE BASES FOR POLICY CHANGES, CREATION OF NEW INSTITUTIONS, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF REFORM MOVEMENTS. A CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY CAN BE EITHER A COMPLETE MODEL OF EXPLANATION DEMANDING BASIC, INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN SOCIETY, OR IT CAN LEAD IMMEDIATELY TO A WORKABLE PROGRAM. BOTH MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE DUE TO LIMITED TIME AND RESOURCES. FURTHER, A TRUE THEORY MAY HAVE NO PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS, OR MAY IMPLY ENORMOUS SOCIAL CHANGES WHICH ARE NOT FEASIBLE. THE POWER OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES FOR PROTECTING THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE ADJUSTED TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF ACCUSED INDIVIDUALS. YET ANOTHER DILEMMA RESULTS FROM THE FACT THAT CRIMINALS ARE PUNISHED FOR "SOCIAL REVENGE," BUT THAT PUNISHMENT IN THEORY IS AIMED AT THE IDEAL OF REHABILITATION. DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS AND MANIFESTATIONS, FROM HOW IT IS CONTROLLED TO HOW IT IS PERCEIVED, REQUIRES ADOPTION OF THE NOTION OF A DILEMMA AND ACCEPTANCE OF ALTERNATIVES WHICH ARE OFTEN UNSATISFACTORY.

16468 \$03
CITATION: GREAT BRITAIN. PRISON DEPARTMENT. REPORT ON THE WORK OF
THE PRISON DEPARTMENT, 1966. PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT. LONDON,
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, 1967. 70 P. \$1.25

THIS ANNUAL REPORT REVIEWS THE WORK OF THE BRITISH PRISON DEPARTMENT DURING 1966 AND PRESENTS NARRATIVE AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS ON STAFF TRAINING AND RECRUITMENT; THE TREATMENT OF MALE OFFENDERS; THE TREATMENT OF DELINQUENT BOYS, WOMEN, AND GIRLS; PRISON INDUSTRIES AND WORK OUTSIDE PRISONS; AND HEALTH. AN APPENDIX CONTAINS DATA ON THE NUMBER OF INMATES IN PRISONS, BORSTALS, AND DETENTION CENTERS.

16469 \$03
CITATION: FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY. DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AND
CORRECTIONS. PROCEEDINGS: 11TH ANNUAL SOUTHERN CONFERENCE
ON CORRECTIONS, FEBRUARY 1966. TALLAHASSEE, (1966). 104
P.

THE 11TH ANNUAL SOUTHERN CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONS HELD IN
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, FEBRUARY 1966, ATTEMPTED TO UNDERSTAND WHAT IS
HAPPENING AND WHAT IS NEEDED POLITICALLY, SOCIALLY, AND PRACTICALLY
IN CORRECTIONS TODAY. PARTICIPANTS CONSIDERED: NEW APPROACHES IN
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION; PRISONERS' OWN STORIES TOLD TO TEENAGERS
THAT THE YOUTHS MAY PROFIT BY THE MISTAKES OF OTHERS; WORK-RELEASE
PROGRAMS AND FURLOUGHS; VACATIONS FOR PRISONERS FOLLOWING A PLAN
SIMILAR TO THE PROGRAM WRITTEN INTO THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF ALASKA;
AND THE NEW ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN CORRECTIONS. CONTENTS: THE
NEW MERGING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PUBLIC SAFETY INTO THE
CORRECTIONAL PROCESS; THE REVOLUTION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE; TRAINING
FOR CHANGE IN CORRECTIONS; OBSERVATION AND HEARSAY IN THE
PRE-SENTENCE REPORT; THE USE OF FIRST-HAND AND SECOND-HAND DATA;
WHAT IS HAPPENING TO YOUTH TODAY; NEW PROGRAMMING FOR TODAY'S YOUTH;
NEW FEDERAL LEGISLATION IN THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD; THE ROLE OF
RELIGION AND THE CHURCH IN CORRECTIONS; THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE
CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATOR TO SOCIETY--A CHANGING ORIENTATION; THE
PRISON GUARD AS AN UPWARD COMMUNICATOR; NEW DEVELOPMENTS FOR
CORRECTIONS IN THE SOUTH.

16470 \$03
CITATION: CANADA. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS. POLICE
ADMINISTRATION STATISTICS, 1966. OTTAWA, QUEEN'S PRINTER,
1967. 90 P. APP. (CATALOGUE NO. 85-204) \$1.00

THE PRESENT PUBLICATION IS ONE OF A SERIES OF CANADIAN POLICE
STATISTICS REPORTS BASED ON A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNIFORM CRIME
REPORTING. ACCORDING TO THIS SYSTEM, STANDARD DEFINITIONS HAVE BEEN
PROVIDED FOR THE UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION OF SIMILAR ACTIVITIES. THIS
REPORT DESCRIBES THE EXTENT AND LOCATION OF PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT.
CONTENTS: POLICE FORCES IN CANADA; POLICE FORCES IN THE PROVINCES
AND TERRITORIES; SELECTED POLICE METROPOLITAN AREAS; MUNICIPAL AND
MUNICIPAL CONTRACT POLICE; POLICE ADMINISTRATION STATISTICS
SUMMARIZED BY TYPE OF FORCE, GROUP SIZE AND POLICE JURISDICTION.

16471 \$03
CITATION: CANADA. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS. CRIME STATISTICS
(POLICE), 1966. OTTAWA, QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1967. 123 P.
(CATALOGUE NO. 85-205) \$1.50

"CRIME STATISTICS" IS ONE OF A SERIES OF POLICE STATISTICS
REPORTS BASED ON A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING WHICH
USES STANDARD DEFINITIONS TO COVER SIMILAR ACTIVITIES. THIS REPORT
CONTAINS 1966 DATA ON THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN CANADA. CONTENTS:
CRIME IN CANADA; CRIME IN THE PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES; CRIME IN
SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS; CRIME IN MUNICIPAL AND MUNICIPAL
CONTRACT POLICE JURISDICTIONS; CRIME BY TYPE OF POLICE JURISDICTION;
CRIME AND MISCELLANEOUS DATA BY TYPE OF FORCE, GROUP SIZE AND POLICE
JURISDICTION, 1966 (TABLE).

16472 \$03
CITATION: CANADA. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS. TRAINING SCHOOLS,
1966. OTTAWA, QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1967. 42 P. (CATALOGUE
NO. 85-206) \$.50

BASED UPON DATA UNIFORMLY SUBMITTED BY PROVINCIALLY OPERATED OR
SUPERVISED TRAINING SCHOOLS, STATISTICS ARE PRESENTED ON GROSS
POPULATION MOVEMENTS IN CANADIAN TRAINING SCHOOLS; THE TOTAL TRAINING
SCHOOL POPULATION; THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO AND RELEASED
FROM TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENCY AND PROTECTION; AND THE
PERSONAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE CHILDREN.

16473 \$03
CITATION: CALIFORNIA. YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. CHARACTERISTICS
OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLE CASELOAD.
SACRAMENTO, 1967. 21 P.

EACH YEAR A SURVEY IS CONDUCTED BY THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH
AUTHORITY DIVISION OF PAROLE TO PROVIDE A CROSS-SECTIONAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE PAROLE POPULATION ON A GIVEN DATE. INFORMATION ROUTINELY
COLLECTED PERTAINS TO THE LIVING SITUATION, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, AND
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF EACH WARD ON THE CASELOAD. DUE TO THE
INCREASING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FEDERAL WAR ON POVERTY PROGRAMS IN
LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC AREAS, AN ADDITIONAL AREA INVESTIGATED IN THIS
SURVEY IS THE EXTENT TO WHICH YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS BENEFIT FROM
THESE PROGRAMS. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WARDS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT IS
13,984. (AUTH. ED.)

16474 \$03
CITATION: KOCHAROV, G., BERDICHEVSKII, F. NEDOPUSKAT'
NEOBOSNOVANNYKH RESHENII O DOPOLNITEL'NOM RASSLEDOVANII.
(THE PREVENTION OF UNFOUNDED DECISIONS CONCERNING
SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION.) SOVETSKAIIA IUSTITSIIA,
31(15):1C-11, 1967.

IN SOVIET JUDICIAL PRACTICE THE COURTS FREQUENTLY ORDER A
SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION IN AN EFFORT TO CLARIFY THE MOTIVATION OF
THE OFFENDER. IN MOST CASES, THIS DECISION RESULTS FROM AN
INADEQUATE INVESTIGATION OF EVIDENCE BY THE COURT OR FROM ITS
INCORRECT EVALUATION. SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION, USUALLY IMPLYING
ADDITIONAL ANALYSES BY EXPERTS, OFTEN OBSCURES RATHER THAN CLARIFIES
THE CASE AND SLOWS DOWN ITS ADJUDICATION. SUPPLEMENTARY
INVESTIGATION SHOULD NOT BE INITIATED AS A MATTER OF COURSE BUT ONLY
IN CASES WHERE REASONABLE DOUBT EXISTS ABOUT PREVIOUS CONCLUSIONS OF
THE EXPERTS.

16475 \$03
CITATION: BARAN, PAUL. SOME CAVEATS ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF
TECHNOLOGY TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. SANTA MONICA, RAND
CORPORATION, 1967. 13 P.

A MAJOR PITFALL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGICAL AIDS FOR USE
IN LAW ENFORCEMENT IS THE DANGER OF POSSIBLE MISUSE OF THESE DEVICES.
THUS, THEY MAY BE EMPLOYED IN THE INFRINGEMENT OF THE CIVIL LIBERTIES
AND THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY OF THE INDIVIDUAL, BOTH IN AND OUT OF THE
LAW ENFORCEMENT AREA. THOSE WHO ARE CHOSEN TO DEVELOP SUCH NEW
DEVICES MUST BE MEN OF HIGH ETHICS, CAREFULLY SELECTED TO INSURE THAT
THEY WILL UNDERSTAND THE LONG - RANGE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR DECISIONS
AND CHOICES, AND THAT THEY WILL ACT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF SOCIETY.

16476 \$03
CITATION: AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION. PROCEEDINGS: 96TH
ANNUAL CONGRESS OF CORRECTION, 1966. WASHINGTON, D.C.,
1966. 384 P. \$7.00.

THE TOPIC AREAS OF THE PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE 96TH ANNUAL
CONGRESS OF CORRECTION OF THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION ARE:
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT; CHAPLAINCY SERVICE; CITIZEN PARTICIPATION;
CORRECTIONAL AGRICULTURE; CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING; DRUG
ADDICTION; INDUSTRIES; JAIL ARCHITECTURE; JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; LEGAL
PROBLEMS IN CORRECTIONS; PAROLE AND PROBATION; PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT;
PUBLIC IMAGE OF CORRECTIONS; RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND PLANNING;
TECHNIQUES OF CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT; AND WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS.

16477 \$03
CITATION: CUOMO, ANTHONY A. MENS REA AND STATUS CRIMINALITY.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW, 40(3):463-526, 1967.

A STUDY OF "STATUS CRIMES": NARCOTICS AND ALCOHOL ADDICTION;
VAGRANCY; SEXUAL PSYCHOPATHY; AND HABITUAL CRIMINALITY INDICATES THE
ABANDONMENT OF THE MENS REA CONCEPT IN DEFINING CRIME. PUNISHMENT IS

IMPOSED FOR KNOWING OR BELIEVING THE WRONGFUL CHARACTER OF CERTAIN CONDUCT. NON-MENS REA OFFENSES MAY BE DIVIDED INTO THREE PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES: TRUE CRIMES, PUBLIC WELFARE OFFENSES, AND NEGLIGENCE OFFENSES; THE TYPE OF PUNISHMENT METED OUT TO EACH MAY VARY ACCORDING TO THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE. IN ROBINSON V. CALIFORNIA (370 US 560) THE SUPREME COURT WAS GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONSIDER THE GENERAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONCEPT OF CRIME, BUT CHOSE NOT TO DO THIS. IT MERELY JUDGED THAT TO PUNISH A PERSON FOR ADDICTION TO NARCOTICS (NOT FOR THEIR USE) CONSTITUTED CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT, IN VIOLATION OF THE EIGHTH AND 14TH AMENDMENTS. THE CONVICTION OF STATUS CRIMINALITY GIVES RISE TO THE RISK OF DOUBLE JEOPARDY: GUILT FOR THE CRIMINAL ACT AND GUILTY FOR ITS RESULTING CONDITION. ON THE OTHER HAND, IF "STATUS" IS NOT A CRIMINAL ACT, THE OFFENDER NO LONGER ENJOYS THE PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS.

16478 \$03
CITATION: CORNIL, PAUL. DEVELOPPEMENTS RECENTS DU DROIT PENAL ET DU TRAITEMENT DES DELINQUANTS EN BELGIQUE. (RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CRIMINAL LAW AND IN THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS IN BELGIUM.) BULLETIN DE L'ADMINISTRATION PENITENTIAIRE, 21(4):173-193, 1967.

A REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CORRECTION IN BELGIUM SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF 1867 SHOWS A CLEAR TREND AWAY FROM AN EMPHASIS ON THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE TOWARD ONE ON THE PERSONALITY OF THE OFFENDER. EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES PLAY AN EVER LARGER ROLE IN SENTENCING AND THE MEASURES TAKEN TOWARD MANY TYPES OF OFFENDERS, SUCH AS THE JUVENILE AND THE MENTALLY ILL, NO LONGER HAVE ANY RELATIONSHIP TO THE GRAVITY OF THE OFFENSE. TODAY THE OFFENSE JUSTIFIES THE INTERVENTION OF THE LAW BUT IT IS THE PERSONALITY OF THE OFFENDER WHICH DETERMINES THE CHOICE OF THE DISPOSITION. ANOTHER IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN THE LESSENING OF THE SEVERITY OF THE PUNISHMENT AND AN INCREASED EFFORT TO MINIMIZE THE DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROSECUTION AND THE SENTENCE. PARALLEL WITH THE DECREASE OF PUNITIVE MEASURES HAS BEEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORE EFFECTIVE METHODS, SUCH AS PREVENTIVE ACTION PRIOR TO AN ANTICIPATED OFFENSE AND LONG-TERM SECURITY MEASURES FOR DANGEROUS OFFENDERS. CURRENT PRACTICES THUS REVEAL AN ALMOST COMPLETE CONTRADICTION BETWEEN THE CRIMINAL CODE OF 1867 AND ITS ACTUAL APPLICATION. ITS COMPLETE REVISION IS THEREFORE URGENT.

16479 \$03
CITATION: HEINITZ, E. NOLL, PETER. DER UBERZEUGUNGSTATIER IM STRAFRECHT. (OFFENDERS WITH IDEALISTIC MOTIVATION IN CRIMINAL LAW.) ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE GESAMTE STRAFRECHTSWISSENSCHAFT, 78(4):615-662, 1966.

IN JUDICIAL PRACTICE IN WEST GERMANY, OFFENDERS ACTING WITH AN IDEALISTIC MOTIVATION, IN PARTICULAR, A POLITICAL ONE, HAVE OFTEN BEEN ENTITLED TO PRIVILEGED TREATMENT. IN PARTICULAR, THE RELATIVISM OF WEIMAR GERMANY TENDED TO FAVOR THIS CATEGORY OF OFFENDER. GERMAN LAW HAS DRAWN CONSIDERABLE NUANCES IN AN EFFORT TO DEFINE OFFENSES MOTIVATED BY IDEALISTIC URGES. AT THE PRESENT TIME, THERE IS NO LONGER A COMMON CONSENSUS ABOUT WHAT OFFENSES SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY. SPECIAL TREATMENT OF IDEALISTICALLY MOTIVATED OFFENDERS MAKES THE PURPOSE OF THE SENTENCE QUESTIONABLE AND PRESENTS A DANGER TO DEMOCRACY IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS. THE RECOGNITION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THESE OFFENDERS AMOUNTS TO THE ENDORSEMENT BY THE STATE OF THE MORAL CODE ACCORDING TO WHICH THE OFFENDER ACTED. CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES CAN BE CONSIDERABLY REDUCED IF THE OFFENSES IN QUESTION ARE MORE NARROWLY DEFINED (SUCH AS REFUSAL OF MILITARY SERVICE, BETRAYAL OF STATE SECRETS, ETC.).

16480 \$03
CITATION: GREAT BRITAIN. ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE PENAL SYSTEM IN ENGLAND AND WALES. WRITTEN EVIDENCE FROM GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS BODIES AND INDIVIDUAL WITNESSES: MISCELLANEOUS BODIES. LONDON, HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, 1967. 384 P.
CITN2: (VOL. II: PART ONE).

THIS VOLUME OF MEMORANDA FROM 48 BRITISH PRIVATE ASSOCIATIONS PRESENTS GENERAL OBSERVATIONS, COMMENTS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE AND ADULT OFFENDERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES. AGENCIES SUBMITTING MEMORANDA INCLUDE: THE MAGISTRATES' ASSOCIATION, THE JUSTICES' CLERKS SOCIETY, THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR, THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, THE CENTRAL AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATION, AND THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY.

16481 \$03
CITATION: OLLESTAD, NORMAN. INSIDE THE F.B.I. NEW YORK, LYLE STUART, 1967. 319 P. \$5.95.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION IS AN ORGANIZATION FOUNDED ON HIGHLY CONSERVATIVE, REACTIONARY PRINCIPLES. MANY OF ITS HIGHER OFFICERS ADHERE TO SUCH CONCEPTS AS: GOD HELPING AMERICA'S PROTECTORS; THE SUPPRESSION OF INTELLECTUAL ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY; AND THE NEED FOR POLICE- STATE SECRECY AND DECEPTION IN OPERATIONS, WHICH THEY USE IN TRAINING NEW MEMBERS. THE IDEAS AND EXPRESSIONS OF THE DIRECTOR, J. EDGAR HOOVER, PROVIDE GUIDELINES FOR THE BUREAU, AND TOTAL POWER OVER THE BUREAU RESTS IN HIS HANDS. BY PERSONAL DECISION HE CAN REMOVE AGENTS AND TRAINEES FROM THE FORCE, AND HIS INDIVIDUAL WHIMS, PREFERENCES, AND DISLIKES ARE USED AS BUREAU-WIDE STANDARDS WHICH ALL AGENTS MUST FOLLOW. IN SOME CASES, NORMAL OPERATIONS ARE SUSPENDED DURING THE VISIT OF THE DIRECTOR TO A LOCAL BUREAU--ALL AGENTS' ATTENTION IS FOCUSED ON PLEASING THEIR CHIEF AND MAKING HIS TRIP A PLEASURABLE ONE. WHILE AN ELABORATE INSTRUCTION PROGRAM IS ARRANGED FOR TRAINEES, IN FACT A GOOD DEAL OF IT IS NOT FUNCTIONAL; FACILITIES ARE LIMITED OR RESTRICTED; NOT ENOUGH ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO MODERN METHODS; AND TOO MUCH ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO INDOCTRINATION TO THE IDIOSYNCRACIES OF THE BUREAU.

16482 \$03
CITATION: NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND SPECIAL EDUCATION. CURRICULUM MATERIALS DEVELOPED FROM A CONFERENCE ON EFFECTIVE APPROACHES TO THE REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED PUBLIC OFFENDER, EDITED BY REUBEN J. MARGOLIN, KARL LARSON, AND RALPH VERNILE, JR. BOSTON, 1966. 67 P.

THE PURPOSES OF THIS CONFERENCE WERE: (1) TO INDICATE SOME OF THE PRACTICAL NEEDS OF THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR REHABILITATING THE PENAL OFFENDER THROUGH THE PROPER AND EFFECTIVE USES OF REHABILITATION RESOURCES AND THE STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AGENCY; (2) TO EXAMINE PRINCIPLES AND COUNSELING METHODS THAT MIGHT MAKE FOR THE MOST EFFECTIVE REHABILITATION OF THE HANDICAPPED PENAL OFFENDER BEGINNING IN THE INSTITUTION AND CONTINUING IN THE COMMUNITY AFTER HIS RELEASE OR PAROLE; (3) TO EXPLORE METHODS FOR ATTAINING A COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AGENCIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. (AUTH). CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION, BY DR. LAWRENCE A. ALLEN; VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION INSTITUTIONS, BY J. WARREN PERRY; THE DISABLED PUBLIC OFFENDER IN FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS, BY MYRL ALEXANDER; THE PUBLIC OFFENDER AS CLIENT, BY DANIEL GLASER; INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION, BY DR. JOSEPH SATEN; SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE REHABILITATION OF THE PUBLIC OFFENDER, BY NORMAN A. NEIBERG; PAID EMPLOYMENT: A KEY PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTOR IN THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR THE CONFINED PUBLIC OFFENDER, BY JOHN J. BRENNAN; PROGRAMS OF MASSACHUSETTS REHABILITATION COMMISSION IN REHABILITATING THE PENAL OFFENDER, BY JOHN LEVIS; POSTINSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION OF THE PENAL OFFENDER: A COMMUNITY EFFORT, BY REUBEN J. MARGOLIN, ED.D.; SUMMARY OF DAY'S PROCEEDINGS, BY GEORGE GOLDIN; COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AGENCY AND VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS, BY CHARLES KINNARD; ALTO PROJECT--ATLANTA, GEORGIA, BY W. A. CRUMP; OVERVIEW OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION'S INVOLVEMENT IN CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION, BY RICHARD GRANT; SUMMARY REVIEW--SOME RANDOM REFLECTIONS OF A PARTICIPANT, BY BENEDICT S. ALPER.

16484 \$03

CITATION: OWENS, CLAUDE M. REPORT ON A THREE YEAR CONTROLLED STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ANAHEIM-FULLERTON MUNICIPAL COURT DRIVERS IMPROVEMENT SCHOOL. THE MUNICIPAL COURT REVIEW, 7(2):7-14, 1967.

A CONTROLLED STUDY WAS MADE TO TEST THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ANAHEIM-FULLERTON MUNICIPAL COURT DRIVERS IMPROVEMENT SCHOOL. FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS APPEARING IN THAT COURT WITH THREE OR MORE MOVING VIOLATION CONVICTIONS IN ONE YEAR WERE PLACED IN ONE OF FOUR GROUPS, 100 PER GROUP. ALL MEMBERS OF EACH GROUP WERE GIVEN ONE OF FOUR DIFFERENT SENTENCES AT RANDOM: (1) FINE; (2) FINE AND PROBATION; (3) FINE AND DRIVERS SCHOOL; (4) FINE, PROBATION AND DRIVERS SCHOOL. (PROBATION WAS FOR ONE YEAR WITH FIVE DAYS JAIL SUSPENDED, CONDITIONED UPON NO MOVING VIOLATION CONVICTIONS IN THAT YEAR.) THE RECORD OF CONVICTIONS OF THESE PERSONS IN THE FOLLOWING TWO YEARS SUGGESTED THESE CONCLUSIONS: (1) IT IS POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF CERTAIN SENTENCES FOR CERTAIN OFFENDERS; (2) IN THE FIRST YEAR FOLLOWING COURT APPEARANCE, PROBATION ALONE OR DRIVERS SCHOOL ALONE (BUT NOT BOTH COMBINED) REDUCES TRAFFIC VIOLATION CONVICTIONS MORE THAN DOES JUST A FINE, AND IN THIS RESPECT BOTH PROBATION AND TRAFFIC SCHOOL ARE ABOUT EQUALLY EFFECTIVE; (3) IN THE SECOND YEAR FOLLOWING COURT APPEARANCE, DRIVERS SCHOOL CONTINUES TO REDUCE CONVICTIONS MORE THAN DOES JUST A FINE, BUT PROBATION DOES NOT; INSTEAD, ONCE PROBATION'S ONE YEAR TERM EXPIRES, PROBATION'S PREVIOUS GOOD EFFECT DISAPPEARS, IT NO LONGER BEING SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM A FINE; THEREFORE, DRIVERS SCHOOL APPEARS TO HAVE MORE LASTING EFFECT THAN PROBATION; (4) DRIVERS SCHOOL'S EFFECT APPEARS LESSENED BY COMBINING IT WITH PROBATION; (5) ASSIGNMENT TO DRIVERS SCHOOL WITHOUT PROBATION APPEARS TO BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE OF THE FOUR SENTENCES IN REDUCING CONVICTIONS OF MULTI-TRAFFIC OFFENDERS. (AUTH. ED.)

16485 \$03

CITATION: ELYER, ELIZABETH. CHILDREN IN JEOPARDY: A STUDY OF ABUSED MINORS AND THEIR FAMILIES. PHILADELPHIA, UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH PRESS, 1967. 125P. \$2.50.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE CONDITION OF CHILDREN WHO HAD BEEN BROUGHT INTO THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PITTSBURGH WITH INJURIES THOUGHT TO BE THE RESULT OF ABUSE. OF 50 CHILDREN WITH MULTIPLE BONE INJURIES WHO WERE ORIGINALLY TO HAVE BEEN STUDIED, 25 PERCENT HAD DIED OR WERE IN INSTITUTIONS BY THE TIME THE STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN. IN ALL THREE GROUPS OF CHILDREN STUDIED (ABUSED, NONABUSED, AND UNCLASSIFIED), ABNORMALITIES WERE PRESENT, BUT THE ABUSED CHILDREN WERE IN THE WORST CONDITION; THE NONABUSED IN THE BEST. OF THE 22 ABUSED CHILDREN, ONLY TWO WERE WITHOUT PHYSICAL DEFECTS, DIFFICULTY IN INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING, SPEECH PROBLEMS, OR PERSONALITY PROBLEMS. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE REMOVAL OF A CHILD TO A FOSTER HOME RESULTED IN SOME IMPROVEMENT OF THE ABUSED CHILD'S WELFARE, BUT THAT THE CHANGE IN ENVIRONMENT COULD NOT PRODUCE PERFECT RESULTS; THAT THE BEST OF FOSTER PARENTS COULD NOT UNDO IRREVOCABLE DAMAGE WHICH HAD BEEN INFLICTED UPON THE CHILD BEFORE HE ENTERED THEIR HOME; AND THAT IN MOST CASES, THE MOTHER HAD COMMITTED ABUSIVE ACTS UNDER THE STRESS OF A COMPLEX OF UNFAVORABLE SOCIAL AND PERSONAL CIRCUMSTANCES. THE MOST SERIOUS IMPLICATION OF THE FINDINGS IS THAT THE ABUSED CHILDREN OF TODAY COULD ALL TOO EASILY TURN INTO THE ABUSIVE PARENTS OF TOMORROW.

16486 \$03

CITATION: JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES. COMMITTEE ON THE OPERATION OF THE JURY SYSTEM. REPORT. FEDERAL RULES DECISIONS, 45(2):353-386, 1967.

THE SUBJECT OF THIS REPORT IS THE COMMITTEE'S DRAFT OF A BILL TO ASSURE NONDISCRIMINATION IN FEDERAL AND STATE JURY SELECTION AND SERVICE. THE GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE FEDERAL JURY SELECTION PROCESS EMBODIED IN THIS BILL IS AS FOLLOWS. (1) THE JURY COMMISSION OR CLERK FOR EACH DISTRICT WILL OBTAIN COPIES OF THE VOTER LISTS FOR EACH POLITICAL SUBDIVISION WITHIN THE DISTRICT. (2) THE COMMISSION OR CLERK WILL SELECT NAMES FROM THESE LISTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RANDOM PROCEDURE. (3) THE JURY OFFICIALS WILL WRITE EACH NAME AND ADDRESS SO SELECTED ON A SLIP OF PAPER AND PLACE IT IN A MASTER JURY WHEEL. (4) AS THE NEED FOR JURORS ARISES, THE OFFICIALS WILL DRAW AT RANDOM FROM THE MASTER JURY WHEEL NAMES OF JURORS. EXPERIENCE INDICATES THAT ABOUT TWICE AS MANY NAMES WOULD HAVE TO BE DRAWN AS ARE ULTIMATELY NEEDED AS JURORS. (5) A JUROR QUALIFICATION FORM WILL BE MAILED TO EACH PERSON WHOSE NAME WAS DRAWN FROM THE MASTER JURY WHEEL. (6) THE JURY COMMISSION OR CLERK WILL RECOMMEND TO THE JUDGE, ON THE BASIS OF THE ANSWERS TO THE JUROR QUALIFICATION FORM, WHICH PERSONS SHOULD BE DISQUALIFIED, EXEMPT, OR EXCUSED FROM JURY DUTY. (7) THE NAMES OF ALL PERSONS DETERMINED TO BE QUALIFIED AND NOT EXEMPT OR EXCUSED FROM JURY SERVICE WILL BE PLACED IN A QUALIFIED JURY WHEEL. (8) AS JURY PANELS WILL BE NEEDED, THE REQUIRED NUMBER OF NAMES WILL BE DRAWN AT RANDOM FROM THE QUALIFIED JURY WHEEL, AND SUMMONSES WILL BE SENT OUT. (9) THE COURT WILL BE EMPOWERED: (A) TO EXCUSE ANY PERSON SUMMONED FOR JURY SERVICE FOR A PERIOD UP TO SIX MONTHS AT A TIME UPON A SHOWING OF UNDUE HARDSHIP OR EXTREME INCONVENIENCE; (B) TO EXCLUDE ANY PERSON WHO MAY BE UNABLE TO RENDER IMPARTIAL JURY SERVICE OR WHOSE SERVICE WOULD DISRUPT THE PROCEEDINGS; AND (C) TO EXCLUDE ANY PERSON WHO IS UNABLE TO FILL OUT A JUROR QUALIFICATION FORM OR WHO IS OTHERWISE NOT QUALIFIED FOR JURY SERVICE. (AUTH.)

16487 \$03

CITATION: HILL, WILLIAM FAWCETT, STOLLER, FREDERICK H., STRAUB, CONSTANCE I. GROUP THERAPY FOR SOCIAL IMPACT: INNOVATION IN LEADERSHIP TRAINING. AMERICAN BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST, 11(1):1-49, 1967.

AN IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM TO TEACH GROUP COUNSELING TO PROBATION OFFICERS IN CALIFORNIA HAS BEEN DEVELOPED BY THE YOUTH STUDIES CENTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. DURING THE 50 HOURS OF TRAINING, THE MAJOR MODULES USED ARE THE GROUP COUNSELING TRAINING SYLLABUS, LEARNING THRU DISCUSSION (LTD) METHOD, HILL INTERACTION MATRIX (HIM) CONCEPTUAL SYSTEM, AND PRACTICUM-CONDUCTING GROUPS WITH CLIENTS. THE EMPHASIS OF THE COURSE IS ON PREPARING THE TRAINEE TO BE ABLE TO PROFIT FROM HIS SUBSEQUENT EXPERIENCES, AND TO BE ABLE TO LEARN FROM HIS COLLEAGUES AND OTHER CONSULTANTS OR FROM THE LITERATURE. EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM CONCERNED: (1) THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TOTAL TRAINING DESIGN; (2) THE COMPONENT PARTS OF THE TRAINING IN TERMS OF THEIR RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS; (3) SEQUENCES OF TRAINING EXPERIENCES; (4) THE DIFFERENTIAL CAPACITY OF PROBATION PERSONNEL TO PROFIT FROM TRAINING; (5) THE IMPACT OF TRAINING ON DEPARTMENTS; AND (6) THE ATTITUDES OF THE CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS AND THE EFFECT OF THESE ON THE SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM. BASED UPON ANALYSIS OF THE DATA, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT: ADMINISTRATIVE ATMOSPHERES WILL ONLY MAKE A DIFFERENCE WHERE THERE IS RELATIVELY WEAK SUPPORT FOR CONDUCTING GROUPS; STAFF WITH A BROAD EXPERIENCE IN CONDUCTING GROUPS ARE REQUIRED TO ENCOURAGE TRAINEES TO CONDUCT GROUPS; SOME FOLLOW-UP SUPERVISION SHOULD BE PROVIDED; AND

LARGE SCALE TRAINING PROGRAMS IN GROUP COUNSELING ARE PRACTICAL WITHOUT MAKING A CAREFUL SELECTION OF PERSONNEL WITHIN DEPARTMENTS OR A CAREFUL DETERMINATION OF DEPARTMENT ATTITUDES. IT IS FURTHER CONCLUDED THAT VERY GOOD CURRICULUM MATERIALS AND A SUCCESSFUL TRAINING DESIGN HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED ENABLING A LARGE GROUP OF PROBATION OFFICERS TO BE TRAINED IN GROUP COUNSELING.

16488 \$03
CITATION: MACFADEN, WILLIAM E. TWO LANDMARK CASES. YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(2):3-9, 1967.

THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISIONS ON THE KENT AND GAULT CASES, INVOLVING DUE PROCESS AND FAIR TREATMENT IN JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS, ARE INTERPRETED AS ULTIMATUMS TO ALL JUVENILE COURTS, STATING THAT IF THEY ARE ENGAGED IN ANY TYPE OF PROCEEDING WHEREBY THEY CAN RESTRICT OR CONTROL THE FREEDOM OF A JUVENILE, THEY SHALL DO SO AS COURTS AND NOT AS SOCIAL AGENCIES UP TO AND INCLUDING THE ADJUDICATION PROCESS. THE JUVENILE OFFENDER IS ENTITLED TO HIS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND A COURT OR AGENCY HANDLING HIM MUST CONDUCT ALL PROCEEDINGS IN ACCORDANCE WITH DUE PROCESS UNTIL THE COURT HAS ACQUIRED THE RIGHT TO ENGAGE THE CORRECTIVE REFORMATORY OR THE REHABILITATIVE FEATURES OF THE JUVENILE SYSTEM.

16489 \$03
CITATION: CARKEET, ROSS A. THIS ELUSIVE THING CALLED "DUE PROCESS" IN THE JUVENILE COURT. YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(2):10-19, 1967.

DUE PROCESS IN JUVENILE COURTS IS A SUBJECT OF CONTINUING CONCERN AND A CAUSE OF UNCERTAINTY FOR THOSE DEALING WITH JUVENILE OFFENDERS TODAY. THIS IS BECAUSE IT RAISES QUESTIONS CONCERNING DEALING WITH JUVENILES, THEIR RIGHT TO COUNSEL, AND WHETHER OR NOT THE RULES OF ESCOBEDO, DORADO, AND MIRANDA APPLY TO THEM. IT HAS BEEN ARGUED THAT A JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDING IS NOT A CRIMINAL PROCEEDING AND THAT THE POTENTIAL WARD IS NOT ENTITLED TO THE SAME CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AS AN ADULT IN A CRIMINAL TRIAL. FROM THE OPPOSING VIEWPOINT, IT IS CONTENDED THAT WHILE PROCEEDINGS IN THE JUVENILE COURT ARE FOR THE WELFARE OF THE ACCUSED, THEY STILL DEPRIVE THE INDIVIDUAL OF LIBERTY AND THEREFORE MUST CONFORM TO CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES OF THE PROCESS OF LAW. AS A RESULT OF THE ESCOBEDO, DORADO, AND MIRANDA RULINGS, IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT A CONFESSION OR ADMISSION IN THE JUVENILE COURT CANNOT BE USED TO FIND THE CHARGES TRUE. THEREFORE IT MIGHT BE A GOOD PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE TO ADVISE THE MINOR OF HIS RIGHTS, AND, IF HE SHOULD WAIVE THEM, TO OBTAIN HIS STATEMENT.

16490 \$03
CITATION: CAMPOS, LEONARD P. DEVELOPING EIGHT 'THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITIES' AT A SCHOOL FOR BOYS. YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(2):20-31, 1967.

THE D. H. CLOSE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DESIGNED FOR A CAPACITY OF 400 BOYS AGED 13-15, IS AN OUTGROWTH OF A MAJOR PROGRAM CHANGE OCCURRING IN CALIFORNIA AND IS THE CULMINATION OF OVER A DECADE OF EXPERIENCE AND RESEARCH IN DELINQUENCY REHABILITATION. TENTATIVE TREATMENT OBJECTIVES INCLUDE: THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A THERAPEUTIC "CLIMATE" IN THE SCHOOL; THE ADOPTION OF AN APPROPRIATE PERSONALITY TYPOLOGY THROUGH THE USE OF THE INTERPERSONAL MATURITY (I-LEVEL) CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM; AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT MODEL BASED ON THIS PERSONALITY TYPOLOGY. THE MODEL WOULD EMPLOY THE COMMUNITY AS A THERAPEUTIC MEDIUM IN CONJUNCTION WITH SMALL GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING OR PSYCHOTHERAPY.

16491 \$03
CITATION: MORENO GONZALEZ, RAFAEL. LA SEGURIDAD SOCIAL INSTRUMENTO DE LUCHA CONTRA DELINCUENCIA. (WELFARE, INSTRUMENT IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME.) CRIMINALIA, 33(8):372-381, 1967.

CRIME IS A PRODUCT OF BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL INFLUENCES, AND THE INSTITUTION OF WELFARE IN MEXICO HELPS COMBAT CRIME-INDUCING FACTORS IN BOTH THESE AREAS. WELFARE WILL PROVIDE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES AGAINST THE MOST COMMON DISEASES IN MEXICO, AS WELL AS PROVIDE BETTER SOCIAL AND LIVING CONDITIONS FOR THE LOWER CLASS URBAN POPULATION. PUBLIC HOUSING WILL BE CONSTRUCTED IN THREE DISTRICTS OF MEXICO CITY; WELFARE CENTERS WILL BE INSTITUTED AND WILL BE STAFFED WITH PROFESSIONALS ABLE TO OFFER ADVICE AND HELP ON INDIVIDUAL, SOCIAL, AND LEGAL PROBLEMS; AND VARIOUS THERAPEUTIC CLUBS WILL BE FORMED FOR DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS. WITH THE ENACTMENT OF THESE MEASURES, THE MEXICAN NATION HAS TAKEN A SIGNIFICANT STEP FORWARD IN COMBATING THE SOURCES OF URBAN CRIME.

16492 \$03

CITATION: PARINAUD, ANDRE. LA SOCIEDAD MODERNA EMPUJA AL CRIMEN, ENTREVISTA CON EL CRIMINOLOGO V.V. STANCIU. (MODERN SOCIETY ENCOURAGES CRIME, AN INTERVIEW WITH V. V. STANCIU, CRIMINOLOGIST.) CRIMINALIA, 33(8):413-419, 1967.

THE HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED SOCIETY PLACES THE MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH OF ITS MEMBERS IN DANGER. THE RAPID PACE OF LIFE, LACK OF PERSONAL CONTACT WITH FELLOW HUMAN BEINGS, AND SUBMISSION OF MAN TO MACHINE PRODUCE PATTERNS OF THOUGHT IN THE INDIVIDUAL WHICH MAY TEND TO DISCOUNT THE RIGHTS AND PREFERENCES OF OTHER CITIZENS. THIS PRODUCES A LAXNESS IN INVOLVING ONE'S SELF IN THE AFFAIRS OF OTHERS, WHICH EXTENDS TO NOT HELPING OTHERS IN TIME OF NEED. FROM THIS WAY OF THINKING, IT IS ONLY A SHORT STEP TO COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR OTHER INDIVIDUALS, WHICH MAY EASILY LEAD TO CRIMINAL ACTS.

16493 \$03

CITATION: CAIN, RICHARD S. EMOCIONES-LA MECHA PARA EL POLIGRAFO. (EMOTIONS, THE FODDER FOR THE POLYGRAPH.) CRIMINALIA, 33(8):420-425, 1967.

CONTRARY TO THE CONNOTATION GIVEN BY ITS POPULAR APPELLATION, THE POLYGRAPH DOES NOT DETECT LIES. RATHER, IT IS A COMBINATION OF COMMON MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS WHICH MEASURE BLOOD PRESSURE, BREATHING RATE, AND PERSPIRATION. THUS EMOTIONS, WHICH PRODUCE GREATER ACTIVITY IN EACH OF THESE BODILY SYSTEMS, ARE THE KEY TO WORKINGS OF THE POLYGRAPH. EVEN CRIMINALS WHO HAVE LEARNED TO CONTROL THEIR EMOTIONS CAREFULLY IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS EVINCE SOME REACTION WHEN TESTED ON A POLYGRAPH, BUT MANY INNOCENT PERSONS, MERELY EXCITED BY THE PROSPECT OF THE TEST, DO THE SAME. THUS THE DEVICE IS NOT foolproof, THOUGH IT DOES OFFER COLLABORATING EVIDENCE AND DATA TO FURTHER POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

16494 \$03

CITATION: TARR, CHARLES S. WHEN WE FAIL. YOUTH SERVICE NEWS, 18(3):13-20, 1967.

THE MONSIGNOR D. GREGORY DUGAN START (SHORT TERM ADOLESCENT RESIDENT TRAINING) CENTER IN AUBURN, NEW YORK, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NEW YORK STATE YOUTH COMMISSION, IS A SHORT-TERM, MINIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTION FOR DELINQUENT BOYS, 15 TO 17. THE PROGRAM PROVIDES FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY UNDER QUALIFIED SUPERVISION, FIVE DAYS A WEEK. FIVE NIGHTS WEEKLY YOUNGSTERS MEET WITH A SOCIAL WORKER FOR GROUP THERAPY SESSIONS. A REMEDIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM IS ALSO OFFERED IN THE EVENINGS. THE PERSONALITIES AND BEHAVIOR OF THE YOUNGSTERS WHO FAILED TO ADJUST TO THE INSTITUTION WERE ANALYZED IN AN ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP A TYPOLOGY OF FAILURES. THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES OF DELINQUENTS WERE FOUND TO BE MOST LIKELY TO FAIL IN THE PROGRAM: (1) THE YOUNGSTER WHO IS UNABLE TO TOLERATE CRITICAL DISCUSSION WHICH ATTACKS HIS TENUOUS SELF-IMAGE; (2) ONE WHO IS PLEASURE-SEEKING AND MANIPULATIVE, I.E., THE SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY; (3) THE YOUNGSTER WHO IS DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED, DEPRESSED, GROSSLY INADEQUATE AND VERBALLY UNCOMMUNICATIVE; (4) THE IMMATURE YOUNGSTER WHO LACKS THE DEGREE OF SOPHISTICATION OF MANY OF HIS PEERS; AND (5) ONE WHO EXPERIENCES PROBLEMS IN FINDING HIS IDENTITY NOT ONLY AS A MALE BUT AS AN INDIVIDUAL, AND WHO FREQUENTLY HAS BOTH HOMOSEXUAL AND HETEROSEXUAL EXPERIENCES.

16495 \$03
CITATION: STREE, WALTER. PUBLIZISTISCHER GEHEIMNISVERRAT IM BEREICH DES STAATSSCHUTZES. (BETRAYAL OF SECRETS THROUGH PUBLICITY IN RESPECT TO STATE SECURITY.) ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE GESAMTE STRAFRECHTSWISSENSCHAFT, 78(4):663-694, 1966.

A BILL INTRODUCED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST GERMANY DISTINGUISHES BETWEEN THREE CATEGORIES OF CONSCIOUS VIOLATION OF STATE SECRETS: HIGH TREASON (LANDESVERRAT), DISCLOSURE, AND HANDING OVER STATE SECRETS. IN THE PROPOSED LAW, THE NOTION OF SECRECY SHOULD BE DETERMINED MATERIALLY. ONLY WHERE THE NEED FOR SECRECY CAN BE FULLY JUSTIFIED SHOULD INFORMATION BE CLASSIFIED. GENERALLY ACCESSIBLE INFORMATION, AS WELL AS ITS COMBINATION AND INTERPRETATION, SHOULD BE EXCLUDED. THE CONCEPT IS TO BE KEPT AS NARROW AS POSSIBLE SO AS NOT TO CONSTITUTE AN OBSTACLE TO THE NORMAL OPERATION OF PUBLIC LIFE.

16496 \$03
CITATION: LACKNER, KARL. LANDESVERRATERISCHE AGENTENTATIGKEIT. (TREASONABLE ACTIVITIES OF INTELLIGENCE AGENTS.) ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE GESAMTE STRAFRECHTSWISSENSCHAFT, 78(4):655-724, 1966.

THE EXTENSION OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES BEYOND THE STRICTLY MILITARY SPHERE HAS RESULTED IN AN INCREASING COMPLEXITY OF LAWS DEALING WITH DEFENSE AGAINST ESPIONAGE. IN WEST GERMANY, THE TREASON ARTICLE OF THE CRIMINAL CODE STILL CONSTITUTES THE MAIN LEGAL WEAPON IN DEALING WITH THE PROSECUTION OF FOREIGN AGENTS. DUE TO THE PECULIAR SITUATION OF DIVIDED GERMANY, THE COURTS OFTEN HAVE TO DEAL WITH CASES OF PERSONS RECRUITED FOR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES BY THE EAST GERMAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES AGAINST THEIR WILL. THE COURTS FACE THE DIFFICULTY OF ESTABLISHING THE RELATIVE WEIGHT OF THE OBJECTIVE ASPECTS, I.E., THE OUTWARD CHARACTERISTICS OF TREASON, AND OF THE SUBJECTIVE ONES, INVOLVING THE OFFENDER'S REAL INTENTIONS. TOO NARROW AN INTERPRETATION OF TREASON MUST BE AVOIDED, SO THAT ALL ASPECTS OF THE AGENT'S ACTIVITIES MAY BE PROSECUTED.

16497 \$03
CITATION: IDAHO. HEALTH DEPARTMENT. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: A LOOK TO THE FUTURE. IDAHO ANNUAL HEALTH CONFERENCE. SUN VALLEY, MAY 1967. 170 P.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WAS THE SUBJECT OF SPEECHES PRESENTED AT THE IDAHO ANNUAL HEALTH CONFERENCE HELD ON MAY 23-25, 1967 AT SUN VALLEY. ASPECTS DISCUSSED INCLUDED: THE MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM; ITS SOCIAL ASPECTS; NEEDS IN THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD; PREVENTION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES; THE ROLE OF GROUP THERAPY IN AND OUT OF INSTITUTIONS; LAW ENFORCEMENT; YOUTH AND ADULT JUSTICE TRENDS; THE ATTORNEY'S ROLE IN PROSECUTION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF JUVENILES; THE ROLE OF THE JUVENILE COURT.

16498 \$03
CITATION: CANADA. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS. MURDER STATISTICS, 1966. OTTAWA, QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1967. 35 P. (CATALOGUE NO. 85-2C9) \$.50

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT HAS BEEN SUBMITTED BY CANADIAN POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND COURTS AS PART OF THEIR REGULAR STATISTICAL REPORTING PROGRAM. NATION-WIDE DATA CONCERNING HOMICIDES COMMITTED IN 1966 ARE PRESENTED ON HOMICIDE VICTIMS; ACCUSED; INCIDENTS; CHARACTERISTICS OF SUSPECTS AND VICTIMS; DISPOSITION OF PERSONS NOT SENT TO TRIAL; DISPOSITION OF PERSONS SENT TO TRIAL; CLEARANCE BY POLICE OF MURDER INCIDENTS; INCIDENTS OF MURDER WITH SINGLE AND MULTIPLE VICTIMS; RELATIONSHIP OF SUSPECT TO VICTIM; AGE, SEX AND RELATIONSHIP OF MURDER SUSPECTS; AGE, SEX AND RELATIONSHIP OF

MURDER SUSPECTS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE AT TIME OF OFFENSE; DISPOSITION OF PERSONS CHARGED BY RELATIONSHIP GROUP; NUMBER OF MURDERS AND INCIDENTS BY RELATIONSHIP OF SUSPECT TO VICTIM AND AGE AND SEX OF VICTIM; AND METHOD OF COMMITTING OFFENSE.

16499 \$03

CITATION: PHILLIPS, CHARLES W. DOING MORE THAN TIME. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE REVIEW, 4(8/9):28-31, 35, 1967.

ALTHOUGH OVER 10,000 PRISONERS ARE RELEASED FROM STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES ANNUALLY, IT IS EXPECTED THAT ONE OUT OF THREE OF THESE EX-CONVICTS WILL BE RE-INSTITUTIONALIZED AT A LATER DATE. UNDER DISCUSSION IS THE ROLE OF EDUCATION AS PART OF AN OVERALL REHABILITATION PROGRAM TO HELP PRISONERS BECOME BETTER EQUIPPED TO WITHSTAND THE RIGORS OF EVERY DAY LIFE UPON THEIR RELEASE.

16500 \$03

CITATION: CHICHIZOLA, MARIO I. LA INTERNACION DE LOS INIMPUTABLES QUE COMETEN HECHOS DELICTIVOS. (CONFINEMENT OF INCULPABLE PERSONS WHO COMMIT CRIMES.) REVISTA DEL INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES Y DOCENCIA CRIMINOLOGICAS, NO VOL. (9):107-130, 1965-1966.

BY ARGENTINE LAW, THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO AT THE MOMENT OF COMMISSION OF A CRIME DO NOT OR CANNOT COMPREHEND THE CRIMINALITY OF THEIR ACTIONS ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE ACTIONS, AND THUS CANNOT BE LEGALLY PUNISHED. THIS MAY OCCUR IN CASES OF MORAL INSANITY, OR IN TEMPORARY FITS OF EMOTION BROUGHT ABOUT BY EXTERNAL CIRCUMSTANCES. A JUDGE MAY CONFINED SUCH PERSONS TO MENTAL INSTITUTIONS FOR EXTENDED AND INDEFINITE PERIODS WHEN THEY CONSTITUTE A DANGER TO SOCIETY. WHEN ANTISOCIAL TENDENCIES HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED BY THERAPY, THE INDIVIDUAL MUST BE RELEASED. IN NO CASE MAY HE BE PUNISHED FOR HIS EARLIER CRIMINAL ACT AFTER HE HAS BEEN CURED.

16501 \$03

CITATION: OREGON. MENTAL HEALTH DIVISION. ALCOHOLIC OFFENDER: JAIL OR TREATMENT? PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON THE COMMUNITY PROBLEM OF THE CHRONIC DRINKING OFFENDER, MAY 4-5, 1965. PORTLAND, (1967). 27 P.

THE HANDLING OF THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER, WHOSE MAJOR AND IN MANY CASES ONLY, OFFENSE IS BEING DRUNK IN PUBLIC, IS DISCUSSED. THE FOCUS IS ON CREATING GUIDELINES FOR ALTERNATIVES WHICH THE COMMUNITY CAN DEVELOP TO DIRECT AND SUPPORT SUCH OFFENDERS.

16502 \$03

CITATION: ROSENTHAL, MICHAEL P. DANGEROUS DRUG LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES: RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMENTS. TEXAS LAW REVIEW, 45(6):1037-1174, 1967.

THE EXISTING FEDERAL AND STATE LAW IS REVIEWED AND NEW FEDERAL LEGISLATION IS EXAMINED AND EVALUATED TO DETERMINE TO WHAT EXTENT IT SHOULD BE CHANGED. PROPOSALS FOR STATE LEGISLATION REGULATING DANGEROUS DRUG DISTRIBUTION ARE OUTLINED. A DISCUSSION OF MARIHUANA IS INCLUDED INASMUCH AS IT IS USUALLY CHARACTERIZED AS A HALLUCINOGEN AND POSES MANY PROBLEMS SIMILAR TO THOSE POSED BY OTHER HALLUCINOGENS. CONTENTS: DANGEROUS DRUGS AND DRUG ABUSE; EXISTING LAW; RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMENTS; CONCLUSIONS.

16503 \$03

CITATION: LUNDEN, WALTER A. CRIME AND CRIMINALS. AMES, IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1967. 341 P. \$7.50

THE PURPOSE OF THIS TEXTBOOK IS TO ASSEMBLE IN USABLE FORM CONCISE U. S. AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS NOT HITHERTO READILY AVAILABLE. THE INFORMATION COVERS DATA ON THE EXTENT OF

CRIME, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS, CRIMINAL PROCESSING OF THE FELON, AND MATERIAL RELATING TO THE IMPRISONMENT OF OFFENDERS.

16504 \$03
CITATION: WESTIN, ALAN F. PRIVACY AND FREEDOM. NEW YORK, ATHENEUM, 1967. \$10.00

THE TENDENCY OF AMERICANS TO SPY ON ONE ANOTHER HAS CAUSED SERIOUS AND INCREASING CONCERN FOR LAWYER AND LAYMAN ALIKE. IN THE LAST TWO DECADES THERE HAVE BEEN TREMENDOUS ADVANCES IN THE TECHNOLOGY OF PRIVACY-INVASION DEVICES: HIDDEN CAMERAS AND EAVESDROPPING MECHANISMS FOR SECRET SURVEILLANCE; LIE DETECTORS, PERSONALITY TESTS, AND SUBLIMINAL SUGGESTION FOR PROBING MAN'S PRIVATE LIFE AND HIS SUBCONSCIOUS; AND COMPUTERS FOR RECORDING AND DISSEMINATING PERSONAL DATA BY ELECTRONIC IMPULSE. THIS BOOK EXAMINES THE NATURE AND USES MADE OF THESE DEVICES BY GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRY, AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, AND THE RESPONSES OF LEGISLATURES, THE PRESS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. ALSO DISCUSSED IS THE NATURE OF PRIVACY, WHAT IT MEANS TO THE AMERICAN CITIZEN, AND WHAT CAN BE DONE TO SAFEGUARD AGAINST CONTINUING ABRIGATION OF PRIVACY WHILE STILL MAINTAINING MAXIMUM SECURITY OF THE STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL.

16505 \$03
CITATION: EPSTEIN, DAVID. THE TREATMENT OF THE POLICE BY THE NEGRO PRESS. CRIMINOLOGICA, 5(30):47-59, 1967.

A STUDY OF A NEGRO WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WAS UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE THE LEGITIMACY OF POLICE COMPLAINTS ABOUT UNFAVORABLE AND INFLAMMATORY COVERAGE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, WHICH THEY BLAME FOR MUCH OF THE POLICE-NEGRO CONFLICT. A TWO-YEAR (1964-1965) CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THIS NEWSPAPER WAS MADE. IT WAS FOUND THAT IN TERMS OF TOTAL SPACE, NUMBER OF ARTICLES, HEADLINES, EDITORIALS, PICTURES, AND LETTERS, THE POLICE WERE TREATED VERY UNFAVORABLY. THE MOST UNFAVORABLE COVERAGE WAS FOUND IN THE TREATMENT ACCORDED TO THE POLICE IN THE NEWSPAPER HEADLINES, EDITORIALS, BY-LINED COLUMNS, AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. THERE IS NO PANACEA FOR THE PROBLEM FACED BY THE POLICE RELATIVE TO THE NEGRO PRESS, AND THE NEGRO PRESS IS ONLY A REFLECTION OF THE ATTITUDE PREVALENT IN THE NEGRO COMMUNITY. HOWEVER INNOCENT A PARTICULAR POLICE DEPARTMENT MAY BE, IT HAS TO BEAR THE BRUNT OF GENERATIONS OF SUPPRESSION FELT BY THE NEGRO AT THE HANDS OF THE POLICE AT OTHER TIMES AND AT OTHER PLACES.

16506 \$03
CITATION: HINK, ULF. DIE KRIMINOGENE WIRKUNG DER UNTERSUCHUNGSHAFT. (THE CRIMINOGENIC EFFECT OF DETENTION.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(10):523-525, 1967.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE EFFECT OF A CRIME SUSPECT'S PRE- TRIAL DETENTION ON THE ATTITUDE THE PUBLIC FORMS TOWARD THAT SUSPECT AND THE EFFECT THIS ATTITUDE HAS ON THE SUBSEQUENT LIFE OF THE FORMER SUSPECT. TWO HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC SELECTED AT RANDOM IN THREE LARGE CITIES IN WEST GERMANY WERE ASKED TO DESCRIBE THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD A PERSON AT THREE SIX-WEEK TIME INTERVALS: (1) PRIOR TO HIS CONTACT WITH THE LAW; (2) DURING HIS PRE-TRIAL DETENTION UNDER SUSPICION OF HAVING COMMITTED HOMICIDE; AND (3) SUBSEQUENT TO HIS RELEASE DUE TO LACK OF EVIDENCE. THE RESPONSES INDICATED THAT A PERSON DETAINED FOR A LONG PERIOD ON SUSPICION OF CRIME WILL SUFFER A LOSS OF PRESTIGE EVEN IF FOUND NOT GUILTY. A SECOND GROUP OF 100 SUBJECTS WERE GIVEN THE SAME QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT A PERSON ALSO SUSPECTED OF HOMICIDE AND RELEASED FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE BUT NOT PLACED IN JAIL PRIOR TO THE COURT HEARING. ANSWERS REVEALED THAT AN INNOCENT PERSON ACCUSED OF CRIME WHO IS NOT PLACED IN DETENTION WILL NOT BE OSTRACIZED BY SOCIETY. THE THIRD PART OF THE STUDY CONCERNED 36 PRISON INMATES WHO, PRIOR TO THEIR LATEST CONVICTION, WERE DETAINED IN JAIL FOR SUSPICION OF CRIME AND SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED BY THE COURT FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE. ANSWERS ELICITED BY A QUESTIONNAIRE AND A STUDY OF THE PRISONERS' LIFE-STYLES SUBSEQUENT TO THEIR RELEASE FROM JAIL REVEALED THAT SOCIETY'S OSTRACISM HAD CONTRIBUTED HEAVILY TO THEIR CRIMINALITY. MOST HAD

BEEN REJECTED BY THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS AND HAD LOST THEIR JOBS AS A RESULT OF HAVING SPENT TIME IN JAIL AWAITING TRIAL. THE CONCLUSION REACHED WAS THAT AN INNOCENT PERSON WHO IS REGARDED AS A CRIMINAL BY SOCIETY AND OSTRACIZED WILL REACT BY BECOMING A CRIMINAL.

16507 \$03

CITATION: CALIFORNIA. YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. FORESTRY CAMP STUDY: COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM RATES OF CAMP-ELIGIBLE BOYS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO CAMP AND TO INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS, BY MARTIN J. MOLOF. SACRAMENTO, 1967. 37 P. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 53)

A STUDY WAS PERFORMED IN ORDER TO DETERMINE IF THE RELATIVELY LOWER RATES OF RECIDIVISM FOUND FOR YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS RELEASED FROM FORESTRY CAMPS AS COMPARED WITH THOSE RELEASED FROM OTHER FACILITIES WOULD CONTINUE TO BE MANIFESTED WHEN THE SELECTION PROCESS WAS CONTROLLED. PANELS OF YOUTH AUTHORITY BOARD MEMBERS AND HEARING REPRESENTATIVES AT REGULAR CLINIC MEETINGS JUDGED WARDS AS TO THEIR ELIGIBILITY FOR BOTH CAMP AND INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS. WARDS DECLARED ELIGIBLE WERE ASSIGNED EITHER TO A CAMP OR TO AN INSTITUTION BY MEANS OF A RANDOM METHOD. THE SPECIFIC CAMP OR INSTITUTION WAS SELECTED BY THE PANEL. WARDS IN THE STUDY SAMPLE WERE FOLLOWED-UP FOR A PERIOD OF 15 MONTHS FROM THE DAY OF RELEASE TO PAROLE. RECIDIVISTS WERE WARDS FOR WHOM A SUSPENSION OF PAROLE WITHIN THIS PERIOD LED TO A REVOCATION OF PAROLE OR A DISCHARGE FROM YOUTH AUTHORITY JURISDICTION. THE MAJOR FINDING WAS THAT RECIDIVISM RATES OF WARDS RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO CAMPS AND INSTITUTIONS WHO WERE NOT TRANSFERRED FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS FROM THEIR FACILITY OF INITIAL RANDOM ASSIGNMENT WERE 35.3 PERCENT FOR INSTITUTION ASSIGNEES AND 36.4 PERCENT FOR CAMP ASSIGNEES, A DIFFERENCE OF ONLY 1.1 PERCENTAGE POINTS. THUS, IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THERE WAS NO STATISTICAL EVIDENCE OF A DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT ON RECIDIVISM RATES AS A RESULT OF GOING THROUGH A CAMP PROGRAM VERSUS GOING THROUGH AN INSTITUTION PROGRAM WHEN THE SELECTION OF WARDS WAS CONTROLLED. (AUTH. ED.)

16508 \$03

CITATION: CHADWICK, ROBERT J. THE CANONS, THE CODE, AND COUNSEL: THE ETHICS OF ADVOCATES BEFORE COURTMARTIAL. MILITARY LAW REVIEW, 38(OCTOBER):1-109, 1967.

A STUDY IS MADE OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION CANONS OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF TRIAL LAWYERS CODE OF TRIAL CONDUCT, AS THEY APPLY TO THE MILITARY OFFICER-LAWYER. ON THE BASIS OF THIS STUDY, A DETAILED ANALYSIS IS MADE OF VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE CANONS AND THE CODE WHICH GIVE RISE TO ETHICAL PROBLEMS WHEN SO APPLIED. THE RULES OF THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE, MANUAL, CANONS, AND TRIAL CODE, AS WELL AS JUDICIAL DECISIONS ARE EXAMINED WITH REGARD TO EACH OF THESE ASPECTS.

16509 \$03

CITATION: PREVENTION - A COMMUNITY ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY. IN: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS AND JUVENILE AGENCIES. PROCEEDINGS: 63RD ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE, 1967, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, EDITED BY JACK C. PULLIAM. ANAHEIM, 1967, P. 85-99. (VOL. 63)

CITN2:

THE JUVENILE COURT OF BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO IS OF THE OPINION THAT THE PROBLEMS OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT SHOULD BE HANDLED IN THE COMMUNITY WHENEVER POSSIBLE. FIVE YEARS AGO THE COURT BEGAN AN EXPERIMENT USING LOCAL VOLUNTEERS TO WORK WITH JUVENILE OFFENDERS. UNDER REGULAR PROFESSIONAL STAFF LEADERSHIP, OVER 200 VOLUNTEERS ARE NOW WORKING IN PROGRAMS TO PREVENT AND COMBAT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WITHOUT RECOURSE TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION. SOME OF THE PROGRAMS ARE: ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES; ADVISORY COUNCILS; AN ASSISTANT PROBATION OFFICERS PROGRAM; ATTENTION HOME, A FOSTER HOME PROVIDING TEMPORARY CARE; A GROUP DISCUSSION PROGRAM; PREVENTIVE SERVICES; A SHOPLIFTING PROGRAM; A "TEMPORARY" COURT FOSTER PARENT PROGRAM; TESTING PROGRAMS; TUTORING; AND A WORK PROGRAM. CONTENTS: OPENING

REMARKS, BY MALCOLM GEDDIS; HANDLING PROBLEMS IN THE COMMUNITY, BY HORACE B. HOMES; VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS IN THE BOULDER COUNTY JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM, BY JOHN E. HARGADINE.

16510 \$03
CITATION: CLAY, E. PENAL AND TOTAL INSTITUTIONS. PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL, 7(25):11-13, 1967.

A TOTAL INSTITUTION IS DESCRIBED AS AN INSTITUTION THAT CONFINES THE INMATE POPULATION 24 HOURS A DAY. TOTAL CONFINEMENT DEMANDS THAT THE INSTITUTION MEET THE PERSONAL NEEDS OF THOSE WHO ARE CONFINED. IN GENERAL THE TOTAL INSTITUTION HAS AS ITS AIM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SMOOTH RUNNING UNIT. IN THIS CLIMATE AN INMATE SUBCULTURE DEVELOPS WHICH AFFECTS THE INMATES' PERSONALITIES. THIS IS THE TRAP OF THE TOTAL INSTITUTION. IF THE PREVENTION OF CRIME IS TO BE ONE OF THE MAIN GOALS OF SOCIETY, THE PENAL INSTITUTION MUST COME TO TERMS WITH CHANGE IN THE TOTAL ENVIRONMENT WHICH WILL OFFER SOME HOPE FOR THE INMATE TO READJUST HIMSELF FOR REINTEGRATION INTO SOCIETY.

16511 \$03
CITATION: BREED, ALLEN F. THE CHANGING TREATMENT NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL CHILD. IN: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS AND JUVENILE AGENCIES. PROCEEDINGS: 63RD ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE, 1967, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, EDITED BY JACK C. PULLIAM. ANAHEIM, 1967, P. 65-83. (VOL. 63).
CITN2:

FOR RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS TO BE EFFECTIVE, CERTAIN BASIC PROGRAM ELEMENTS ARE NECESSARY. UNFORTUNATELY, MOST INSTITUTIONS DO NOT HAVE THESE BASIC ELEMENTS IN THEIR PROGRAMS AND/OR ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES. OFTEN THESE ELEMENTS ARE ADVOCATED WITHOUT A CORRESPONDING COMMITMENT TO SUPPORT THEM THROUGH ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION OR PROGRAM DIRECTION. IF TREATMENT IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IS TO BRING ABOUT DESIRED RESULTS, THE FOLLOWING MUST EXIST: (1) A CLEARLY STATED OVERALL GOAL FOR THE INSTITUTION; (2) A CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM THAT IS UNDERSTANDABLE, CAN BE COMMUNICATED, AND SPEAKS TO DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT; (3) AN INTEGRATED TEAM APPROACH; AND (4) A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY CLIMATE.

16512 \$03
CITATION: VEIL, C. LE JUIF FACE AU GENOCIDE. (THE JEW CONFRONTING GENOCIDE.) ETUDES INTERNATIONALES DE PSYCHO-SOCIOLOGIE CRIMINELLE, NO VOL.(11-12-13):41-42, 1967.

THREE QUESTIONS RELEVANT TO THE DISCUSSION OF THE JEW CONFRONTING GENOCIDE ARE: (1) WHETHER THE SITUATION OF THE JEW IS SIMILAR TO THAT OF OTHER VICTIMS OF GENOCIDE; (2) THE NATURE OF THE ATTITUDE OF THE JEW IN REGARD TO OTHER CASES OF GENOCIDE; AND (3) THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE VICTIM OF GENOCIDE IN THE PREVENTION OF FUTURE CRIMES OF GENOCIDE. ATTITUDES OF JEWS TOWARDS OTHER CASES OF GENOCIDE RANGE FROM INDIFFERENCE, TO SYMPATHY WITH THE PERPETRATORS, TO SYMPATHY WITH THE VICTIMS. SINCE NO ONE IS FREE FROM GUILT OF FUTURE GENOCIDES, RATHER THAN DENOUNCE A PARTICULAR INSTANCE OF GENOCIDE OR ITS PERPETRATORS, IT IS NECESSARY TO WORK TO PREVENT THE OCCURRENCE OF GENOCIDE IN ANY FORM IN THE FUTURE.

16513 \$03
CITATION: KING, WILLIAM. THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF - THEIR ROLE IN TREATMENT. IN: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS AND JUVENILE AGENCIES. PROCEEDINGS: 63RD ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE, 1967, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, EDITED BY JACK C. PULLIAM. ANAHEIM, 1967, P. 102-113. (VOL. 63).
CITN2:

THE SKILLS OF THE PROFESSIONAL CASEWORKER IN A DETACHED DEPARTMENT OF A JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION ARE NOT BEING EMPLOYED MOST PRODUCTIVELY. SEPARATE CUSTODY AND TREATMENT FACTIONS OFTEN SUSPECT THE MOTIVES AND DOUBT THE COMPETENCE OF THE OTHER

FACTIONS. ALSO, IT IS QUESTIONABLE WHETHER THE PROFESSIONAL WHO IS CONCERNED WITH INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT HAS ANY IMPACT ON THE DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE OF THE LIVING UNIT. FOR THE PROFESSIONAL TO BECOME TRULY EFFECTIVE IN THE INSTITUTION HE MUST ADDRESS HIMSELF TO THE OVERALL SOCIAL CLIMATE; HE MUST GIVE ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CREATING INTEGRATED TREATMENT TEAMS. THE CASEWORKER MUST DEVOTE A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF HIS TIME TO THE CREATION OF A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY. HE SHOULD ALSO PLAY A KEY ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TREATMENT MODELS.

16514 \$03
CITATION: AVERY, C.L. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AT SAN QUENTIN.
CORRECTIONAL REVIEW, NO VOL.(MAY/JUNE):2-6, 1967.

THE CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES OPERATION AT SAN QUENTIN PRISON IN CALIFORNIA IS DESIGNED TO PREPARE INMATES IN AS REALISTIC AN ENVIRONMENT AS POSSIBLE TO WORK IN AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY UPON THEIR RELEASE. THE PROGRAM CONSISTS OF ON-THE-JOB TRAINING SUPPLEMENTED BY FORMAL RELATED TECHNICAL TRAINING, BOTH CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITY TRAINED PRODUCTION FOREMEN. ALTHOUGH COMPARABLE IN NUMEROUS WAYS TO TRADITIONAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING, THIS TRAINING PROGRAM DIFFERS IN THAT IT TRAINS INMATES IN INDUSTRIES RATHER THAN IN THE TRADITIONAL TRADES; TRAINING IS DONE IN PRODUCTION FACTORIES RATHER THAN IN SCHOOL SHOPS; AND INSTRUCTION IS CONDUCTED BY PRODUCTION FOREMEN ALSO TRAINED TO TEACH IN THE AREA OF THEIR SPECIALIZATION, RATHER THAN BY PROFESSIONAL VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTORS. TRAINING COSTS ARE COMPUTED TO AMOUNT TO APPROXIMATELY 150 DOLLARS PER MAN PER YEAR, AND ARE COVERED BY RETURNS FROM SALES OF THE PRODUCTS MADE BY THE MEN WHO BENEFIT FROM THIS TRAINING. BESIDES BEING ECONOMICALLY PROFITABLE, THE PROGRAM FOSTERS THE SOCIAL GROWTH OF THE PARTICIPATING INMATES. JOB IDENTIFICATION AND A GENERAL PRIDE IN GOOD WORKMANSHIP, ATTRIBUTES MUCH SOUGHT AFTER IN PRIVATE INDUSTRY, PREPARE INMATES FOR A PRODUCTIVE ECONOMIC LIFE FREE FROM THE HAZARDS OF CRIME.

16515 \$03
CITATION: WISCONSIN. HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT. ADULT AND JUVENILE PROBATION ADMISSIONS TO DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS 1965-1966. MADISON, 1967. 5 P., APP.
(STATISTICAL BULLETIN C-55)

THIS YEARLY REPORT PRESENTS DATA ON ADULTS AND JUVENILES PLACED UNDER THE PROBATION SUPERVISION OF THE WISCONSIN DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS IN 1965-1966 BY: PERIOD OF PROBATION, COUNTY OF COMMITMENT, OFFENSE, DISPOSITION, AGE, MARITAL STATUS, EDUCATION, AND RACE.

16516 \$03
CITATION: FRIEDMAN, LEON. THE GINZBURG DECISION AND THE LAW.
AMERICAN SCHOLAR, 36(1):71-91, 1967.

AS THE IMPRACTICALITY AND DIFFICULTY OF ADMINISTERING THE PRINCIPLE DECLARED IN THE U. S. SUPREME COURT GINZBURG (1966) DECISION BECAME APPARENT TO THE COURTS, THIS DECISION WILL BE TREATED AS AN ABERRATION. BY RULING IN THE FANNY HILL DECISION THAT NO BOOK, PICTURE, OR PRINTED MATTER OF ANY KIND CAN BE PROSCRIBED UNLESS IT IS COMPLETELY WITHOUT REDEEMING SOCIAL VALUE, THE COURT HAS TAKEN AN INTELLIGENT STEP FORWARD. AS MORE INVESTIGATIONS ARE MADE, HOWEVER, IT WILL BECOME CLEAR THAT THE PRACTICE OF GIVING AUTHORITIES CENSORSHIP POWERS OVER ANY MATERIAL IS TOO DANGEROUS TO BE CONTINUED.

16517 \$03
CITATION: BARTON, VIRGINIA L. BIBLIOTHERAPY AT GREEN HILL SCHOOL.
JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, 19(4):23-25, 1967.

BIBLIOTHERAPY AT GREEN HILL SCHOOL, A WASHINGTON STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AGED 14 TO 17, IS A COURSE DESIGNED TO ATTEMPT TO MODIFY EXISTING VALUE SYSTEMS THROUGH GROUP DISCUSSIONS OF PERSONALITY IN A LITERARY CONTEXT. THE PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED ON AN

EXPERIMENTAL BASIS IN THE SPRING OF 1966. SMALL, CAREFULLY SELECTED GROUPS OF BOYS PARTICIPATE BY READING AND ANALYZING THE CHARACTERS IN MARK TWAIN'S HUCKLEBERRY FINN, J. D. SALINGER'S CATCHER IN THE RYE, AND JOHN KNOWLES' A SEPARATE PEACE. IT IS HOPED THAT THROUGH GROUP DISCUSSION, OFTEN SPARKED AND SUSTAINED BY THE PARTICIPANTS' IDENTIFICATION WITH THESE CHARACTERS, THE BOYS WILL ACQUIRE NEW INSIGHTS INTO THEIR OWN PERSONALITIES.

16518 \$03
CITATION: JESNESS, CARL F. DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS IN INSTITUTIONS. IN: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS AND JUVENILE AGENCIES. PROCEEDINGS: 63RD ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE, 1967, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, EDITED BY JACK C. PULLIAM. ANAHEIM, CITN2: 1967, P. 141-144. (VOL. 63)

THE PRESTON TYPLOGY STUDY INTRODUCED TO AN INSTITUTIONAL SETTING THE CONCEPT OF SPECIFIC TREATMENT STRATEGIES FOR GROUPS OF DEFINED DELINQUENT TYPES. THE BASIC ASSUMPTION OF THE STUDY IS THAT THE APPARENT FAILURE OF MANY INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS MAY BE RELATED TO THE ABSENCE OF CLEAR-CUT TREATMENT GOALS AND TECHNIQUES AND AN INABILITY TO IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS DUE TO COMPLEXITY OF TASK. THIS STUDY PROPOSED TO: (1) CLASSIFY WARDS INTO TREATMENT-RELATED TYPES UTILIZING THE INTERPERSONAL MATURITY CLASSIFICATION (I-LEVEL) SYSTEM; (2) ASSIGN THESE WARDS TO STAFF APPROPRIATELY MATCHED ACCORDING TO THEIR TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY AND INTEREST; (3) TRAIN STAFF IN THE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM AND RECOMMENDATIONS OFFERED FOR TREATMENT BY THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT STAFF; AND (4) STIMULATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGIES FOR EACH SUBTYPE WHICH WOULD BE FUNCTIONAL IN THE INSTITUTIONAL SETTING. OVER 2,100 BOYS HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED, TESTED, AND CLASSIFIED TO DATE. THE TASK HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE STAFF AT PRESTON. THE FINAL REPORT WILL CONTAIN: A DESCRIPTION OF THE BEHAVIORAL AND PSYCHOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUBJECTS IN EACH I-LEVEL SUBTYPE; EMPIRICAL DEVIATION OF A DELINQUENT TYPOLOGY AND COMPARISON WITH I-LEVEL SYSTEM; COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PRE-TEST WITH POST-TEST CHANGES; AND PAROLE FOLLOW-UP. THIS DATA IS NOT YET AVAILABLE.

16519 \$03

THE PRO AND CON CONSIDERATIONS ON THE ISSUE OF THE BROAD USE OF DISCOVERY IN HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS ARE PRESENTED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE USE OF DISCOVERY AS STATED IN THE FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CAN MAKE HABEAS CORPUS A MORE EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR TESTING BOTH CRIMINAL AND CIVIL CONFINEMENT IN A VARIETY OF SITUATIONS. NO OBJECTION TO THE USE OF BROAD DISCOVERY IS INSUPERABLE PROVIDED THAT: (1) THE POSSIBILITY OF PROTECTIVE ORDERS BE KEPT IN MIND; (2) THE COURTS REACT FLEXIBLY TO PROBLEMS INVOLVING THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION; AND (3) DISCOVERY IS PERMITTED ONLY IN CASES WHERE A FACTUAL HEARING IS TO BE HELD.

16520 \$03
CITATION: WAIDER, FERIBERT. ZUR STRAFRECHTLICHEN BEURTEILUNG PSYCHOPATHISCHER PERSONEN. (CRIMINOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF PSYCHOPATHS.) GOLTDAMMER'S ARCHIV FÜR STRAFRECHT, NO VOL.(7):153-199, 1967.

SINCE PSYCHOPATHY IS NOT CLASSIFIED AS ILLNESS, THE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF PSYCHOPATHS, AS DISTINGUISHED FROM THAT OF MENTALLY SICK PERSONS, REMAINS A CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE. THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE TWO CATEGORIES OF OFFENDERS WAS FIRST MADE IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY, AND SINCE THAT TIME THE PREVAILING INTERPRETATION HAS MAINTAINED THAT PSYCHOPATHY IMPLIES ONLY DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY RATHER THAN FULL EXCULPATION. ACCORDING TO WEST GERMANY'S LAW OF 1960, THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS ARE CONSTRUED AS PSYCHOPATHIC FROM THE LEGAL POINT OF VIEW: PATHOLOGICAL MENTAL DISTURBANCE (TEMPORARY), OTHER TYPES OF DEEP MENTAL DISTURBANCE, AND FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS. TREATMENT FOR PSYCHOPATHS IN SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN WEST GERMANY IS STILL LAGGING BEHIND THE DANISH AND DUTCH PRACTICE.

16521 \$03
CITATION: TAKAGI, PAUL T., CARTER, ROBERT M. PERSISTENT PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES IN CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION. CRIMINOLOGICA, 5(3):36-46, 1967.

CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH HAS TO OVERCOME THE CUSTOMS OF THE PAST AND UNDUE RELIANCE UPON TRADITIONAL CORRECTIONAL METHODS. THE 50-UNIT CASELOAD IS AN EXAMPLE OF A TRADITIONAL STANDARD WHICH RESEARCH HAS SHOWN TO BE WITHOUT AN EMPIRICAL BASIS. NEITHER THE LOAD OF 50 NOR OF ANY OTHER NUMBER OF UNITS IS LIKELY TO BE MEANINGFUL WITHOUT SYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION AND A CORRESPONDING ORGANIZATION OF CASES ACCORDING TO VARIATIONS IN TREATMENT, OFFENDER, AND OFFICER. THE ENTIRE AREA OF SUPERVISION OF PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES, PARTICULARLY ITS ADMINISTRATIVE, RESEARCH, AND OPERATIONAL COMPONENTS, NEEDS REEXAMINATION. THERE IS A NEED TO REDEFINE THE ROLE OF THE PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICER AND TO DEVELOP DISCRIMINATING CRITERIA FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS. PERSISTENT PROBLEMS IN THE STRUCTURE OF CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE: ADMINISTRATIVE VERSUS PROFESSIONAL CONFLICTS, ROLE ORIENTATIONS IN RELATIONS WITH THE POLICE, AND WORKER DISAGREEMENT WITH SUPERVISORS AS TO THE OBJECTIVES OF SUPERVISION. STUDIES OF WORKER BEHAVIOR IN WELFARE AGENCIES, HOSPITALS, AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS REPORT SIMILAR KINDS OF PROBLEMS. EXAMINATION OF SUCH FEATURES OF THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF CORRECTIONS AS: THE WORKER OPERATING WITH A GROUP OF PEERS; THE IMPACT OF TOP LEVEL DECISIONS IN RESPONSE TO CRISIS SITUATIONS; AND THE EFFECT OF "ACCIDENTAL" FACTORS SUCH AS HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS, LIMITED BED SPACE IN PRISONS, OR THE KILLING OF A POLICE OFFICER, ALL OF WHICH INFLUENCE THE OPERATIONS OF THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS, IS ALSO NEEDED.

16522 \$03
CITATION: GENONCEAUX, D. LES RELATIONS SOCIALES DANS L'ETABLISSEMENT PENITENTIAIRE. (SOCIAL RELATIONS IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.) BULLETIN DE L'ADMINISTRATION PENITENTIAIRE, 21(3):135-151, 1967.

IN APRIL 1967 THE BELGIAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY UNDERTOOK A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF BOTH THE INMATE AND THE PRISON PERSONNEL. THE STUDY REVEALED THE EXISTENCE OF AN INMATE SUBCULTURE CHARACTERIZED BY A KIND OF CONFORMISM. BEHAVIOR WAS MOTIVATED BY AN ANTICIPATION OF RELEASE, THE PREDOMINANT CONCERN AMONG THE INMATES, WHICH WAS REINFORCED BY THE REACTIONS OF PERSONNEL. THIS SYSTEM OF VALUES PROVIDED A MEANS BY WHICH AN INMATE COULD BECOME INTERESTED IN HIS OWN RESOCIALIZATION AT THE BEGINNING OF HIS TERM. PERSONNEL WERE FOUND TO HAVE FAIRLY EXTENSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE BEHAVIOR OF INMATES AS WELL AS OF THEIR INTERRELATIONS. MORE THAN HALF THE PERSONNEL INTERVIEWED EXPRESSED THE NEED FOR PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT PRISON TREATMENT MUST BE CONSIDERED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY TAKING ACCOUNT OF BOTH INMATE AND PERSONNEL GROUPS. FURTHER, INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT MUST BE RELATED TO THE COMMUNITY AS THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT FROM WHICH THE INMATES CAME. TREATMENT MUST OCCUR IN THE PRISON MILIEU BUT IT MUST BE OFFERED IN RELATION TO THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT; IT SHOULD BE BASED ON A SOCIO-THERAPEUTIC PROGRAM ENCOMPASSING BOTH INMATES AND PERSONNEL.

16523 \$03
CITATION: RAAB, SELWYN. JUSTICE IN THE BACK ROOM. CLEVELAND, WORLD PUBLISHING, 1967. 261 P. \$6.95.

ON AUGUST 28, 1963 TWO YOUNG GIRLS, JANICE WYLIE AND EMILY HOFFERT, LIVING IN AN APARTMENT ON NEW YORK CITY'S EAST SIDE WERE FOUND DEAD. THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF SEXUAL PERVERSION, AND THEY HAD BEEN MURDERED WITH A VICIOUSNESS BEYOND THE COMPREHENSION OF EVEN HARDENED POLICE OFFICERS. POLICE WERE FAIRLY CERTAIN THAT THEY WOULD HAVE NO DIFFICULTY IN TRACKING DOWN THE SADISTIC KILLER. BUT IN SPITE

OF AN INTENSIVE MANHUNT THE INVESTIGATION WAS BUNGLED, TARNISHING THE RECORD OF THE NATION'S LARGEST POLICE FORCE. BASED ON EXAMINATIONS OF THE EVIDENCE IN THIS MURDER CASE AND OF THE FALSE CONFESSION OF GEORGE WHITMORE JR. TO THE DOUBLE MURDER, A STUDY IS MADE OF THE EXPLOSIVE ISSUE OF FORCED CONFESSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE REASONS POLICE FEEL THEY MUST RESORT TO QUESTIONABLE TACTICS IN SOLVING CRIMES ARE INVESTIGATED. PROPOSALS ARE MADE FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN POLICE PROCEDURES WHICH WOULD PROTECT THE POLICE AS WELL AS THE SUSPECT.

16524 \$03

CITATION: CONTE, WILLIAM R. CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION - A MANY FACETED THING. JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, 19(4):10-11, 30, 1967.

THE NEED FOR CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION IS URGENT AND EASILY DOCUMENTED. TO BE EFFECTIVE, HOWEVER, IT MUST STRIVE TO INSTILL WITHIN INMATES BASIC VALUES WHICH WILL PERMIT THEM TO FUNCTION SATISFACTORILY WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. A STUDY COMPLETED BY THE WASHINGTON (STATE) DIVISION OF PROGRAM EVALUATION AND STATISTICS INDICATES NO DISCERNIBLE DIFFERENCE IN RECIDIVISM RATES BETWEEN INMATES WHO HAVE COMPLETED VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND A SIMILAR GROUP THAT HAS NOT HAD SUCH TRAINING. HAVING EXPERIENCED FAILURE IN THE PAST, THE INMATE IS FREQUENTLY ANGRY AND POORLY MOTIVATED. THE FACT THAT A CORRECTIONAL SETTING DOES NOT READILY LEND ITSELF TO AN ATTITUDE OF WARMTH PRESENTS A CHALLENGE TO CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

16525 \$03

CITATION: CANADA. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS. NINETIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF STATISTICS OF CRIMINAL AND OTHER OFFENCES FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1965 TO DECEMBER 31, 1965. OTTAWA, QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1967. 175 P (CATALOGUE NO. 85-201) \$2.00

THIS REPORT IS THE 90TH IN A SERIES OF CANADIAN STATISTICS ON INDICTABLE OFFENSES AND OFFENSES PUNISHABLE ON SUMMARY CONVICTION. TABLES SHOW THE NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED, THEIR PERSONAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS, SENTENCES PASSED, THE NUMBER OF OFFENSES, TYPES OF OFFENSES, COURT PROCEEDINGS, AND APPEALS.

16526 \$03

CITATION: CANADA. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS. JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, 1965, OTTAWA, QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1965. 65 P. (CATALOGUE NO. 85-202) \$.75

STATISTICAL RETURNS SUBMITTED TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS ARE THE BASIS OF THIS REPORT. THE DATA HERE WERE PRESENTED BY JUVENILE COURTS THROUGHOUT CANADA AND BY MAGISTRATES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE WHO HEAR CHILDREN'S CASES WHERE NO JUVENILE COURT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED. STATISTICAL TABLES SHOW THE NUMBER OF JUVENILE COURT APPEARANCES; NATURE OF DELINQUENCIES; SOURCE OF COMPLAINT; NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN DATE OF CHARGE AND DATE OF FIRST HEARING; MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS; LIVING CONDITIONS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS; AGE, SEX, BIRTHPLACE OF DELINQUENTS; OCCUPATION OF PARENTS; SCHOOL GRADE OF DELINQUENTS; OCCUPATION OF DELINQUENTS; AND RELIGION.

16527 \$03

CITATION: FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY. DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS. PROCEEDINGS: 12TH ANNUAL SOUTHERN CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONS, FEBRUARY 1967. TALLAHASSEE, (1967). 201 P.

THE 12TH ANNUAL SOUTHERN CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONS HELD IN TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, FEBRUARY 1967 EMPHASIZED THAT CHANGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN CORRECTIONAL PROCEDURES REFLECT CHANGES IN AMERICAN SOCIETY AND THE FACT THAT THE UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIAL THEORY AND BEHAVIORAL PHENOMENA HAS BECOME MORE ENLIGHTENED. ADMINISTRATIVE

CONVENIENCE IS GIVING WAY TO DEVELOPMENTAL PRINCIPLES IN THE INTERESTS OF MORE EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE GENERAL WELFARE OF SOCIETY. CONTENTS: CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL; HOW TO SUPERVISE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL SERVICES--PROBATION, PAROLE, AND AFTERCARE; NEW HORIZONS IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION; MILITARY CORRECTIONS IN 1967; CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND THE FAMILY COURTS; THE DOUBLE PLAY-- NEGLECTED TO DEPENDENT TO DELINQUENT; PERSONALITY AND PRISON PROGRAMS--A PERTINENT RELATIONSHIP; NEW HORIZONS IN CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION; CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING IN THE SOUTH; THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE; JUSTICE, JEOPARDY, AND DUE PROCESS IN THE JUVENILE COURT; THE "TEAM TREATMENT" CONCEPT IN CORRECTIONS; PRE-ARRAIGNMENT, PROBATION, RIGHTS, AND CIVIL LIBERTIES; NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN PROBATION; PROGRAMMING FOR THE AGGRESSIVE OFFENDER; WORK RELEASE, HALFWAY HOUSES, AND NIGHTS-ON-THE TOWN.

16528 \$03

CITATION: FEMALE HOMOSEXUALITY IN PRISON. IN: VEDDER, CLYDE B., KING, PATRICIA G. PROBLEMS OF HOMOSEXUALITY IN CORRECTIONS. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1967. CHAPTER 3, P.27-41.

ACCORDING TO A RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY IN THE FIELD, FEMALE HOMOSEXUALITY HAS NO PHYSICAL, ORGANIC, HORMONAL, OR NEUROLOGICAL BASIS. THE CAUSES ARE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND THE ONLY HOPE FOR EFFECTING A CURE IS THROUGH PSYCHOANALYTIC THERAPY. EVEN THEN, CURE IS POSSIBLE ONLY PROVIDED THAT THE PATIENT HOLDS A BASIC DISSATISFACTION WITH HERSELF. THERE DO APPEAR TO BE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN HOMOSEXUALS: WOMEN ARE LESS PROMISCUOUS THAN MEN; LESBIANS ARE WOMEN FIRST AND HOMOSEXUALS SECOND; MOST LESBIANS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO PLAY THE NORMAL FEMALE ROLE--IN PREVIOUS SEX EXPERIENCE WITH MEN, IN MARRIAGE, AND IN MANY CASES, BY BEARING CHILDREN. HOWEVER, IN AN INSTITUTIONAL SETTING, THE HOMOSEXUAL PROBLEM IN WOMEN IS MUCH MORE COMPLICATED AND DIFFICULT TO HANDLE THAN IT IS AMONG MEN. WOMEN SUFFER MORE INTENSELY THAN MEN FROM LOSS OF AFFECTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS, AND THE GREAT MAJORITY OF HOMOSEXUALLY INVOLVED FEMALES HAVE THEIR FIRST AFFAIR IN PRISON. ACCORDING TO RECENT COMPETENT RESEARCH ON FEMALE HOMOSEXUALITY CONDUCTED BY ROSE GIALLOMBARDO AT THE FEDERAL REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN AT ALDERSON, WEST VIRGINIA, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT APPROXIMATELY 80 PERCENT OF THE INMATE POPULATION INDULGES IN HOMOSEXUAL ACTIVITY, AND IT IS ASSERTED THAT HOMOSEXUAL ACTIVITY IS THE MOST IMPORTANT STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIP IN THE INFORMAL PRISON WORLD. IT BECOMES APPARENT, THEREFORE, THAT INSTITUTIONALIZATION, EVEN WITH PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT, DOES NOT PROVIDE AN ANSWER TO THE PROBLEM OF FEMALE HOMOSEXUALITY.

16529 \$03

CITATION: SCHOREIT, ARMIN. DIE SOGENANTEN ORDNUNGSWIDRIGKEITEN (THE SO-CALLED INFRACTIONS AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER.) GOLDAMMER'S ARCHIV FUR STRAFRECHT, NO VOL. (8):225-237, 1967.

AFTER 1945, THE INSTITUTION OF INFRACTIONS AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER (ORDNUNGSWIDRIGKEITEN) DEVELOPED IN WEST GERMANY. THESE ARE DEFINED ONLY VERY VAGUELY AS INFRACTIONS CARRYING A FINE EXCLUSIVELY. THE IMPOSITION OF THE FINE IS A RESULT OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE RATHER THAN A COURT DECISION. INFRACTIONS AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER HAVE BEEN THE SUBJECT OF EXTENSIVE LEGISLATION WHICH HAS INTRODUCED THIS CONCEPT INTO AN INCREASING NUMBER OF LEGAL FIELDS. NOTWITHSTANDING ITS VAGUENESS, THE CONCEPT IS NOT JUSTIFIED BY ANY QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THESE INFRACTIONS AND REGULAR OFFENSES. THIS IS ESPECIALLY APPARENT WHENEVER THE FINE AMOUNTS TO A SUBSTANTIAL SUM. THE EXTENSION OF THE INSTITUTION OF THE INFRACTION AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER CARRIES WITH IT THE DANGER OF AN UNDUE INCREASE OF ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS AT THE EXPENSE OF THOSE OF THE JUDICIARY.

16530 \$03

CITATION: PERRIE, W. ROLE CONFLICT IN PRISON. PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL, 7(25):44-48, 1967.

TWO FACTORS OF ROLE AND ROLE CONFLICT OF STAFF IN A PRISON SHOULD BE CONSIDERED: (1) PRISON IS A TOTAL INSTITUTION, WITH ALL THAT THAT IMPLIES; AND (2) THE APPARENT CONFLICT IN AIMS BETWEEN THE CONTAINMENT OR SECURITY ASPECT OF THE PRISON AND THE REFORMATIVE OR REHABILITATION TASK IT IS EXPECTED TO PERFORM. TO REDUCE ROLE CONFLICT IN PRISONS IN GREAT BRITAIN IT WILL BE NECESSARY: (1) TO AGREE ON AIMS AND GOALS; (2) TO ORGANIZE THE ESTABLISHMENT TO CARRY OUT THE AIMS AND GOALS; (3) TO AGREE UPON PRIORITIES AND METHODS; (4) TO DEFINE AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY, AUTHORITY, AND ACCOUNTABILITY; (5) TO COMMUNICATE; (6) TO TRAIN STAFF ADEQUATELY; AND (7) TO CONSULT WITH STAFF IN CONSTANT REAPPRAISAL OF ALL ASPECTS OF THE SYSTEM.

16531 \$03

CITATION: DUFINECZ, MICHAEL. THE OMBUDSMEN SPEAK. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, 53(11):1049-1051, 1967.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OMBUDSMEN IN SWEDEN, FINLAND, DENMARK, NORWAY, AND NEW ZEALAND ARE EXAMINED ON THE BASIS OF A BOOK ENTITLED THE OMBUDSMAN (EDITED BY DONALD C. ROWAT, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS). THE RECORD OF THE OMBUDSMEN, IT IS CONCLUDED, IS ONE OF MOLEHILLS AND TRIVIA, MOSTLY GENERATED BY A LUST TO SAVE PEOPLE, EVEN PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT ASKED TO BE SAVED. OMBUDSMEN ARE MERELY ANOTHER SPECIES OF BUREAUCRAT; A RETURN TO THE TRADITIONAL IDEA THAT A PUBLIC OFFICIAL IS A PUBLIC SERVANT IS SUGGESTED.

16532 \$03

CITATION: MCMORRIS, S. CARTER. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICS. CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN, 3(8):564-567, 1967.

IT IS TIME FOR AMERICA TO JOIN THE ADVANCED NATIONS WHICH ARE REALIZING MORE AND MORE THAT CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS NOT A DETERRENT, BUT IS ONLY REVENGE, OF A PARTICULARLY VIOLENT, BLOODY, AND INHUMAN SORT, NOT APPROPRIATE FOR AN ENLIGHTENED SOCIETY. IT IS AN EMOTIONAL ACT OF SCAPEGOATING IN WHICH UNCONSCIOUS FEELINGS OF GUILT ARE TRANSFERRED TO THE CRIMINAL. IT CONSTITUTES THE FAILURE OF AMERICAN SOCIETY TO REALIZE THAT IT HAS NOT CREATED THE CONDITIONS WHICH WOULD MINIMIZE THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIME. THE CHESSMAN EXPERIENCE, COUPLED WITH THE SELF-EXAMINATION WHICH THE CRITICISM OF THE REST OF THE WORLD SHOULD HAVE INCURRED, HAS MADE THE STATES, AND PERHAPS THE NATION, READY TO RECONSIDER THIS MATTER OF LEGAL MURDER OF HUMAN BEINGS. (AUTH. ED.)

16533 \$03

CITATION: MONGER, MARK. PROBATION HOSTELS IN GREAT BRITAIN. FEDERAL PROBATION, 31(3):33-40, 1967.

HOSTELS IN BRITAIN, DESPITE 50 YEARS OF HISTORY, HAVE NOT PROGRESSED AS FAR AS MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED. THIS ARTICLE OFFERS REASONS FOR THIS CONCLUSION AND OUTLINES THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS OF A HOSTEL, THE DUTIES OF THE WARDEN, AND THE DIFFERING VIEWS AMONG WARDENS AS TO THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBJECTIVES. THE METHODS OF SELECTION AND THE ELEMENTS IN TRAINING PROGRAMS ARE DESCRIBED AND THE LACK OF A SYSTEMATIC ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS IS MENTIONED.

16534 \$03

CITATION: BOOTH, W. J. WHO SWINGS THE PENDULUM. PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL, 7(25):14-25, 1967.

PUBLIC REACTION TO DEVIANCE OF ANY KIND IS NOTORIOUSLY AMBIVALENT AND TENDS TO SWING FROM ONE EXTREME TO THE OTHER. THE MOUNTBATTEN INQUIRY IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE REPORT WHICH FOLLOWED IT SHOULD BE REGARDED AS EXPRESSIONS OF PUBLIC CONCERN ABOUT THE SECURITY OF PRISONERS. THE REPORT ENCOURAGES POSSIBILITIES FOR TREATMENT DEVELOPMENT AND LINKS THESE WITH SECURITY IN A POSITIVE WAY. IT ALSO POINTS OUT THAT THE COMMUNITY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STATE OF PRISONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. THE COMMUNITY WANTS BOTH SECURITY OF THE PRISONER AND CONSTRUCTIVE TREATMENT OF THE

PRISONER. THE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS CONCERN HOW STRONGLY IT WANTS BOTH AND WHAT RESOURCES IT IS PREPARED TO PROVIDE.

16535 \$03

CITATION: JOHNSON, S. F. A TEACHER'S VIEW OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING WITHIN A PENAL ESTABLISHMENT. PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL, 7(25):26-30, 1967.

GENERAL COMMENTS ARE MADE CONCERNING THOSE ASPECTS OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN GREAT BRITAIN WHICH TEACHERS FIND TO BE SATISFACTORY AND WAYS IN WHICH UNSATISFACTORY FACTORS COULD BE IMPROVED.

16536 \$03

CITATION: JEPSON, NORMAN A. TRAINING--STAFF COLLEGE AND THE CRISIS. PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL, 7(25):31-40, 1967.

DUE TO A CRISIS IN 1967, THE STAFF COLLEGE IN GREAT BRITAIN MADE MAJOR CHANGES IN ITS COLLEGE PROGRAM, THE MOST DRASTIC BEING THE ELIMINATION OF THE REFRESHER AND SENIOR COURSES FOR PRISON OFFICERS. AN OUTLINE IS PRESENTED OF THE BASIC QUESTIONS WHICH WERE POSED AND IMMEDIATE AND LONG TERM PROBLEMS ARE ACKNOWLEDGED.

16537 \$03

CITATION: COCKETT, R. ASPECTS OF REMAND CENTRE REPORTING. PRISON SERVICE JOURNAL, 7(25):2-10, 1967.

THE GENERAL REPORTING FUNCTION OF THE REMAND CENTER IN GREAT BRITAIN IS DIRECTED TOWARD THE COURTS, OTHER PENAL (RECEIVING) INSTITUTIONS, PRISONS, BORSTALS, AND DETENTION CENTERS, AS WELL AS TOWARD CERTAIN OTHER SOCIAL AGENCIES, THE PROBATION SERVICE IN PARTICULAR. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE BORSTAL, EACH OF THESE AGENCIES IS ASSOCIATED WITH A REGION: PROBATION OFFICERS SERVE COURTS; DETENTION CENTERS ACCEPT CASES FROM COURTS IN THEIR AREAS. THUS, AREA SERVICE IS THE ESSENCE OF THE REMAND CENTER CONCEPT AND THERE IS A NEED TO ESTABLISH MORE ENDURING LINKS AMONG THE AGENCIES OF THE AREA SERVED.

16538 \$03

CITATION: INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION. NONLETHAL WEAPONS FOR USE BY U. S. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, BY JOSEPH F. COATES, ARLINGTON, 1967. 125 P. (STUDY 5-271)

THIS PAPER EXAMINES SITUATIONS FOR WHICH NONLETHAL WEAPONS ARE APPROPRIATE AND DISCUSSES LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF SUCH WEAPONS. WEAPONS IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ARE REVIEWED, AND SOME NEW CONCEPTS AND PROPOSALS ARE PRESENTED. RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE. IN EACH CATEGORY THE PHYSICAL OR PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS FOR OPERATION OF THE WEAPON AND THE INTRINSIC LIMITATIONS ON ITS DEVELOPMENT OR USE ARE DISCUSSED. THE EMPHASIS IS ON THE NEED FOR A SYSTEMATIC PROGRAM OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WHICH INCLUDES PROBLEM ANALYSIS, DETERMINATION OF OBJECTIVES, RESEARCH, TEST AND EVALUATION, AND REPORTAGE AND TRAINING. (AUTH. ED.)

16539 \$03

CITATION: INFANTE, EDWARD A. AVOIDING THE PITFALLS OF PRETRIAL AGREEMENTS. JAG JOURNAL, 22(1):3-7, 1967.

AN ANALYSIS IS MADE OF RECENT COURT OPINIONS DEALING WITH THE USE OF PRE-TRIAL AGREEMENTS. THE IMPACT OF THESE OPINIONS IS ASSESSED, AND POTENTIAL SOURCES OF ERROR IN THE NEGOTIATION, FORMULIZATION, AND UTILIZATION OF THESE AGREEMENTS ARE POINTED OUT. (AUTH. ED.)

16540 \$03

CITATION: LEVIN, GERALD S. THE SAN FRANCISCO COURT SCHOOL FOR

ALCOHOLISM PREVENTION. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL,
53(11):1043-1045, 1967.

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNUSUAL SCHOOL FOR ALCOHOLISM PREVENTION DEALS WITH PERSONS WITH THE PROBLEM OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING WHO ARE SENT TO THE SCHOOL AS A CONDITION OF THEIR PROBATION. THESE PERSONS ARE GENERALLY FIRST OR EARLY OFFENDERS WHO, IN CONTRAST TO THE INVETERATE SKID ROW ALCOHOLIC, PRESENT THE GREATEST PROBABILITY OF BENEFIT FROM THE PROGRAM. SENTENCES REQUIRE DEFENDANTS TO ATTEND THE SCHOOL'S COURSE WHICH IS COMPOSED OF FOUR SESSIONS ON: THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOLISM; SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS INVOLVED IN ALCOHOLISM; ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS AND ITS PROGRAM; AND COMMUNITY TREATMENT RESOURCES. SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SCHOOL THERE HAS BEEN A STEADY DECLINE IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS AND IT IS GENERALLY AGREED THAT THE SCHOOL HAS PROVIDED THE PRINCIPAL INCENTIVE FOR THE FAVORABLE TREND.

16541 \$03

CITATION: MILLER, BEN R. BALANCING THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED AND THE PUBLIC. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL,
53(11):1046-1048, 1967.

IN RESPONSE TO AN ARTICLE IN THE MAY ISSUE OF THE "JOURNAL," IT IS CONTENDED HERE THAT IT IS NEITHER "FALLACIOUS" NOR "ILLOGICAL" TO CRITICIZE COURT DECISIONS THAT HAVE THE EFFECT OF FREEING DEFENDANTS WHOSE GUILT IS CLEAR, ALTHOUGH THEIR CONVICTIONS MAY CONTAIN SOME NEWFOUND TECHNICAL IMPURITY. IT IS OBSERVED THAT GREAT BRITAIN IS MOVING TOWARD BALANCING THE RIGHTS OF ACCUSED PERSONS AND THE PUBLIC. (AUTH. ED.)

16542 \$03

CITATION: SCHECTER, RONALD G. POLICE PROCEDURE AND THE ACCUSATORIAL PRINCIPLE. CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN, 31(8):521-543, 1967.

POLICE ENTRAPMENT OCCURS VERY EARLY IN THE TEMPORAL SCHEME OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. BECAUSE THE NEED TO PREVENT HARM TO SOCIETY IS AT ITS GREATEST AT THAT POINT, AN EXTREME POLICY OF INDIVIDUAL MORAL JUSTICE ADVOCATING A PURELY NON-INQUISITORIAL POLICE PROCEDURE BARRING SUCH CONDUCT AS THE POLICE DECOY IS NOT APPROPRIATE. SUCH A POLICY WOULD DEFEAT ONE OF THE PRIMARY PURPOSES OF THE CRIMINAL LAW, THAT OF DETECTION AND PREVENTION, AT THE POINT IN TIME WHEN SUCH PURPOSE IS MOST URGENT. THE IMPORTANT BALANCE BETWEEN THE TWO FUNCTIONS OF THE CRIMINAL LAW--THE SAFEGUARDING OF SOCIETY AND THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL--WOULD BE SERIOUSLY DISTURBED. THERE IS, THEREFORE, A NEED FOR THE U. S. SUPREME COURT TO RECOGNIZE THE TRUE BASIS OF THE DEFENSE OF ENTRAPMENT IN ORDER TO BE IN A POSITION TO APPLY THE PRINCIPLE CAREFULLY AND WISELY, SO THAT THIS PRECARIOUS BALANCE MAY BE MAINTAINED. THUS, UNACCEPTABLE POLICE CONDUCT IN THE ENTRAPMENT AREA SHOULD BE DEFINED AS THAT INVESTIGATORIAL CONDUCT SO AGGRESSIVE AS WOULD PROBABLY CONVINCE AN OTHERWISE INNOCENT CITIZEN TO COMMIT A CRIME WHICH HE OTHERWISE WOULD NOT COMMIT. WHILE SUCH A DEFINITION WOULD MAINTAIN THE PRESENT AND FUTURE BALANCE POLICY CONSIDERATIONS IN THE CRIMINAL LAW, IT WOULD ALSO ELIMINATE PRESENT EVIDENTIARY INEQUITIES OF THE CURRENT FORMULATION, AND LAY A SOUND AND RATIONAL BASIS TO WHICH THE COURT MIGHT REFER IN DEALING WITH NEW SITUATIONS IN A DEVELOPING WORLD. (AUTH. ED.)

16543 \$03

CITATION: FREEDMAN, MONROE H. THE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN,
31(8):544-549, 1967.

IN MANY INSTANCES A PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE HAS MADE AN INDIVIDUAL ACT OF MISCONDUCT OR AN UNETHICAL PRACTICE A MATTER OF POLICY BY RATIFYING IT IN SEEKING AFFIRMATION OF THE CONVICTION ON APPEAL RATHER THAN CONFESSING ERROR. UNFORTUNATELY, MOST PROSECUTORS IGNORE THESE PROBLEMS WHILE OTHERS CONTENT THAT THE INCIDENCE OF ABUSE IS SMALL AND JUDICIAL SUPERVISION ADEQUATE TO CORRECT ANY INSTANCES OF

IMPROPER CONDUCT. THIS ATTITUDE OVERLOOKS THE FACT THAT MOST ABUSES ARE BEYOND THE SCOPE OF JUDICIAL REVIEW, AND THAT THE COURTS HAVE BEEN RELUCTANT TO INTERVENE IN ALL BUT THE MOST BLATANT CASES OF ABUSE OF DISCRETION. THIS MEANS THAT THE ONLY REAL CHECK ON THE PROSECUTOR, IN A WIDE AREA OF HIS ACTIVITIES, IS HIS OWN SENSE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY. THERE ARE SIX COMMON PRACTICES THAT RAISE QUESTIONS OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY: (1) CASES WHERE THE PRIMARY MOTIVE FOR PROSECUTION RELATES TO MATTERS OTHER THAN THE CRIME FOR WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS BEING PROSECUTED; (2) VARIOUS PLEA-BARGAINING TACTICS THAT ARE BEYOND COURT SUPERVISION; (3) CONDONING AND COVERING UP POLICE ABUSES; (4) SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE, INTRODUCTION OF MISLEADING EVIDENCE, AND COERCION OF WITNESSES; (5) ATTEMPTING TO PRECLUDE RESOLUTION OF IMPORTANT ISSUES BY DEPRIVING THE COURTS OF JURISDICTION; AND (6) TAKING ADVANTAGE OF INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF DEFENSE COUNSEL. (AUTH. ED.)

16544 \$03
CITATION: YOUNGER, IRVING. THE PERJURY ROUTINE. CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN, 3(8):551-553, 1967.

IN MCCRAY V. ILLINOIS THE U. S. SUPREME COURT HELD THAT WHEN, ON BEING QUESTIONED AS TO WHETHER THERE HAD BEEN PROBABLE CAUSE TO ARREST A DEFENDANT, A POLICEMAN TESTIFIES THAT A "RELIABLE INFORMANT" HAD TOLD HIM THAT THE DEFENDANT WAS COMMITTING A CRIME, THE POLICEMAN NEED NOT NAME THE INFORMANT. THIS MEANS, IN EFFECT, THAT WHEN HIS CONDUCT IS CHALLENGED AS CONSTITUTING AN UNREASONABLE SEARCH AND SEIZURE, ALL THE POLICE OFFICER NEEDS TO SAY IS THAT AN UNNAMED "RELIABLE INFORMANT" HAD TOLD HIM THAT THE DEFENDANT WAS COMMITTING A CRIME. THERE WILL NOW ALWAYS BE A GENIE-LIKE INFORMER TO ESTABLISH "PROBABLE CAUSE," THUS MAKING ALL SEARCHES AND SEIZURES REASONABLE AND ALL EVIDENCE ADMISSIBLE.

16545 \$03
CITATION: DUE PROCESS - EFFECT ON JUVENILE PROCEDURES AND PROGRAMS. IN: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS AND JUVENILE AGENCIES. PROCEEDINGS: 63RD ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE, 1967, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, EDITED BY JACK C. PULLIAM. ANAHEIM, 1967, P. 12-35.
CITN2: (VOL. 63)

THERE ARE TWO LANDMARK CASES IN JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURE: IN RE KENT (1966) AND IN RE GAULT (1966). THE KENT DECISION HELD THAT A CHILD WHO IS CHARGED WITH A FELONY HAS A RIGHT TO A HEARING. WHILE THE HEARING MAY BE INFORMAL AND NEED NOT CONFORM TO ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF A CRIMINAL TRIAL, IT MUST FULFILL THE ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS OF DUE PROCESS AND FAIR TREATMENT. THE GAULT CASE RULED THAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION IS APPLICABLE IN THE CASE OF JUVENILES. THE COURT ALSO STATED THAT THE DEFENDANT CHARGED WITH A MISDEMEANOR AND HIS PARENT HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE ADVISED THAT THEY MIGHT RETAIN COUNSEL AND TO BE CONFRONTED WITH THE NEED FOR SPECIAL CONSIDERATION OF WHETHER THEY DID OR DID NOT CHOOSE TO WAIVE THE RIGHT; IF THEY ARE UNABLE TO AFFORD COUNSEL THEY ARE ENTITLED TO APPOINTED COUNSEL. FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE JUDGE AND THE PUBLIC DEFENDER IN THE JUVENILE COURT, THESE DECISIONS ARE GREAT STRIDES FORWARD AND WILL INSURE EQUAL JUSTICE AND PROTECTION FOR THE JUVENILE DEFENDANT. THE POLICEMAN SEES THE DECISIONS AS SHOWING AN EXCESSIVE CONCERN FOR RITUAL, WHILE IGNORING WHAT HE CALLS THE ESSENTIAL PROBLEM-- REDUCING JUVENILE CRIME. THE GAULT AND KENT DECISIONS HAVE CREATED MANY NEW PROBLEMS FOR THE PROBATION OFFICER. THEY MAY NECESSITATE A REDEFINITION OF THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROBATION OFFICER IN THE TOTAL JUVENILE COURT PROCESS. CONTENTS: FROM THE JUDGE'S VIEWPOINT, BY WILLIAM E. MACFADEN; FROM THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S VIEWPOINT, BY VIRGINIA CHERNACK; FROM THE POLICE VIEWPOINT, BY CHARLES R. GROSS; FROM A PROBATION OFFICER'S VIEWPOINT, BY FRANK A. COLSTON.

16546 \$03
CITATION: GREAT BRITAIN. ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE PENAL SYSTEM IN ENGLAND AND WALES. WRITTEN EVIDENCE FROM GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS BODIES AND INDIVIDUAL
WITNESSES: MISCELLANEOUS BODIES. LONDON, HER MAJESTY'S
STATIONERY OFFICE, 1967. 203 P.

CITN2: (VOL. 3: PART 2)

THIS VOLUME OF MEMORANDA SUBMITTED TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION
PRESENTS THE POSITIONS ON PENAL METHODS OF VARIOUS PROFESSIONAL
ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEEDED REFORMS ARE
ALSO INCLUDED. AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS PRESENTING MEMORANDA ARE: THE
POLICE FEDERATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES; THE ASSOCIATION OF CHIEF
POLICE OFFICERS OF ENGLAND AND WALES; THE SOCIETY OF CIVIL SERVANTS;
MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE PRISON MEDICAL SERVICE; NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF PROBATION OFFICERS; NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF APPROVED SCHOOLS
STAFF; AND ASSOCIATION OF CHILDREN'S OFFICERS.

16547 \$03

CITATION: TIFFANY, LAWRENCE P., MCINTYRE, DONALD M., JR., ROTENBERG,
DANIEL L. DETECTION OF CRIME: STOPPING AND QUESTIONING,
SEARCH AND SEIZURE, ENCOURAGEMENT AND ENTRAPMENT. REPORT
OF THE AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION'S SURVEY OF THE
ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL

CITN2: JUSTICE IN THE UNITED STATES, EDITED BY FRANK J.
REMINGTON. BOSTON, LITTLE, BROWN, 1967. 286 P. \$10

DETECTION OF CRIME IS THE OPENING VOLUME OF A SERIES OF STUDIES,
SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION, THAT WILL COVER THE
ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE FROM THE DISCOVERY THAT A CRIME
HAS BEEN COMMITTED TO THE OFFENDER'S DISCHARGE FROM PAROLE. THIS
VOLUME DEALS WITH POLICE PRACTICES AND POLICIES IN THE DETECTION OF
CRIME AS REVEALED BY FIELD OBSERVATIONS OF LAWYERS AND SOCIAL
SCIENTISTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS. PART ONE, "STOPPING AND
QUESTIONING," IS BASED LARGELY ON FIELD RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN
CHICAGO; PART TWO, "SEARCH AND SEIZURE," AND PART THREE,
"ENCOURAGEMENT AND ENTRAPMENT," ARE CENTERED AROUND OBSERVATIONS MADE
IN DETROIT AND SUPPLEMENTED BY INVESTIGATIONS AND INQUIRIES MADE
ELSEWHERE. THE STUDY PLACES EMPHASIS ON THE METHODS USED TO COMBAT
"VICTIMLESS" CRIMES, NOTABLY PROSTITUTION, GAMBLING, AND NARCOTICS
AND HOMOSEXUAL OFFENSES, FOR IT IS IN THIS AREA THAT POLICE PRACTICES
AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES MOST FREQUENTLY COME INTO CONFLICT. THERE
IS USUALLY NO COMPLAINANT WILLING TO TESTIFY IN THESE CASES. FOR
THIS REASON, THE POLICE MUST EITHER EMPLOY TACTICS WHICH APPROACH, IF
THEY DO NOT CONSTITUTE, INVASION OF PRIVACY, ILLEGAL SEARCH, AND
OTHER VIOLATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, OR BYPASS THE JUDICIAL PROCESS
ALTOGETHER AND RESORT TO SUCH FORMS OF HARRASSMENT AS OVERNIGHT
DETENTION AND RELEASE WITHOUT CHARGING, IN THEIR EFFORT TO SUPPRESS
VICE. THE OBSERVATION OF POLICE OPERATIONS AT THE STATION HOUSE AND
POLICE PATROL LEVEL REVEALS THAT JUDICIALLY IMPOSED RESTRAINTS ARE
NOT THE ONLY INHIBITIONS TO EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT. INADEQUATE
RESOURCES MAKE SELECTIVE ALLOCATION NECESSARY, AND THIS IN TURN IS
AFFECTED BY FACTORS SUCH AS THE DIFFICULTY OF SECURING EVIDENCE WHICH
WILL STAND UP IN COURT, AND COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD OR CULTURE
GROUP ATTITUDES TOWARD A PARTICULAR CRIME. DETECTION OF CRIME IS A
DISCLOSURE OF THE EFFORTS OF THE POLICE TO COPE WITH SUCH PROBLEMS IN
THE DAY-TO-DAY PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTY.

16548 \$03

CITATION: ABRAHAMSEN, DAVID. A STUDY OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD:
PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPABILITY OF MURDER. BULLETIN OF THE NEW
YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, 43(10):861-888, 1967.

FROM AN ASSESSMENT OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S CHARACTER AND
PERSONALITY STRUCTURE, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT OSWALD WAS, IN FACT,
PSYCHOLOGICALLY CAPABLE OF COMMITTING MURDER. AN INTIMATE CONNECTION
BETWEEN HIS PERSONALITY STRUCTURE AND A MOTIVATION AND CAPABILITY OF
HOMICIDE IS FOUND IN: (1) OSWALD'S HIGHLY DISTURBED EARLY CHILDHOOD
EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT; (2) THE DISTORTION OF HIS CHARACTER THAT
RESULTED FROM THE LACK OF SUPEREGO AND EGO-IDEAL FORMATION; (3) HIS
INABILITY TO WITHSTAND FRUSTRATION AND HIS HOSTILE ACTING OUT; (4)
HIS DISPLACED ANGER TOWARD MEN AND HIS LACK OF MASCULINE
IDENTIFICATION; (5) HIS WITHDRAWAL; (6) HIS NARCISSISM THAT LED HIM

TO FEELINGS OF BEING INSIGNIFICANT AND POWERLESS, AND TO EXCESSIVE FEELINGS OF REVENGE AND FANTASIES OF GRANDIOSE ACCOMPLISHMENTS; AND (7) HIS PREVIOUS DELINQUENT AND VIOLENT ACTS REPRESENTING DESIRES TO HARM A PERSON SERIOUSLY. OSWALD'S PREDOMINANT MOTIVE OF REVENGE WAS CARRIED EVEN BEYOND THE MURDER. DENYING THE CRIME INCREASED HIS SENSE OF POWER AND INTENSIFIED THE GRATIFICATION HE DERIVED FROM HIS REVENGE.

16549 \$03

CITATION: CALIFORNIA. YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM PATTERNS, PAROLE PROGNOSIS AND OUTCOME, BY DENNIE JOHNS. SACRAMENTO, 1967. 36 P. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 52)

SELECTED DATA OBTAINED FROM THE FIRST FULL YEAR OF OPERATIONAL USE OF THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTIONAL EXPERIENCE SUMMARY FORM (IES) ARE PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT. THE DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS IN THE VARIOUS KINDS OF PROGRAMS IS ANALYZED WITH REFERENCE TO AGE, SEX, ETHNIC GROUP, AND ADMISSION STATUS. TWO PARTICULARLY NOTEWORTHY FINDINGS ARE: (1) INSTITUTIONS FOR OLDER WARDS GENERALLY OFFER A MORE DIVERSIFIED SET OF PROGRAMS THAN DO INSTITUTIONS FOR YOUNGER POPULATIONS; (2) WARDS IN EITHER A FULL-TIME ACADEMIC PROGRAM OR AN ACADEMIC PROGRAM COMBINED WITH A WORK OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM ARE TYPICALLY YOUNGER (17 YEARS OLD OR UNDER) AND ARE FIRST ADMISSIONS TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE AT SEVEN OF THE 13 FACILITIES REPORTING; GIRLS TEND TO BE REFERRED FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT MORE OFTEN THAN BOYS (61 PERCENT VERSUS 26 PERCENT) AND ONCE REFERRED, ARE MUCH MORE LIKELY TO RECEIVE IT THAN ARE BOYS (90 PERCENT VERSUS 45 PERCENT). STAFF PREDICTIONS OF PAROLE PERFORMANCE ARE STATISTICALLY RELATED TO CERTAIN WARD CHARACTERISTICS: ETHNIC GROUP, ADMISSION STATUS, JUVENILE OR CRIMINAL COURT OF COMMITMENT, AGE AT RELEASE, AND NUMBER OF MAJOR INSTITUTIONAL INFRACTIONS ON RECORD. WHEN PAROLE PROGNOSIS RATINGS ARE RELATED TO ACTUAL PAROLE OUTCOME THE RESULTS ARE AS EXPECTED: THE BETTER THE PROGNOSIS, THE LOWER THE PAROLE VIOLATION RATE AND VICE VERSA. THE PREDICTIVE EFFICIENCY OF SUBJECTIVE PAROLE PROGNOSIS, HOWEVER, IS APPRECIABLY LESS THAN THAT OF STATISTICALLY DETERMINED PREDICTION SCORES.

16550 \$03

CITATION: JENNINGS, DEAN. WE ONLY KILL EACH OTHER. ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE HALL, 1967. 253 P. \$5.95

THIS DOCUMENT, WHICH IS BASED ON ACCOUNTS GATHERED FROM GOVERNMENT SOURCES, CLOSED FILES, AND TAPED INTERVIEWS, ILLUMINATES BENJAMIN "BUGSY" SIEGEL'S CAREER IN ORGANIZED CRIME, HIS RELATIONSHIPS, AND HIS VIOLENT DEATH. INCLUDED IN THIS BIOGRAPHY ARE ANSWERS TO UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS REGARDING SIEGEL'S MARRIAGE TO VIRGINIA HILL, HIS ASSOCIATION WITH GEORGE RAFT, THE DISAPPEARANCE OF A HUGE SUM OF MONEY AFTER HIS DEATH, AND THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS DEATH.

16551 \$03

CITATION: KUNZELMANN, HAROLD P. A STRATEGY FOR EXPERIMENTAL TEACHING IN AN INSTITUTIONAL SETTING. JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, 19(4):6-9, 27-29, 1967.

EXPERIMENTAL TEACHING VIEWS TEACHING METHODOLOGY AS AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION, A REEXAMINATION OF TRADITIONAL PRACTICES. THROUGH IDENTIFICATION OF A FEW OF THE MANY VARIABLES AVAILABLE FOR TEACHER CONTROL IN ALL CLASSROOMS, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN AN INSTITUTIONAL SETTING, A COMPLETE EDUCATIONAL PLAN HAS BEEN BUILT ON FOUR COMPONENTS. THESE ARE: (1) THE CURRICULUM DESIGN: THE CONTENT, OR WHAT IS BEING TAUGHT; (2) THE BEHAVIOR OF PUPILS: DEFINED IN TERMS OF MEASURABLE RESPONSES; (3) A CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE DEPENDENT UPON THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN A PUPIL'S BEHAVIOR OR CLASSROOM PERFORMANCE AND THE AMOUNT OF TIME ALLOTTED TO THE FEEDBACK AND CORRECTION PROCESS; (4) THE MOTIVATIONAL SYSTEMS: ANY ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCELERATING RESPONDING. THE EMPHASIS IS ON A "SCIENTIFIC VIEW" OF TEACHING: ONE WHICH ANALYZES THE FUNCTION OF A

SPECIFIC PROGRAM; LOCKS NEXT TO THE BEHAVIOR OF THE LEARNER; CONTINUES PROBING INTO THE CONSEQUENCES OF THAT BEHAVIOR; AND SEEKS TO MAKE LEARNING MORE EFFICIENT BY PROVIDING ACCELERATING CONSEQUENCES.

16552 \$03

CITATION: SIMON, RITA JAMES. THE JURY AND THE DEFENSE OF INSANITY. BOSTON, LITTLE, BROWN, 1967. 269 P. \$10.00

OVER ONE THOUSAND JURORS WERE DRAWN FROM JURY POOLS IN CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, AND MINNEAPOLIS TO PARTICIPATE, NOT AS VOLUNTEERS, BUT AS PART OF THEIR JURY DUTY, IN TWO EXPERIMENTAL TRIALS INVOLVING A DEFENSE OF INSANITY. ONE CASE CONCERNED A CHARGE OF HOUSEBREAKING; THE OTHER, ONE OF INCEST. THE JURORS WERE INSTRUCTED TO CONSIDER THE RECORDED TRIALS (BASED ON CASES DECIDED PREVIOUSLY) WITH ALL THE CARE AND SERIOUSNESS THEY WOULD GIVE TO A REAL CRIMINAL TRIAL. THE EVIDENCE STRONGLY SUGGESTS THAT THIS INSTRUCTION WAS FOLLOWED. THE JURY ROOM RECORDINGS YIELDED SIGNIFICANT DATA, EQUALLY APPLICABLE TO CIVIL AS TO CRIMINAL CASES, CONCERNING JURORS' ABILITY TO REMEMBER AND APPLY COURTHOUSE EVIDENCE, THEIR EVALUATION AND USE OF EXPERT TESTIMONY, AND THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF AND ADHERENCE TO A JUDGE'S INSTRUCTIONS. TO SUPPLEMENT THE DATA EXTRACTED FROM RECORDED JURY DELIBERATIONS, THREE QUESTIONNAIRES WERE USED. THE FIRST, ANSWERED BEFORE THE TRIAL BEGAN, OBTAINED DATA ON THE JURORS' SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUNDS, WHICH WERE LATER USED BOTH TO CONFIRM AND TO CORRECT POPULAR ASSUMPTIONS CONCERNING THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS ON JUROR VOTING. A SECOND QUESTIONNAIRE, ANSWERED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE TRIAL, ASKED HOW EACH JUROR WOULD VOTE AT THAT TIME, FOR COMPARISON WITH HIS FINAL VOTE AS REVEALED BY THE THIRD, POST-DELIBERATION, QUESTIONNAIRE. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE STUDY INCLUDED: THE REACTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL JURORS TO THEIR FELLOWS; THEIR EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DELIBERATIONS; THE DEGREE TO WHICH RELIGION, SEX, SOCIAL STATUS, EDUCATION, AND LIKE FACTORS AFFECT PARTICIPATION IN AND INFLUENCE ON THE COURSE OF THE DELIBERATIONS; AND THE RECOUNTING OF AND RELIANCE UPON PERSONAL EXPERIENCE IN SEEKING TO REACH A VERDICT.

16553 \$03

CITATION: MONTONE, EUGENE J. WALTON VILLAGE: A MODIFIED GUIDED GROUP INTERACTION APPROACH. QUARTERLY, 24(3):16-22, 1967.

PHILADELPHIA'S WALTON VILLAGE IS A RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTER FOR MALE DELINQUENTS 15 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE. THE BOYS THERE PARTICIPATE IN A GUIDED GROUP INTERACTION PROGRAM ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO AN OPEN SETTING. THE AIMS OF THE GROUP SESSIONS ARE: TO ASSIST MEMBERS IN ARRIVING AT A CLEARER UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR TROUBLES; TO HELP THEM SOLVE SOME OF THEIR CONFLICTS; AND TO HELP THEM LEARN TO DEPEND UPON THEIR PERSONAL RESOURCES IN CHANGING THEIR BEHAVIOR TO PATTERNS WHICH ARE GRATIFYING AND ACCEPTABLE IN PLACE OF PATTERNS WHICH ARE DEFENSIVE. THE MEETINGS NOT ONLY ENHANCE THE RESIDENT'S STATUS BUT PRODUCE THE ANXIETY NECESSARY TO CONTROL THE ACTIVITIES OF THE VILLAGE. THE SAME BOYS WHO FUNCTION SATISFACTORILY IN WALTON VILLAGE ARE OBSERVED TO PERFORM SATISFACTORILY ONCE RELEASED. FROM THIS IT IS CONCLUDED THAT BOYS WHO DEMONSTRATE PROGRESS AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN WALTON VILLAGE ALSO BECOME PRODUCTIVE CITIZENS.

16554 \$03

CITATION: FLORIDA. SENATE. LEGISLATIVE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. REPORT. TALLAHASSEE, 1967. 54 P. APP.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WAS CREATED BY THE 1965 FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO MAKE A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF THE SCOPE AND NATURE OF DELINQUENCY IN FLORIDA AND TO RECOMMEND THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OF COMBATING IT. AFTER AN EXAMINATION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL DATA AND AFTER OBTAINING THE TESTIMONY OF MANY PROFESSIONALS IN THE FIELD, IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE MOST PROMISING METHOD OF DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM WOULD BE THROUGH PREVENTIVE EFFORTS. THUS, THE ATTEMPT AT EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF

DELINQUENCY PRONE CHILDREN AT THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LEVEL SHOULD RECEIVE MORE ATTENTION AND FINANCIAL BACKING. FLORIDA'S SECOND LINE OF ATTACK SHOULD BE DIRECTED TOWARD TREATMENT OF EXISTING DELINQUENTS. EMPHASIS SHOULD BE PLACED ON COMMUNITY BASED TREATMENT FOR THE MAJORITY, WHO DO NOT NEED TOTAL SEGREGATION FROM SOCIETY IN A TRAINING SCHOOL. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT A NEW TYPE OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION BE DEVELOPED, LOCATED CLOSE TO POPULATION CENTERS AND MAINTAINING CLOSE CONTACT WITH SCHOOLS, EMPLOYERS, AND UNIVERSITIES. THE INMATES OF SUCH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO FUNCTION IN THEIR LOCAL ENVIRONMENT WHILE RECEIVING TREATMENT BY PSYCHOLOGISTS AND PSYCHIATRISTS AND RELATED SERVICES. POSITIVE STEPS MUST ALSO BE TAKEN TO ELEVATE THE JUVENILE COURT TO THE HIGHEST TRIAL LEVEL IN THE STATE. FURTHER, THE STAFFS OF THESE COURTS MUST CONTAIN AN ADEQUATE NUMBER OF TRAINED PSYCHOLOGISTS AND SOCIAL WORKERS.

16555 \$03
CITATION: BLARCUNI, OSCAR C. DELINCUENCIA JUVENIL: CONSIDERACIONES SOCIOLOGICAS Y JURIDICAS. (JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: SOCIOLOGICAL AND JURIDICAL CONSIDERATIONS.) REVISTA DEL INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES Y DOCENCIA CRIMINOLOGICAS, NO VOL.(9):11-50, 1965-1966.

IN THE PAST 15 YEARS, THE CITY AND PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES HAVE EXPERIENCED A RISE IN JUVENILE CRIME RATES MORE SERIOUS THAN THOSE OF ARGENTINA AS A WHOLE. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY PREDOMINATE (79 PERCENT), BUT OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS ARE GENERALLY MORE SERIOUS, AND WARRANT GIVING GREATER CONSIDERATION TO THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDERS. THE LAW PROVIDES THAT JUVENILE OFFENDERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE MAY BE CONFINED TO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR INDEFINITE PERIODS, AND THOSE 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD MAY BE FINED AND CONFINED TO REGULAR (ADULT) PRISON FOR A PERIOD OF NOT MORE THAN ONE YEAR. ADEQUATE SYSTEMS OF RETRAINING AND REHABILITATION DURING CONFINEMENT DO NOT EXIST IN BUENOS AIRES; THUS, INCARCERATION MAY BE OF LIMITED VALUE. ARGENTINA, AS A HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED NATION, MUST FOLLOW THE EXAMPLES OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN NATIONS IN PROVIDING THESE NEEDED SERVICES FOR OFFENDERS.

16556 \$03
CITATION: MULLER, MAURICE. ALCOHOLISMO Y CRIMINALIDAD. (ALCOHOLISM AND CRIMINALITY.) REVISTA DEL INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES Y DOCENCIA CRIMINOLOGICAS, NO VOL.(9):51-69, 1965-1966.

OLAF KINBERG OF SWEDEN ESTIMATES THAT 85 PERCENT OF ALL HOMICIDES ARE COMMITTED UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. A FRENCH STUDY OF RANDOM ARRESTS CONDUCTED AT LILLE FROM 1959 TO 1961 DISCLOSED THAT 50 PERCENT OF HOMICIDE, 78 PERCENT OF PHYSICAL ATTACK, AND 87 PERCENT OF ROBBERY CRIMES WERE COMMITTED UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. A CAREFUL DISTINCTION MUST BE MADE BETWEEN CRIMES COMMITTED BY ALCOHOLICS AND CRIMES COMMITTED BY OTHERWISE HEALTHY PERSONS WHO ARE TEMPORARILY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. ALCOHOLICS TEND TO COMMIT MORE SEX CRIMES, ROBBERIES, AND SUICIDES, WHILE OTHER PERSONS OFTEN USE ALCOHOL AS A STIMULANT OR MEANS OF SELF-ENCOURAGEMENT WHEN COMMITTING CRIMES OF VIOLENCE OR REVENGE.

16557 \$03
CITATION: WALD, MICHAEL, AYRES, RICHARD, HESS, DAVID, SCHANTZ, MARK, WHITEBREAC, CHARLES H. INTERROGATIONS IN NEW HAVEN: THE IMPACT OF MIRANDA. YALE LAW JOURNAL, 76(8):1519-1648, 1967.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION AND EFFECT OF THE MIRANDA DECISION BY STATIONING OBSERVERS AT THE NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT POLICE HEADQUARTERS FOR AN 11-WEEK PERIOD IN 1966. THESE OBSERVERS WITNESSED ALL THE INTERROGATIONS (127) CONDUCTED BY THE POLICE DURING THIS PERIOD. INTERVIEWS WITH VARIOUS PARTICIPANTS IN THE CRIMINAL PROCESS--DETECTIVES, PROSECUTORS, DEFENSE LAWYERS, AND SUSPECTS--PROVIDED ADDITIONAL DATA. THE STUDY ATTEMPTED TO EVALUATE THE CLAIMS THAT INTERROGATIONS ARE INHERENTLY COERCIVE AND THAT

MIRANDA WILL SUBSTANTIALLY IMPEDE SUCCESSFUL LAW ENFORCEMENT. FOUR GENERAL QUESTIONS WERE EXPLORED: WHAT IS THE INTERROGATION PROCESS LIKE? WHAT HAS BEEN THE IMPACT OF MIRANDA ON THE SUSPECT'S WILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE? HOW IMPORTANT ARE INTERROGATIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL SOLUTION OF CRIME AND, WHAT WOULD BE THE IMPACT OF A LAWYER IN THE STATIONHOUSE? IT WAS FOUND THAT INTERROGATIONS IN NEW HAVEN WERE TYPICALLY LOW-PRESSURED, BUT THAT IN A NUMBER OF CASES, POLICE CONDUCT VIOLATED THE NORMS ESTABLISHED IN MIRANDA. THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE THAT THE REQUIRED WARNINGS CAUSED MANY SUSPECTS TO REFUSE TO TALK OR TO ASK FOR COUNSEL. INTERROGATION WAS FOUND TO BE NECESSARY TO SOLVE A CRIME IN LESS THAN 10 PERCENT OF THE FELONY CASES OBSERVED. THE EFFECT OF MIRANDA ON THE ROLE OF THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY WILL PROBABLY NOT BE TO BRING MANY LAWYERS INTO THE STATIONHOUSE. RATHER, IT WILL CAUSE THOSE WHO COME TO RECOMMEND SILENCE TO THE CLIENT. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE IMPACT OF MIRANDA ON LAW ENFORCEMENT HAS BEEN SMALL. IT IS RECOMMENDED AS A NECESSARY EXTENSION OF MIRANDA THAT COUNSEL BE ASSURED TO EACH SUSPECT BEFORE INTERROGATION.

16558 \$03
CITATION: CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION. 12TH ANNUAL REPORT 1967. OTTAWA, 1967. 101 P.

IN ADDITION TO THE MINUTES OF THE 12TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION, THE REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, AND THAT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE, THIS ANNUAL REPORT CONTAINS A SECTION ON THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD IN CANADA FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1966-FEBRUARY 1, 1967. DESCRIBED IN THE LAST SECTION ARE DEVELOPMENTS IN FEDERAL CORRECTIONS, DEVELOPMENTS IN CORRECTIONS IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES, AND THE ROLE OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC AGENCIES IN THE FIELD.

16559 \$03
CITATION: GREAT BRITAIN. ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE PENAL SYSTEM IN ENGLAND AND WALES. WRITTEN EVIDENCE FROM GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS BODIES AND INDIVIDUAL WITNESSES: INDIVIDUAL WITNESSES. LONDON, HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, 1967. 174 P.
CITN2: (VOL.4)

THIS VOLUME OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE PENAL SYSTEM IN ENGLAND AND WALES CONTAINS MEMORANDA FROM INDIVIDUALS WITH OBSERVATIONS, COMMENTS, AND SUGGESTIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS AND THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. THE INDIVIDUAL WITNESSES INCLUDE PROFESSORS OF CRIMINOLOGY, JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES, POLICE OFFICIALS, AND PRISONERS AND EXPRISONERS.

16560 \$03
CITATION: PHILADELPHIA (PENNSYLVANIA). COUNTY COURT. FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1966. COMPILED AND EDITED BY M. LEONARD MATT. PHILADELPHIA, 1967. 381 P.

THE COUNTY COURT OF PHILADELPHIA IS A SINGLE ORGANIZATION ENTRUSTED WITH THE DETERMINATION OF GUILT OR INNOCENCE OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH CRIMES OTHER THAN MURDER, VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER, AND CHARGES AGAINST PUBLIC OFFICIALS. IT ALSO ADMINISTERS PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING: DEPENDENT, DELINQUENT, AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN; INCORRIGIBLE, RUNAWAY, AND DISORDERLY MINORS, 18 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE; ADOPTIONS, CUSTODY, DESERTION, AND NONSUPPORT PROCEEDINGS. THIS ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1966 PRESENTS DETAILED NARRATIVE AND STATISTICAL DATA ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THIS COURT AND ALL ITS SUBDIVISIONS.

16561 \$03
CITATION: ELLIOTT, MABEL A. TRENDS IN THEORIES REGARDING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND THEIR IMPLICATION FOR TREATMENT PROGRAMS. FEDERAL PROBATION, 31(3):3-11, 1967.

DURING THE PAST TWO DECADES THERE HAS BEEN EXTENSIVE RESEARCH BY

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS TO ACHIEVE FULLER KNOWLEDGE OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DELINQUENCY. GROWING OUT OF THIS RESEARCH ARE CHANGES IN THE THEORETICAL BASES USED TO EXPLAIN DELINQUENCY. EIGHT RESEARCH TOPICS BELIEVED TO INCORPORATE THE IMPORTANT TRENDS IN CURRENT THINKING ON DELINQUENCY ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS ARTICLE. THESE ARE: MIDDLE CLASS DELINQUENCY; CULTURAL FACTORS AND ANOMIE; PERSONALITY TRAITS AND DELINQUENCY; ATTITUDES TOWARD AUTHORITY; EMOTIONAL FACTORS IN DELINQUENCY; DEPRIVATION AMONG NEGRO DELINQUENTS; DELINQUENT'S SELF-IMAGE; AND STREET WORK RESEARCH.

16562 \$03

CITATION: SWITZER, MARY E. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND CORRECTIONS: A PROMISING PARTNERSHIP. FEDERAL PROBATION, 31(3):12-17, 1967.

THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE HAS LONG BEEN ACTIVE IN RESTORING TO PRODUCTIVE LIVES MILLIONS OF AMERICANS WHO ARE AFFECTED BY PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITIES. IN ITS LATEST AMENDMENTS TO THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ACT THE CONGRESS HAS BROADENED THE DEFINITION OF THE WORD "DISABILITY" TO INCLUDE PROBLEMS OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH PERSONS CONVICTED OF CRIME. THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE MANY CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS THAT HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED BY VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. WAYS ARE SUGGESTED IN WHICH CORRECTIONAL AND REHABILITATION AGENCIES CAN COOPERATE TO BRING ABOUT IMPROVEMENTS IN ONE OF SOCIETY'S MOST PERSISTENT PROBLEMS--THE RESTORATION OF THE OFFENDER TO USEFUL AND RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP.

16563 \$03

CITATION: SELLIN, THORSTEN. A LOOK AT PRISON HISTORY. FEDERAL PROBATION, 31(3):18-23, 1967.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE HISTORY OF PENAL SLAVERY SINCE ANCIENT ROMAN TIMES, OF PUNITIVE IMPRISONMENT, AND OF EARLY ATTEMPTS AT PRISON REFORM REVEALS THAT PRIMITIVE TERMS OF PUNISHMENT HAVE NOT YET BEEN COMPLETELY STAMPED OUT DESPITE REFORMS IN CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT.

16564 \$03

CITATION: VASOLI, ROBERT H. SOME REFLECTIONS ON MEASURING PROBATION OUTCOME. FEDERAL PROBATION, 31(3):24-32, 1967.

PROBATION PERFORMANCE IS USUALLY EVALUATED ON THE BASIS OF VIOLATION RATES. BUT THIS MEASUREMENT OF THE ADJUSTMENT OF PROBATIONERS HAS DRAWBACKS AS WELL AS MERITS AS DO SUCH OTHER MEASURES OF PROBATION SUCCESS AS: PETITIONS FOR REVOCATION; ISSUANCE OF A WARRANT; REVOCATION; RECIDIVISM; ADJUSTMENT; AND A COMBINATION OF THESE MEASURES. NONE OF THE EXISTING MEASURES OF PROBATION IS ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY; AT WORST, THEY EXAGGERATE THE RATE OF SUCCESS AND UNDERSTATE THE RATE OF FAILURE; AT BEST, THEY AFFORD CLOSE APPROXIMATIONS OF THE INFORMATION DESIRED. FOR ALL THEIR IMPERFECTIONS, HOWEVER, MEASURES OF OUTCOME CAN STILL PERFORM CRUCIAL FUNCTIONS IN ANY ATTEMPT TO MAKE QUANTITATIVE JUDGMENTS ON THE EFFICACY OF A PROBATION SYSTEM.

16565 \$03

CITATION: HUTT, PETER BARTON. THE CHANGING LEGAL APPROACH TO PUBLIC INTOXICATION. FEDERAL PROBATION, 31(3): 40-44, 1967.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CRIME COMMISSION RECOMMENDED THAT PUBLIC INTOXICATION NO LONGER BE A CRIMINAL OFFENSE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND THAT THE ROUTINE HANDLING OF DERELICT INEBRIATES BE REPLACED BY A MODERN PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE, AND REHABILITATION APPROACH TO THIS PROBLEM. UNDER THE D. C. CRIME COMMISSION PLAN, INTOXICATED PERSONS WOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A DETOXIFICATION CENTER FOR APPROPRIATE MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE, AND THEN WOULD BE CHANNELLED INTO A VOLUNTARY TREATMENT PROGRAM. THE RECOMMENDATIONS SHOULD BE ENACTED INTO LAW THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

16566 \$03

CITATION: ROBITSCHER, JONAS. PSYCHIATRY AND CHANGING CONCEPTS OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. FEDERAL PROBATION, 31(3):45-50, 1967.

THE AREA OF ACTIVITIES TRADITIONALLY REFERRED TO AS CRIMINAL IS BEING NARROWED BY TWO JUDICIAL TRENDS: (1) THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RULES OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY MORE LIBERAL THAN THE M'NAGHTEN RULES, AND (2) THE REDEFINITION OF SOME ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION WHICH WERE PREVIOUSLY CONSIDERED CRIMES. THIS ARTICLE DEFENDS THE M'NAGHTEN RULES AS BEING SUSCEPTIBLE TO EVOLUTIONARY CHANGE, ASKS QUESTIONS ABOUT PROBLEMS RAISED BY THE DRIVER AND EASTER DECISIONS AND EXAMINES THE QUESTION AS TO HOW MUCH RESPONSIBILITY IS TO BE PLACED WITH PERSONS FOR THEIR OWN ACTIONS.

16567 \$03

CITATION: SHERIDAN, WILLIAM H. STRUCTURING SERVICES FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND YOUTH. FEDERAL PROBATION, 31(3):51-56, 1967.

IN THE THIRD AND FINAL ARTICLE OF THIS THREE-ARTICLE SERIES ON CURRENT PROBLEMS AND TRENDS IN THE HANDLING OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS, THE COMPONENT PARTS OF A COMPREHENSIVE STATE PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY ARE DESCRIBED. ALSO DISCUSSED ARE THE AUTHORITY OF THE DEPARTMENT ADMINISTERING SUCH A PROGRAM, ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE COURTS, AND THE PROS AND CONS OF THE VARIOUS EXISTING ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES.

16568 \$03

CITATION: IRWIN, OLIVE T. GROUP THERAPY WITH JUVENILE PROBATIONERS. FEDERAL PROBATION, 31(3):57-63, 1967.

PROBATION OFFICERS CAN LEARN TO CONDUCT GROUP THERAPY; TO APPLY GROUP TECHNIQUES TO DEAL WITH ADOLESCENT ANGER, IRRESPONSIBILITY, AND REBELLION; TO PROMOTE DECISION- MAKING; AND TO DEVELOP COMMUNICATION SKILLS. GROUP LEADERS CAN HELP MEMBERS MOVE TOWARD AUTONOMY BY PROMOTING CONSTANT GROUP INTERACTION. GROUP MEMBERS GENERALLY FIND THIS KIND OF PERSONAL GROWTH A WELCOME EXPERIENCE.

16569 \$03

CITATION: ULLRICH, FANS. IMMER NOCH ALKOHOL IN DER JUGENDKRIMINALTAT. (ALCOHOL AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(10):518-522, 1967.

OBSERVATIONS MADE DURING 1967 POINT TO AN INCREASE IN THE ROLE ALCOHOL PLAYS IN THE COMMISSION OF CRIMES BY JUVENILES IN WEST GERMANY. TRENDS INDICATE THAT, DESPITE A BUSINESS RECESSION, JUVENILES WILL CONSUME AN EVER GREATER PROPORTION OF THE ALCOHOL SOLD IN THE COUNTRY. EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT PENAL MEASURES ARE INEFFECTIVE AND THAT WHATEVER TREATMENT IS OFFERED IN THE FEW ALCOHOLIC INSTITUTIONS TO THE MORE THAN 550,000 ALCOHOLICS IS "TOO LITTLE TOO LATE." EMPHASIS SHOULD BE PLACED ON PREVENTION BY EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLISM; AND TO CONTROL THROUGH PLACING STRICTER LICENSING REQUIREMENTS ON BARS AND RESTAURANTS, AND MORE RESTRICTIONS ON THE RETAIL SALE OF ALCOHOL.

16570 \$03

CITATION: HUSTON, LUTHER A. THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. NEW YORK, PRAEGER, 1967. 270 P. \$5.95

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, HEAD OF THE LARGEST LAW OFFICE IN THE WORLD, HAS ONLY ONE CLIENT--THE U. S. GOVERNMENT. THE BASIC FUNCTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WHICH HE HEADS, IS TO REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE COURTS AND TO ENFORCE ITS LAWS. THIS BOOK TELLS HOW THIS TASK, REQUIRING A VAST AND COMPLEX ORGANIZATION, IS CARRIED OUT. AFTER A BRIEF HISTORICAL

SKETCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS A ONE-MAN OPERATION IN 1789, THE BOOK EXPLAINS ITS PRESENT- DAY ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS, DEFINES ITS POSITION WITHIN THE STRUCTURE OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, AND DESCRIBES THE DUTIES OF ITS TOP OFFICIALS. TODAY, THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EMPLOYS OVER 30,000 PEOPLE IN ITS MANY DIVISIONS, WHICH DEAL WITH ANTITRUST LAWS, TAX, LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES, INTERNAL SECURITY, CIVIL RIGHTS, CRIME, PRISONS, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION, AND MANY OTHER AREAS. EACH DIVISION AND ITS RELATIONS TO CONGRESS AND THE PUBLIC ARE DESCRIBED. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND HIS AIDES ARE VIEWED AS BEING "IMPALED UPON A THREE-HORNED DILEMMA." THEY MUST ENFORCE A LAW IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTENT OF CONGRESS WHEN IT PASSED THAT LAW; THEY MUST INTERPRET AND ADHERE TO RULES ESTABLISHED BY SUPREME COURT DECISIONS; AND THEY MUST NOT DEVIATE FROM THE POLICIES OF THEIR ADMINISTRATION. A DISCUSSION OF HOW THEY RESOLVE THIS DILEMMA FORMS A BASIC PART OF THIS WORK. ACCOUNTS ARE GIVEN OF MANY CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES IN WHICH THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAS BEEN INVOLVED, TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF NOTABLE MEN AND THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN SHAPING NATIONAL POLICIES, IN DEALING WITH WAR CRISES, IN FIGHTING CRIME, IN BREAKING UP MONOPOLIES, AND IN PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

16571 \$03

CITATION: JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING. TARGETS FOR IN-SERVICE TRAINING. REPORT OF A SEMINAR CONVENED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 4-5, 1967. WASHINGTON, D. C., 1967, 67 P.

THIS REPORT OF A SEMINAR ON IN-SERVICE TRAINING SPONSORED BY THE OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE AND THE JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING, INCLUDES PAPERS ON TRAINING METHODS, ORGANIZATION, AND EVALUATION, AND THEIR APPLICATION TO THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS. THE MAJOR EMPHASIS IS ON THE DEFINITION AND OBJECTIVES OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING, SELECTION OF TRAINING METHODS, AND PROGRAM EVALUATION. DISCUSSION BY SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS IS ALSO REPORTED. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION, BY BENJAMIN FRANK AND NICK PAPPAS; OVERVIEW OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING, BY CARL B. KLUDT; TRAINING METHODS, BY LYMAN K. RANDALL; COLORADO TRAINING PROGRAMS, BY HOWARD HIGMAN; ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRAINING, BY DAVID C. JELINEK; EVALUATION OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING, BY CAROL H. WEISS; IMPLICATIONS OF THE SEMINAR FOR CORRECTIONS, BY VINCENT O'LEARY AND RONALD W. VANDER WIEL.

16572 \$03

CITATION: COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF THE ATLANTA AREA. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM. TREATMENT PLAN FOR THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC COURT OFFENDER. ATLANTA, 1967. 15 P.

THE EASTER CASE HOLDS THAT THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM IS A VALID DEFENSE TO THE CHARGE OF PUBLIC INTOXICATION AND, THEREFORE, IS NOT A CRIME. THE U. S. SUPREME COURT IS CONSIDERING THIS CASE AT THE TIME OF THIS WRITING. ASSUMING THAT THE COURT UPHOLDS THE DECISION OF THE U. S. COURT OF APPEALS OF WASHINGTON, D. C. WITH REGARD TO THE CASE, IT IS SEEN AS IMPERATIVE THAT THE CITY OF ATLANTA DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT AN APPROPRIATE PROGRAM FOR HANDLING AND TREATING CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC COURT OFFENDERS. A MULTI- DISCIPLINARY, FAMILY CENTERED, REACHING OUT APPROACH IS REQUIRED. TREATMENT GOALS SHOULD INCLUDE: THE PERMANENT SEPARATION OF THE ALCOHOLIC FROM ALCOHOL; THE REPAIR AND PREVENTION OF PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL DAMAGE; AND THE CHANGING OF COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS, PROGRAMS, AND SERVICES TO MEET THE SPECIAL NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF THE ALCOHOLIC. A PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM IS NEEDED WHICH WOULD CONCERN ITSELF WITH ELIMINATING PUBLIC APATHY TOWARD THE ALCOHOLIC OFFENDER, AND WITH HELPING THE PUBLIC TO RECOGNIZE HIS PROBLEM AS A PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM, AND THEREFORE A PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY. TO RELIEVE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND COURT OFFICIALS OF A BURDEN THEY CANNOT EFFECTIVELY COPE WITH, AND TO OFFER MORE HUMANE TREATMENT SERVICES TO THE ALCOHOLIC, SPECIAL TREATMENT FACILITIES AND SERVICES SHOULD BE PROVIDED. THOSE RECOMMENDED INCLUDE: AN INTAKE CENTER AND DETOXIFICATION UNIT, AN INPATIENT

DIAGNOSTIC-EVALUATION CENTER, OUT-PATIENT REHABILITATIVE TREATMENT SERVICES, AN INPATIENT EXTENDED CARE PROGRAM, AND HOUSING AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES. TREATMENT TECHNIQUES SHOULD INCLUDE: COUNSELING AND EVALUATION, PHYSICAL THERAPY, WORK THERAPY, GROUP THERAPY, SELF-GOVERNMENT, LECTURES AND FILMS, DRUG THERAPY, RECREATION THERAPY, AND PASTORAL COUNSELING.

16574 \$03

CITATION: FINAL - A STUDY OF ACTUARIAL AND CLINICAL ESTIMATES OF PROBABLE PAROLE OUTCOME. OTHER PERSONNEL: JAMES ROBINSON. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. DATES: BEGAN DECEMBER 1963. COMPLETED MARCH 1964.

THE BASE EXPECTANCY SCALE DETERMINES ACTUARIAL ESTIMATES OF PROBABLE FAVORABLE PAROLE OUTCOMES. THESE ESTIMATES HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED BY CORRECTIONAL COUNSELORS SINCE 1961 ON ALL ADMISSIONS TO THE SOUTHERN RECEPTION-GUIDANCE CENTER AT CHINO, CALIFORNIA. PERSONAL CLINICAL ESTIMATES WERE ALSO SOLICITED FROM THE CORRECTIONAL COUNSELORS AS POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS ON THE ACTUARIAL PREDICTIONS. THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE DISTRIBUTIONS OF ACTUARIAL ESTIMATES WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE OBSERVED FOR FIRST ADMISSION PAROLEES IN THE PAST; WHETHER CORRECTIONAL COUNSELORS' ESTIMATES AGREED WITH THEIR ACTUARIAL ESTIMATES; AND WHETHER DIFFERENT CORRECTIONAL COUNSELORS' ESTIMATES WERE SIMILAR TO ONE ANOTHER. THE FOLLOWING FINDINGS WERE BASED ON 250 FIRST ADMISSIONS TO THE SOUTHERN RECEPTION-GUIDANCE CENTER AT CHINO. FIVE CORRECTIONAL COUNSELORS MADE PROBABLE PAROLE OUTCOME ESTIMATES ON 50 CASES APIECE. EACH COUNSELOR ESTIMATED PROBABLE PAROLE OUTCOMES ACTUARIALY BY MEANS OF BASE EXPECTANCY 61A SCORES AND THEN CLINICALLY FROM ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION. RESEARCH DIVISION CLERKS ALSO DETERMINED ESTIMATED PAROLE OUTCOMES ACTUARIALY BY MEANS OF BASE EXPECTANCY 61A SCORES FOR THE SAME CASES. IT WAS FOUND THAT: (1) SOME VARIATION IN CASE ASSIGNMENT EXISTED WITH MOST OF THE COUNSELORS RECEIVING CASES WITH ESSENTIALLY NORMALLY DISTRIBUTED BASE EXPECTANCY 61A SCORES; (2) THE ACTUARIAL ESTIMATES OF COUNSELORS AND CLERKS WERE VERY SIMILAR ALTHOUGH COUNSELORS' ACTUARIAL ESTIMATES WERE SLIGHTLY LOWER; (3) COUNSELORS' CLINICAL ESTIMATES WERE CONSIDERABLY LOWER THAN WERE THEIR ACTUARIAL ESTIMATES; (4) MUCH MORE VARIATION OBTAINED IN THE AVERAGES AND THE DISPERSIONS AMONG COUNSELORS' CLINICAL ESTIMATES THAN AMONG THEIR ACTUARIAL ESTIMATES. EITHER ENTERTAINING MORE OPTIMISM ABOUT POSSIBLE FAVORABLE PAROLE OUTCOMES OR SETTING LESS SEVERE FAVORABLE PAROLE OUTCOME STANDARDS IS RECOMMENDED FOR THE COUNSELORS THAT THEY MIGHT BRING THEIR CLINICAL ESTIMATES INTO CLOSER CONFORMITY WITH PREVIOUSLY OBSERVED PAROLE OUTCOMES. PUBLICATIONS: MUELLER, PAUL F. C. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BE (BASE EXPECTANCY) 61A ACTUARIAL AND CLINICAL ESTIMATES OF PROBABLE FAVORABLE PAROLE OUTCOMES. PAPER PRESENTED AT FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 1965.

16575 \$03

CITATION: FINAL - CERTIFICATE IN CORRECTIONS. INSTITUTIONS: ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS, TORONTO; MCMASTER UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, CANADA. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1965. RECEIVED AT NCCD NOVEMBER 1967.

THIS COURSE OF STUDY ENCOMPASSES FIVE SUBJECTS. IT IS DESIGNED TO GIVE INFORMATION ON BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS TO UNTRAINED PERSONNEL NOW WORKING IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR IN OTHER ASPECTS OF THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS. IT IS PITCHED AT A POST-SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL BUT IS NOT AS INTENSIVE AS A DEGREE LEVEL COURSE WOULD BE. THIS IS USEFUL TO THOSE PERSONS WHO CANNOT MEET THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ENTRANCE TO A DEGREE- GRANTING COURSE. THE ENTIRE PROGRAM MAY BE TAKEN BY CORRESPONDENCE.

16576 \$03

CITATION: FINAL - STATE OF CRIME IN SCOTLAND. (PARTS 1 AND 2) OTHER PERSONNEL: A. J. E. ARNOTT. INSTITUTIONS: (SUPPORTING) UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND; (FUNDING)

SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT. DATES: BEGAN
SEPTEMBER 1961. COMPLETED
CITN2: OCTOBER 1966.

THIS IS A STUDY OF THE CHANGES IN CRIME AND CRIMINAL PATTERNS IN SCOTLAND DURING THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1954-55 AND 1961-62 AS REVEALED BY THE DATA ON WHICH THE OFFICIAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS ARE BASED. PART ONE OF THE ENQUIRY DEMONSTRATED A LARGE INCREASE, THOUGH OF VARYING MAGNITUDE, IN ALL TYPES OF CRIME IN SCOTLAND IN THE PERIOD STUDIED. IN PARTICULAR, BREAKINGS, PRIMARILY INTO HOUSES BUT ALSO INTO CARS, PROVED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH OF THE INCREASE. SCOTLAND'S CRIME RATES WERE HIGHEST IN THE CENTRAL LOWLANDS, THE CITY OF GLASGOW BEING THE BLACKEST SPOT. THE RESEARCH, HOWEVER, ALSO DEMONSTRATED FORCIBLY THE INADEQUACY OF PRESENT-DAY METHODS OF RECORDING CRIMINAL STATISTICS, AND THREW DOUBT ON THE UNIFORMITY OF POLICE RECORDING METHODS. PART TWO OF THE ENQUIRY SEEMED TO SHOW NOT ONLY THAT THE VOLUME OF CRIME WAS GROWING, BUT THAT THE SITUATION HAD ALSO DETERIORATED IN TERMS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS FOUND GUILTY BY THE COURTS. ALTHOUGH THERE HAD BEEN AN INCREASE IN BOTH JUVENILE AND ADULT CRIMINALS, AND IN FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS, THE GREATEST INCREASES WERE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS AND MORE HARDENED RECIDIVISTS. THIS WORSENING IN THE TYPE OF OFFENDER BEFORE THE COURTS WAS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY HARSHER SENTENCES. PUBLICATIONS: SHIELDS, J. V. M., DUNCAN, JUDITH A. THE STATE OF CRIME IN SCOTLAND. LONDON, TAVISTOCK PUBLICATION, 1964.

16577 \$03
CITATION: INTERIM - GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR PROBATIONED SEXUAL
DEVIANIS. OTHER PERSONNEL: JAMES M. PEDIGO; HARVEY L. P.
RESNIK. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) PHILADELPHIA GENERAL
HOSPITAL; (FUNDING) U. S. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL
HEALTH. DATES: BEGAN
CITN2: JANUARY 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1970.

SINCE 1957 GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY HAS BEEN CARRIED ON WITH PROBATIONED SEX OFFENDERS AT PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JOSEPH J. PETERS, M.D. PROBATIONERS MEET IN THERAPY GROUPS ONE AND A HALF HOURS EACH WEEK FOR 20 TO 40 WEEKS. THE GROUPS ARE OPEN ENDED. FIVE GROUPS ARE IN OPERATION: ONE GROUP FOR EXHIBITIONISTS, ONE GROUP FOR PEDOPHILES, ONE FOR HOMOSEXUALS, ONE FOR THOSE CONVICTED OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AGAINST A WOMAN, AND ONE MIXED GROUP CONSISTING OF OFFENDERS DRAWN RANDOMLY FROM THE FOUR SUBPOPULATIONS. IN 1966 THE CURRENT PROJECT WAS ESTABLISHED TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS TREATMENT PROGRAM. THE RESEARCH DESIGN ENTAILS FOUR STAGES: (1) PRE-TESTING ALL SEX OFFENDERS AS THEY ARE PLACED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT OF PHILADELPHIA QUARTER SESSIONS COURT, USING: (A) PSYCHIATRIC INTERVIEW, INCLUDING A MENTAL STATUS EXAMINATION; (B) SOCIAL HISTORY INTERVIEW, INCLUDING SROLE'S ANOMIE SCALE AND OFFENSE RATING SCALE; (C) INDIVIDUAL TESTS, INCLUDING RORSCHACH, BENDER GESTALT; (D) PSYCHOLOGICAL GROUP TESTS, INCLUDING IQ TEST, CORNELL MEDICAL, AND CATTELL INDEX; (2) RANDOMLY ASSIGNING PROBATIONERS TO TREATMENT GROUPS AND A COMPARISON GROUP (OFFENDERS CONTINUING ON PROBATION WITHOUT GROUP THERAPY); (3) RETESTING ALL PROBATIONED SEX OFFENDERS AFTER 40 WEEKS OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY, AS WELL AS RETESTING THE COMPARISON OFFENDERS; (4) FOLLOW-UP STUDY AFTER TWO YEARS. PUBLICATIONS: PETERS, J.J., RESNIK, H.L.P. OUTPATIENT GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH CONVICTED PEDOPHILES. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY, 17(2):151-158, 1967. PETERS, J.J., RESNIK, H.L.P. A STUDY OF TREATMENT RESULTS OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY ON PROBATIONED PEDOPHILES. PAPER READ AT THE FOURTH WORLD CONGRESS OF PSYCHIATRY, MADRID, SPAIN, SEPTEMBER 1966.

16578 \$03
CITATION: FINAL - STUDY OF A BAIL SYSTEM FOR THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO. PERSONNEL: KEVIN SHEARD.
INSTITUTIONS: CLEVELAND MARSHALL LAW SCHOOL; BALDWIN-WALLACE COLLEGE; ALLSTATE FOUNDATION. DATES: BEGAN
FEBRUARY 1965. COMPLETED 1965.

AN ACTION PROGRAM WAS DESIGNED TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM OF RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE, RATHER THAN RELEASE ON CASH BOND, FOR CERTAIN QUALIFIED PRISONERS IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO. THE STUDY WAS TO BE USED TO CONVINCE THE COUNTY AND CITY COURTS TO ADOPT THE BAIL ON RECOGNIZANCE SYSTEM BEING USED IN NEW YORK, TOLEDO, AND OTHER CITIES. AT THE INITIAL MEETING WITH THE JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS OF THE COURTS THE PLAN WAS ADOPTED WITHOUT ANY DIFFICULTY AND THIS STUDY BECAME UNNECESSARY.

16579 \$03
CITATION: INTERIM - LA TIPIFICACION LOMBROSIANA DE DELINCUENTES. (LOMBROSO'S TYPOLOGY OF OFFENDERS.) OTHER PERSONNEL: JUSTO JIMENEZ NICOLAS. INSTITUTIONS: INSTITUTO DE CRIMINOLOGIA, UNIVERSIDAD DE MADRID. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 1, 1962. CONTINUING.

THE FIRST SECTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED OF A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF LOMBROSO'S TYPOLOGY OF CRIMINALS. LOMBROSO'S POSITION IS INTERPRETED IN THE LIGHT OF CONTEMPORARY CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY. HIS DISCOVERY OF HEREDITY AND MESOLOGICAL CONDITIONS AS INFLUENCES IN CREATING DIFFERENT TYPES OF OFFENDERS IS POINTED OUT. PUBLICATIONS: LANDECHO, CARLOS MARIA DE. LA TIPIFICACION LOMBROSIANA DE DELINCUENTES. PRIMERA PARTE: TRAYECTORIA HUMANA Y DOCTRINAL DE CESARE LOMBROSO. UNIVERSIDAD DE MADRID, INSTITUTO DE CRIMINOLOGIA, 1967. 439 P.

16580 \$03
CITATION: FINAL - THE SOCIAL SYSTEM OF CORRECTIONAL WORKERS. INSTITUTIONS: SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE, CALIFORNIA. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1962. COMPLETED APRIL 1966.

INTERACTION AMONG CORRECTIONS PERSONNEL OF VARIOUS RANKS PRODUCES A NETWORK OF SOCIAL RELATIONS SUFFICIENTLY LASTING AND DETAILED TO BE CALLED A SOCIAL SYSTEM. THIS SOCIAL SYSTEM IS A POWERFUL DETERMINER OF KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR. IT EXERTS AN INFLUENCE BOTH UPON ITS MEMBERS AND UPON OFFENDERS. THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY IS TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF THAT SYSTEM AND TO FIND HOW FAR ITS INFLUENCE CAN BE TRACED INTO ON-JOB AND OFF-JOB BEHAVIOR OF CORRECTIONAL WORKERS. THE FREQUENCY OF THE OFF-DUTY CONTACTS OF A SAMPLE OF 31 CORRECTIONAL WORKERS (PROBATION OFFICERS, PAROLE AGENTS, CORRECTIONAL COUNSELORS, AND CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISORS) WAS STUDIED, AND THE CONTENT AND MEANING OF THESE CONTACTS WERE ANALYZED. DATA WERE COLLECTED BY MEANS OF QUESTIONNAIRES. FINDINGS CONFIRMED THE VIEW THAT THE OCCUPATIONAL GROUP HAS BECOME HIGHLY IMPORTANT IN MID- 20TH CENTURY LIFE. THROUGH HIS PARTICIPATION IN HIS GROUP THE ADULT WORKER EXPERIENCES HIS MOST SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL CONTACTS, ACQUIRES AND REINFORCES HIS SENSE OF PERSONAL WORTH, ATTAINS SECURE STATUS AND DIGNITY, AND EXPERIENCES OTHER REWARDS. THE LIFE ROUTINE OF THE CORRECTIONAL WORKER IS CONTROLLED BY AFFILIATION WITH HIS OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, EVEN WHEN HE IS NOT WORKING. THIS SOCIAL SYSTEM EXERTS A POWERFUL INFLUENCE ON JOB BEHAVIOR. ITS EFFECTS MAY GO BEYOND THE WORKER TO AFFECT THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS ITSELF, AND MAY EVEN HAVE AN EFFECT ON RECIDIVISM. THIS STUDY HAS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF ORGANIZATIONS, FOR THE FORMULATION OF CORRECTIONAL THEORY, AND FOR A REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE. PUBLICATIONS: ESSELSTYN, T. C. THE SOCIAL SYSTEM OF CORRECTIONAL WORKERS. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, NO VOL. (APRIL):117-124, 1966.

16581 \$03
CITATION: INTERIM - ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TEAM TREATMENT APPROACH AT THE U. S. AIR FORCE 3320TH RETRAINING GROUP. OTHER PERSONNEL: ROBERT F. HART; LEONARD J. HIPPCHEM. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. AIR FORCE 3320TH RETRAINING GROUP. DATES: BEGAN APRIL 1964. CONTINUING.

IN 1962, THE U. S. AIR FORCE'S PRISONER REHABILITATION CENTER AT AMARILLO, TEXAS REPLACED ITS CLASSIFICATION BOARDS WITH A TEAM TREATMENT APPROACH. THE DATA AND QUALITATIVE EVIDENCE SHOWED AN INCREASED RESTORATION RATE COMPARING A TWO-YEAR PERIOD BEFORE AND A

THREE-YEAR PERIOD AFTER THE CHANGE, AND IMPROVEMENT IN FOLLOW-UP SUCCESS RATES AND PERFORMANCE OF RESTOREES. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT TREATMENT TEAMS OPERATING WITHIN THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF "THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY" CONCEPTS TEND TO ACHIEVE A HIGHER RATE OF RETRAINEE RESTORATIONS THAN THE CLASSIFICATION BOARDS WITHOUT SACRIFICING THE RATE OF SUCCESS FOLLOWING RETURN TO DUTY. TREATMENT TEAMS APPEAR TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE IN REHABILITATING SHORT- TERM REFERRALS THAN CLASSIFICATION BOARDS AND THEY CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVED STAFF INTERACTION, COOPERATION, AND MORALE. THE TREATMENT TEAM APPROACH CAN BE APPLIED EFFECTIVELY IN OTHER CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS, ESPECIALLY IN MINOR OR JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS WHERE REHABILITATION GOALS AND A MORE OPEN SETTING ARE EMPHASIZED. PUBLICATIONS: HART, ROBERT F., HIPPCHEN, LEONARD J. TEAM TREATMENT OF AIR FORCE OFFENDEKS. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 28(5):40-45, 1966.

16582 \$03

CITATION: FRAGWURDIGE KRIMINALSTATISTIK. (QUESTIONABLE CRIME STATISTICS.) KRIMINALSTIK, 21(10):553, 1967.

CRIME IN COMMUNIST EAST GERMANY HAS DECLINED TO A NEW LOW OF 730 OFFENSES PER 100,000 POPULATION, ACCORDING TO RECENT OFFICIAL FIGURES. THIS MAY BE COMPARED WITH A CORRESPONDING FIGURE OF 3,213 OFFENSES PER 100,000 FOR WEST GERMANY. AS IN THE PAST, THERE IS AN UNEXPLAINED DISCREPANCY OF 22,000 OFFENSES BETWEEN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THE OFFENSES IN THE VARIOUS OFFENSE CATEGORIES AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES. ALSO STRIKING IS THE RADICAL DECREASE IN OFFENSES AGAINST PRIVATE PROPERTY SINCE 1963. IN THAT YEAR LESS SERIOUS OFFENSES CAME UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF "CONFLICT COMMISSIONS" (FACTORY COURTS). IT IS SUSPECTED THAT THESE OFFENSES ARE NO LONGER MADE PART OF THE OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

16583 \$03

CITATION: RUSSELL F. ANDERSON. YOUTH WELFARE WORKSHOP FOR NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS - A 12-SESSION SEMINAR MEETING ONCE EACH WEEK AT DE PAUL UNIVERSITY. INSTITUTIONS: DE PAUL UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY; ILLINOIS YOUTH COMMISSION, DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES, COOK COUNTY UNIT. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 3, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 13, 1967.

THE ILLINOIS YOUTH COMMISSION AND DE PAUL UNIVERSITY HAVE CO-SPONSORED YOUTH WELFARE WORKSHOPS SINCE 1962. DURING THIS PERIOD OVER 2,000 PERSONS HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THESE SESSIONS. MR. ANDERSON IS NOW IN THE PROCESS OF GATHERING STATISTICAL DATA FROM 200 PERSONS (AGED 17 TO 65) WHO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE WORKSHOPS TO DETERMINE TO WHAT EXTENT THEIR IDEAS HAVE CHANGED WITH REFERENCE TO HANDLING JUVENILES EXHIBITING ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR: WHETHER THESE PERSONS HAVE BECOME MORE PUNITIVE OR LESS PUNITIVE; AND TO WHAT EXTENT MORE POSITIVE PARTICIPATION IN YOUTH WELFARE ACTIVITIES HAS RESULTED SINCE PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKSHOP PROGRAM. ELEVEN WORKSHOPS (YOUTH WELFARE, PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE, AND OTHERS) WERE CONDUCTED BY DE PAUL AND THE I.Y.C. FROM SEPTEMBER 1966 TO JUNE 1967. AT THE PRESENT TIME THREE WORKSHOPS ARE NOW BEING HELD: (1) YOUTH WELFARE WORKSHOP; (2) BEGINNING PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE WORKSHOP; (3) ADVANCED PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE WORKSHOP.

16586 \$03

CITATION: GEROLD R. GERBER, THE CRIME AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION UNIT OF THE SALT LAKE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT. OTHER PERSONNEL: LT. W. M. STOLER; SGT. MAX YOSPE; JUNE MOSS; ROBERT HALPIN. INSTITUTIONS: SALT LAKE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT; OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 30, 1968.

THE CRIME AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION UNIT ASSISTS ALL INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES, AND COMMUNITY AGENCIES WANTING HELP IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO WORK PRIMARILY WITH

BOYS AND GIRLS 12 YEARS OF AGE AND UNDER WHO ARE POTENTIAL DELINQUENTS. HOWEVER, ATTENTION IS ALSO GIVEN TO MINOR FIRST OFFENDERS. BOTH PRE- DELINQUENTS AND MINOR FIRST OFFENDERS ARE COUNSELED, REFERRED TO OTHER AGENCIES, OR TREATED IN OTHER WAYS DESIGNED TO PREVENT THEM FROM BECOMING SERIOUS CRIMINALS. THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNIT INCLUDE: IN-SERVICE TRAINING; COUNSELING; SPOTTING AND ALLEVIATING ENVIRONMENTAL TROUBLE AREAS; RUNNING A WALK-IN CLINIC; WORKING WITH ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS; AND SERVING AS CONSULTANT TO THE COMMUNITY FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

16587 \$03
CITATION: DR. MORTON BARD. TRAINING POLICE AS SPECIALISTS IN FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION. OTHER PERSONNEL: BERNARD BERKOWITZ; SELWYN LEDERMAN; WILSON E. MEADERS; HENRY SINDOS. INSTITUTIONS: THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CENTER, CITY COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
CITN2: CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT; OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. DATES: BEGAN MAY 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION APRIL

THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT IS TO DEMONSTRATE THE POSSIBILITIES FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE PROMOTION OF MENTAL HEALTH INHERENT IN TRAINING POLICE AS SPECIALISTS IN FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION. THE METHODS TO BE EMPLOYED REST UPON THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS IN COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY. IN PARTICULAR, TECHNICAL ADVANCES IN CRISIS INTERVENTION WILL BE UTILIZED, AND SUBPROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS WILL BE EMPLOYED. THE PROJECT EMPHASIZES CRIME PREVENTION AS IT SEEKS TO FORESTALL SUCH FREQUENT CONSEQUENCES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AS ASSAULT, HOMICIDE, AND SUICIDE. A GROUP OF 18 POLICEMEN, REFLECTING THE ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF A RACIALLY MIXED AND LARGELY DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY IN NEW YORK CITY, WILL BE TRAINED. THE PROJECT IS ORGANIZED IN THREE STAGES: (1) PREPARATORY PHASE: FOR SELECTION AND INTENSIVE (FULL-TIME) INSTRUCTION OF A POLICE CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT; (2) OPERATIONAL PHASE: FOR ROUND-THE- CLOCK OPERATION OF A RADIO PATROL CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT WHOSE ONLY RESPONSIBILITY WILL BE TO RESPOND TO FAMILY DISTURBANCE COMPLAINTS REGARDLESS OF LOCATION IN THE PRECINCT, TO BE SUPPORTED BY REGULARLY SCHEDULED GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL PROFESSIONAL CONSULTATIONS; (3) EVALUATIVE PHASE: TO ASSESS CHANGES OVER TIME WITHIN THE DEMONSTRATION PRECINCT AND TO COMPARE THIS PRECINCT WITH A CONTROL PRECINCT WITH RESPECT TO HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT AMONG MEMBERS OF FAMILIES AS WELL AS TO POLICEMEN. EVALUATION WILL ALSO ATTEMPT TO ASSESS THE EMOTIONAL IMPACT ON FAMILIES SERVED BY POLICEMEN FUNCTIONING AS SPECIALISTS IN FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION. SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THIS PROJECT WILL PERMIT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CURRICULUM WHICH WOULD INCLUDE SPECIFIC TRAINING METHODS. THESE METHODS COULD BE USED BY OTHER POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN ESTABLISHING SPECIALIZED UNITS IN FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION.

16588 \$03
CITATION: LT. LAWRENCE MURPHY. LANSING POLICE ACADEMY. OTHER PERSONNEL: THOMAS GALLIE; DONALD DATES. INSTITUTIONS: LANSING POLICE DEPARTMENT (CITY OF LANSING); LANSING COMMUNITY COLLEGE; MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1967. CONTINUING.

AN ATTEMPT IS BEING MADE TO DEVELOP A LANSING POLICE SENIOR CADET PROGRAM. THROUGH THIS PROGRAM, THE CITY OF LANSING WILL PAY THE TUITION OF 25 YOUNG CADETS A YEAR (AGED 17-20) AT LANSING COMMUNITY COLLEGE AS THEY PARTICIPATE IN A THREE-YEAR PROGRAM. THEY WILL WORK FOR THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR 20 HOURS A WEEK. INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING, GROUP THERAPY, AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE WILL BE PROVIDED FOR THE CADETS. UPON GRADUATION WITH AN ASSOCIATE OF ARTS DEGREE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE CADET WILL BECOME A FULL-TIME POLICE OFFICER. THIS WOULD EXTEND THE RECRUITING BASE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND PROVIDE MORE COMPETENT OFFICERS.

16589 \$03
CITATION: JOHN O. TRUITT. LAW ENFORCEMENT TELEVISION TRAINING (OPEN-

CIRCUIT): 40 HOURS OF BASIC POLICE TRAINING. INSTITUTIONS:
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA; OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
ASSISTANCE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. DATES: BEGAN
AUGUST 1, 1966. ESTIMATED

CITN2: COMPLETION JULY 31, 1968.

GEORGIA LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ARE BEING GIVEN 40 HOURS OF
BASIC POLICE TRAINING IN THIS DEMONSTRATION PROJECT. THE PROJECT AIMS
TO PROVIDE TRAINING, AND EVALUATE OPEN CIRCUIT TELEVISION AS A POLICE
TRAINING TOOL. TELECASTS ARE MADE OVER THE GEORGIA EDUCATIONAL
TELEVISION NETWORK. INVOLVED ARE 3,343 POLICE OFFICERS. THE
CURRICULUM COMPRISES, AMONG OTHER COURSES: (1) COMMUNITY RELATIONS;
(2) POLICE ETHICS; (3) HANDLING JUVENILES; (4) HANDLING ABNORMAL
PERSONS. A MID-TERM EVALUATION IS BEING TABULATED AT THE TIME OF
THIS WRITING.

16590 \$03

CITATION: JOHN M. NICKERSON. MAINE MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
TRAINING AND STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. INSTITUTIONS:
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, UNIVERSITY OF MAINE;
OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE;
MAINE MUNICIPAL POLICE

CITN2: TRAINING COUNCIL, HALLOWELL; MAINE MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION,
HALLOWELL. DATES: BEGAN AUGUST 15, 1967. ESTIMATED
COMPLETION AUGUST 15, 1968.

A STATE-WIDE LEGISLATIVELY AUTHORIZED SYSTEM OF TRAINING AND
SELECTION STANDARDS FOR THE APPROXIMATELY 1,100 MUNICIPAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN MAINE WILL BE DEVELOPED BY THIS PROJECT.

16591 \$03

CITATION: JOHN F. TCOMEY, JR. MASSACHUSETTS MUNICIPAL POLICE
TRAINING COUNCIL. INSTITUTIONS: MASSACHUSETTS MUNICIPAL
POLICE TRAINING COUNCIL. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1966.
CONTINUING.

THE MUNICIPAL POLICE TRAINING COUNCIL WAS ESTABLISHED BY AN ACT
OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. THE COUNCIL APPROVES MUNICIPAL
POLICE TRAINING SCHOOLS AND MAKES RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR SUCH
SCHOOLS RELATING TO: THE COURSE OF STUDY; ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENTS;
EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES; AND QUALIFICATIONS OF INSTRUCTORS. EVERY
REGULAR POLICE OFFICER APPOINTED ON A FULL-TIME BASIS TO WORK IN ANY
CITY OR TOWN IN MASSACHUSETTS WITH A POPULATION OVER 5,000 MUST
COMPLETE A PRESCRIBED COURSE OF STUDY AT A POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL
APPROVED BY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE TRAINING COUNCIL. POLICE OFFICERS
ARE PAID REGULAR WAGES WHILE ATTENDING SCHOOL.

16593 \$03

CITATION: JOHN P. CONRAD. COMMUNITY CONDITIONS AND PAROLEE
PROCESSING. OTHER PERSONNEL: JAMES ROBISON; MARGO
FAGERSTRÖM. INSTITUTIONS: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS, RESEARCH DIVISION; BAY AREA RESEARCH UNIT.
DATES: BEGAN APRIL 1967. CONTINUING.

PAROLEES AND THE PAROLE DISTRICT PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE FOR
SUPERVISING THEM MUST OPERATE IN DIFFERING SETTINGS IN DIFFERENT
AREAS OF THE STATE. THESE DIFFERENCES WILL HAVE A BEARING UPON THE
PAROLEES' ADJUSTMENT AND LIKELIHOOD OF VIOLATION. THE PILOT RESEARCH
HERE AIMS TO DEVELOP A METHOD FOR SCHEMATICALLY "MAPPING" COMMUNITIES
ON PAROLEE-RELEVANT DIMENSIONS. DIFFERING STYLES OF PROCESSING ARE
APPARENTLY REFLECTED IN AVAILABLE STATISTICS ON PAROLE DISTRICT
OPERATIONS. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THESE VARIATIONS MAY BE EXPLAINED AS
BEING ACCOMMODATIONS TO DIFFERING CONDITIONS IN CONTEXTUAL SETTING.
PILOT STUDIES ON SUCH SEPARATE FACTORS AS ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, LAW
ENFORCEMENT, AND JUDICIAL OPERATION MAY YIELD INDICES WHICH CAN BE
SYSTEMATICALLY RELATED AS AN AID TO CORRECTIONAL DECISION MAKING.
THE COUNTY IS PROPOSED AS THE BASIC UNIT OF STUDY; METHODOLOGY WILL
BE DEVELOPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AVAILABLE RESOURCES. AT THE PRESENT
TIME, THE STUDY IS FOCUSED UPON THREE COUNTIES, AND EXISTING

STATISTICAL DATA ARE BEING EXAMINED. PUBLICATIONS: ROBISON, JAMES. LIKELIHOOD OF FELONY CONVICTION FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES EXPOSED TO SEVERAL TYPES OF TRIAL. DITTOED WORKING PAPER. ROBISON, JAMES, GAINES, HELEN. A SUPPLEMENT TO EVALUATION OF PAROLE OUTCOME BY DISTRICT OF RELEASE. DITTOED WORKING PAPER. TAKAGI, PAUL, ROBISON, JAMES. PROSPECTUS: BAY AREA RESEARCH UNIT 1966-67. DITTOED WORKING PAPER.

16594 \$03
CITATION: H. KAUFMAN. THE UNCONCERNED BYSTANDER: AN EXAMINATION OF INTERVENTION TO PREVENT CRIMES OF ATROCITY. INSTITUTIONS: ONTARIO MENTAL HEALTH FOUNDATION, CANADA; GRADUATE SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA. DATES: BEGAN JULY, 1966. COMPLETED AUGUST, 1967.

A SERIES OF STUDIES WAS CONDUCTED TO EXPLORE A SUBJECT'S WILLINGNESS TO INTERVENE WHEN ANOTHER PERSON IS APPARENTLY SUFFERING PAIN. THE SUBJECT WAS TOLD THAT HE AND ANOTHER PERSON WERE TAKING PART IN A LEARNING EXPERIMENT, AND THAT HE WAS TO GIVE INCREASINGLY SEVERE ELECTRIC SHOCKS TO THAT PERSON. THE OTHER PERSON WAS A CONFEDERATE OF THE EXPERIMENTER WHO DID NOT REALLY RECEIVE SHOCKS, BUT CONVINCINGLY SIMULATED DISTRESS. THE EXPERIMENTER TRIED TO INDUCE THE SUBJECT TO INCREASE THE SHOCK INTENSITY TO A LEVEL MARKED DANGEROUS. THE PURPOSE WAS TO DETERMINE THE POINT AT WHICH THE SUBJECT WOULD REFUSE TO COMPLY WITH THE EXPERIMENTER'S INSTRUCTIONS. ONLY 10 SUBJECTS OUT OF 186 REFUSED TO CARRY THE OSTENSIBLE EXPERIMENT THROUGH TO COMPLETION. THE DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE OF THE SUBJECTS WAS FOUND TO BE MUCH HIGHER THAN HAD BEEN EXPECTED. THE APPARENT "MORAL DEFICIENCY" OF THE MAJORITY OF THE SUBJECTS DEMONSTRATED THE NEED FOR A CONSTRUCTIVE STRATEGY AIMED AT TRAINING PEOPLE TO TAKE A MORE CONCERNED INTEREST IN THE WELL-BEING OF THEIR FELLOW MEN. IT IS TOWARD THIS END THAT FUTURE RESEARCH WILL BE DIRECTED.

16595 \$03
CITATION: JAMES J. C'CONNOR. MINNESOTA DISTRICT PROSECUTOR PROGRAM. OTHER PERSONNEL: CHARLES C. JOHNSON; ALFRED C. SCHMIDT; DUNCAN F. BAIRD. INSTITUTIONS: JUDICIAL COUNCIL, STATE OF MINNESOTA; ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, MINNESOTA. DATES: BEGAN AUGUST 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JULY 31, 1969.

A FULL TIME DISTRICT REGIONAL PROSECUTOR TO ASSIST AND ADVISE PART-TIME COUNTY ATTORNEYS IS SEEN AS NECESSARY. THIS PROJECT WILL PROVIDE SUCH AN OFFICER TO AID IN THE PROSECUTION OF SERIOUS CRIMES, TO INFORM THE COUNTY ATTORNEYS ABOUT RECENT CRIMINAL LAW CHANGES, AND TO CONDUCT TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL WITHIN AN ASSIGNED AREA.

16596 \$03
CITATION: CLARK E. LOVRIEN. DEVELOPMENT OF MINIMUM SELECTION AND TRAINING STANDARDS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT. OTHER PERSONNEL: HERMAN GOLDSTEIN; FRANK REMINGTON; MICHAEL S. WOLKE; ALEXANDER D. MANSON. INSTITUTIONS: GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND
CITN2: CRIME, MADISON, WISCONSIN; OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. DATES: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION

CREATING A STATE AGENCY WITH MANDATORY POWERS TO ESTABLISH MINIMUM SELECTION AND TRAINING STANDARDS FOR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN IS THE AIM OF THIS PROJECT. RESEARCH HAS RESULTED IN THE DRAFTING OF A BILL WHICH IS AWAITING FINAL ACTION IN THE WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE AT THE TIME OF THIS WRITING. THERE ARE AT PRESENT PRACTICALLY NO SELECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN THE STATE LAW, AND THERE IS NO STATE AGENCY POSSESSING MANDATORY POWERS TO APPLY SUCH REQUIREMENTS. THE BILL, IF PASSED, IS EXPECTED TO RAISE THE LEVEL OF LOCAL LAW

ENFORCEMENT THROUGHOUT THE STATE THROUGH UPGRADING THE CALIBER OF
RECRUIT PERSONNEL AND ELEVATING THE STANDARDS FOR TRAINING.

16597 \$03

CITATION: A. W. MCEACHERN. SIMBAD: SIMULATION AS A BASIS FOR SOCIAL
AGENTS' DECISIONS. OTHER PERSONNEL: E. M. TAYLOR.
INSTITUTIONS: YOUTH STUDIES CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA; PROBATION DEPARTMENTS: SANTA BARBARA
COUNTY, VENTURA COUNTY, AND SAN

CITN2: DIEGO COUNTY; OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE, U. S.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. FORD FOUNDATION. DATES: BEGAN
APRIL 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPL

THE BASIC OBJECTIVE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO INTRODUCE NEW
KNOWLEDGE AND NEW TECHNOLOGY INTO THE PRACTICE OF PROBATION.
PARTICIPATING DEPARTMENTS WILL HAVE REMOTE, REAL-TIME ACCESS TO A
COMPUTER FACILITY WHICH WILL PROVIDE PROBABILITY ESTIMATES OF SUCCESS
FOR DISPOSITION AND TREATMENT DECISIONS AT ANY POINT IN THE PROBATION
PROCESS. THIS WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF
MATHEMATICAL MODELS OF THE PROBATION PROCESS, BASED ON A LARGE BODY
OF DATA FROM PAST RESEARCH. RESEARCH FINDINGS WILL, IN EFFECT, BE
IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE AT THE MOMENT WHEN THEY ARE NEEDED, I.E., WHEN
DECISIONS ARE MADE. A MAJOR AIM IS TO CREATE NOT MERELY INITIAL
CHANGE, BUT A PROCESS OF CHANGE CONTINUALLY EFFECTED BY THE AUTOMATIC
UPDATING, INCREMENTING, AND EVALUATING FEATURES OF THE SYSTEM. THE
FACILITY WILL BE TESTED IN THREE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENTS AS A
PART OF THE PROJECT. PUBLICATIONS: MCEACHERN, A. W., TAYLOR, E. M.,
NEWMAN, J. R., ASHFORD, ANN E. THE JUVENILE PROBATION SYSTEM:
SIMULATION FOR RESEARCH AND DECISION MAKING. AMERICAN BEHAVIORAL
SCIENTIST, 11(3): P. ?, 1968. (IN PRESS)

16598 \$03

CITATION: CHARLES FERMANEK. POLICE EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR
WASHINGTON, D. C. - BALTIMORE REGION. OTHER PERSONNEL;
JAMES F. GRADY; LOWELL H. HATTERY; F. G. MACAROW; JAMES M.
MITCHELL; JAMES V. BENNETT; ET AL. INSTITUTIONS: AMERICAN
UNIVERSITY,

CITN2: WASHINGTON, D. C.; OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. DATES: BEGAN APRIL 3, 1967.
ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 15

KNOWLEDGE OF MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES ALONE DOES NOT RESULT IN
IMPROVED EXECUTIVE PERFORMANCE. BASED ON THIS PREMISE, A MIDDLE
MANAGEMENT EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICIALS HAS BEEN INSTITUTED IN THE WASHINGTON, D. C. - BALTIMORE
AREA. AN EFFECTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF
MIDDLE MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL MUST STIMULATE EACH PARTICIPANT TO:
REEXAMINE HIS CUSTOMARY WAY OF THINKING AND DECISION MAKING; DEFEND
HIS OWN VIEWS VIGOROUSLY; CHALLENGE THE IDEAS OF OTHER PARTICIPANTS
ABOUT REAL LIFE MANAGERIAL SITUATIONS AS PRESENTED IN CASE
DISCUSSIONS AND GROUP SEMINARS; LISTEN WITH AN OPEN MIND TO OTHER
PROPOSED SOLUTIONS; AND ACCEPT AND APPLY IMPROVED METHODS AND
SOLUTIONS WHEN CONVINCED OF THEIR SOUNDNESS. THE INSTITUTE EMBRACES
TWO FORMAL SESSIONS, EACH ONE WEEK LONG. THE SESSIONS ARE SEPARATED
BY A PERIOD OF APPROXIMATELY ONE MONTH DURING WHICH THE PARTICIPANTS
RETURN TO THEIR JOBS. THIS PROVIDES EACH PARTICIPANT WITH AN
OPPORTUNITY TO ANALYZE HIS OWN IN-SERVICE MANAGEMENT METHODS. THE
MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND METHODS COVERED IN LECTURES AND DISCUSSIONS
DURING THE PROGRAM INCLUDE: THE EXECUTIVE TASK; PLANNING: LONG AND
SHORT RANGE; FINANCIAL PLANNING AND CONTROL; IMPROVED PRODUCTIVITY
THROUGH SYSTEM ANALYSIS; APPRAISING AND IMPROVING REPORTS AND
LETTERS; INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN EXECUTIVE PERFORMANCE;
DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY; AUTOMATION AND
TECHNOLOGY; PAPERWORK SIMPLIFICATION; ACHIEVING EFFECTIVE CONTROL;
AND INDIVIDUAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PLANS.

16599 \$03

CITATION: DONALD R. MACKEN. NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER
TELECOMMUNICATIONS STUDY. OTHER PERSONAL: J. J. DAUNT.

INSTITUTIONS: TROPOSPHERIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS LABORATORY,
INSTITUTE FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS SCIENCES AND AERONOMY;
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
CITN2: SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.
DATES: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1971.

THE DETERMINATION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES REQUIRED TO SUPPORT ADEQUATELY PRESENT AND PLANNED LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES WILL BE UNDERTAKEN. PERTINENT ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIOECONOMIC, AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS WILL BE CONSIDERED. BROAD AND IN-DEPTH STUDIES OF EXISTING TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS USED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WILL BE CONDUCTED AND RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE MADE FOR IMPROVING THE GRADE OF SERVICE. METHODS WILL BE DEvised TO PROVIDE NATION-WIDE COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES BETWEEN THE FBI AND ALL LARGE POLICE DEPARTMENTS. STUDIES OF EXISTING LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE FBI HAVE ALREADY BEEN CONDUCTED, AND SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR UPGRADING EXISTING FACILITIES HAVE BEEN MADE. METHODS FOR INSURING COMPATABILITY, THROUGH PROPER SYSTEM INTERFACE, OF ALL SYSTEMS AND THE FBI HAVE BEEN STUDIED.

16600 \$03
CITATION: DONALD J. APAI. THE OPERATION OF AN ASSOCIATE IN ARTS DEGREE PROGRAM IN POLICE ADMINISTRATION. OTHER PERSONNEL: DR. SHERMAN V. N. KENT. INSTITUTIONS: RIDER COLLEGE.
DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1967. CONTINUING.

RIDER COLLEGE WAS THE FIRST INSTITUTION IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY TO OFFER A DEGREE PROGRAM IN THE FIELD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED FOR BOTH PRE- AND IN-SERVICE MEMBERS OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNITY AND IS INTENDED TO PREPARE THESE INDIVIDUALS FOR ADVANCEMENT. HOWEVER, IT IS NOT THE PURPOSE OF THE COLLEGE TO TAKE OVER THE TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS. RATHER THE PLAN IS TO PROVIDE THE OFFICERS WITH A BACKGROUND IN COMMUNICATIONS, MANAGEMENT, AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES.

16601 \$03
CITATION: ALLEN E. BRENNKE. YOUTH-FELONY PROGRAM. INSTITUTIONS: IOWA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. DATES: BEGAN 1966.
CONTINUING.

THREE STEPS ARE INVOLVED IN CARRYING OUT THIS PROGRAM. FIRST, CONTACT IS MADE WITH VARIOUS HIGH SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS TO DETERMINE IF THEIR RESPECTIVE SCHOOLS ARE INTERESTED IN TAKING PART IN THE PROGRAM. SECONDLY, THE PERSONNEL WHO WILL PARTICIPATE ARE REACHED. THIRDLY, THE ACTUAL PROGRAM IS DEMONSTRATED TO HIGH SCHOOL AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ASSEMBLIES. ALMOST WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN VERY MUCH INTERESTED IN HAVING THE PROGRAM PRESENTED. THE PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM IS TO ALERT YOUNG PEOPLE TO THE SERIOUS AND OFTEN PERMANENT CONSEQUENCES OF INVOLVEMENT IN A FELONY CONVICTION OR IN OTHER TROUBLE WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS. THE INTENTION IS TO PREVENT THE YOUTHFUL OFFENDER FROM VIOLATING THE LAW. A FEW DAYS PRIOR TO THE ASSEMBLY, A COPY OF A "READER'S DIGEST" ARTICLE AND AN IOWA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION PAMPHLET ARE DISTRIBUTED TO EACH STUDENT. AT THE ASSEMBLY A JUDGE, A LAWYER, A PROBATION OFFICER, OR A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IS PRESENT WHO, IN A 30 TO 45-MINUTE SPEECH, EMPHASIZES THE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES OF A FELONY CONVICTION AND OF A RECORD OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES, AND STRESSES HOW CERTAIN "PRANKS" OFTEN MAY RESULT IN THE COMMISSION OF A SERIOUS CRIMINAL OFFENSE. IN SOME SCHOOLS A PANEL PRESENTATION RATHER THAN A SPEECH HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY EMPLOYED. PUBLICATIONS: BRENNKE, ALLEN E., IOWA'S YOUTH FELONY PROGRAM. TRIAL JUDGES' JOURNAL, NO VOL.(OCTOBER):6-9, 1967.

16602 \$03
CITATION: RICHARD L. FEHSEKE, JR. ESTABLISHING RATIONAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS IN IOWA TO DEAL WITH SOCIALLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR OF JUVENILES. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF IOWA COLLEGE OF LAW; WALTER E. MEYER RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LAW;

FRED MAYTAG FAMILY
CITN2: FOUNDATION; JOHN DEERE FOUNDATION. DATES: BEGAN APRIL
1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 1967.

THE EXTENT AND FORMS OF DELINQUENCY AND OTHER BEHAVIORAL DEVIATIONS AMONG CHILDREN IN IOWA UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE ARE TO BE INVESTIGATED. THE PROJECT ALSO WILL EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRESENT METHODS OF DEALING WITH JUVENILE OFFENDERS, AND WILL FORMULATE PROPOSALS FOR INSTITUTING ADEQUATE PROCEDURES, PERSONNEL, AND FACILITIES TO MEET THE CHANGING PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN DEALING WITH DEVIANT CHILDREN IN RURAL AND URBAN IOWA. SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE FOCUSED ON INFORMAL AND EXTRA-LEGAL HANDLING, DETENTION FACILITIES AND PROCEDURES, JUVENILE COURT STAFFING AND DIAGNOSTIC PRACTICES, AND REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS AND INSTITUTIONS. THREE MEMBERS OF THE "IOWA LAW REVIEW" ARE CONDUCTING THE STUDY, SUPERVISED AND ASSISTED BY THE EDITORS OF THE "REVIEW" AND THE COLLEGE OF LAW FACULTY. THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, STATE BOARD OF SOCIAL WELFARE, STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, IOWA CITIZENS' COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH BUREAU, AND THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA HAVE EXPRESSED INTEREST IN THE STUDY AND HAVE BEEN VERY COOPERATIVE.

16603 \$03

CITATION: DR. NIGEL WALKER. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DETENTION CENTRE TRAINING. OTHER PERSONNEL: MRS. S. MCCABE; MISS J. CHAPMAN. INSTITUTIONS: PENAL RESEARCH UNIT, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MARCH 1969.

DUE TO A SHORTAGE OF FACILITIES, BRITISH COURTS ARE NOT ABLE TO COMMIT TO DETENTION ALL THOSE WHOM THEY THINK WOULD BENEFIT FROM THIS TRAINING. A SAMPLE OF APPROXIMATELY 300 DETENTION CENTRE TRAINEES IN THE SENIOR AGE GROUP (THOSE 17-21 YEARS OF AGE) WILL BE COMPARED WITH A SIMILAR NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE BEEN REFUSED A PLACE AND WERE GIVEN SOME OTHER SENTENCE INSTEAD. THE SAMPLE WILL BE ASSEMBLED IN THE YEAR OF THE RESEARCH STUDY. RECONVICTION FIGURES WILL BE OBTAINED AT INTERVALS THEREAFTER TO ENABLE A COMPARISON TO BE MADE BASED ON RECONVICTIONS ONLY.

16604 \$03

CITATION: DR. NIGEL WALKER. NOMINAL PENAL MEASURES. OTHER PERSONNEL: DAVID STEER. INSTITUTIONS: PENAL RESEARCH UNIT, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. DATES: BEGAN NOVEMBER 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 1969.

CERTAIN MEASURES AVAILABLE TO ENGLISH COURTS (ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE, CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE, AND BINDING OVER) HAVE NEITHER THE PUNITIVE ELEMENT OF FINES AND IMPRISONMENT, NOR THE SUPERVISORY ELEMENT OF PROBATION. THE OFFENDER SUFFERS NO CONSEQUENCES OF CONVICTION UNLESS, IN THE CASE OF CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE AND BINDING OVER, HE COMMITS A FURTHER OFFENSE WITHIN A SPECIFIED TIME. IN A WORD, THE OFFENDER IS GIVEN A SECOND CHANCE. THE AIMS OF THE PRESENT STUDY ARE: (1) TO DISCOVER WHICH ADULT MALE OFFENDERS (AGED 17 YEARS AND OVER) CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENSES ARE BEING SELECTED BY MAGISTRATE'S COURTS AS ELIGIBLE FOR THESE MEASURES; (2) TO SHOW HOW SUCCESSFUL THESE MEASURES ARE IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER FORMS OF DISPOSAL AVAILABLE TO THE COURTS; (3) TO SHOW HOW SUCCESSFUL THESE MEASURES ARE IN DEALING WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF OFFENDER. A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF OFFENDERS IS BEING DRAWN FROM EACH OF SIX ENGLISH MAGISTRATES' COURTS, AND OFFENDERS ARE BEING FOLLOWED-UP FOR A PERIOD OF FOUR YEARS. IT IS PROPOSED TO USE BASE-EXPECTANCY CALCULATIONS FOR THE RECONVICTION STUDY.

16605 \$03

CITATION: GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC). BUNDESKRIMINALAMT. POLIZEILICHE KRIMINALSTATISTIK 1966. (POLICE CRIMINAL STATISTICS, 1966.) WIESBADEN, 1967. 133 P.

IN 1966 1,917,445 FELONIES AND MISDEMEANORS (EXCLUDING TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS) WERE KNOWN TO POLICE IN WEST GERMANY INCLUDING WEST BERLIN, REPRESENTING AN INCREASE OF 7.2 PERCENT OVER 1965. THE POPULATION INCREASE DURING THE SAME PERIOD AMOUNTED TO ONLY 1.1 PERCENT. THE CRIME INDEX RATE IN 1966 AMOUNTED TO 3,213 PER 100,000 POPULATION. THIS NATION-WIDE YEARLY REPORT PRESENTS DETAILED STATISTICS ARRANGED UNDER THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: SUMMARY STATISTICS; INDIVIDUAL OFFENSES OR CLASSES OF OFFENSES ARRANGED ROUGHLY BY SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSE; OFFENSES BY AREAS: METROPOLITAN, MEDIUM-SIZED CITIES, SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS; OFFENSES COMMITTED WITH THE AID OF MOTOR VEHICLES; OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST; NUMBER OF PERSONS KNOWN TO POLICE TO HAVE COMMITTED OFFENSES; NON-RESIDENT OFFENDERS; NON-GERMAN OFFENDERS; OFFENDERS BY STATES. OFFENSE CATEGORY STATISTICS ARE SUBDIVIDED BY: MONTH; AREA; USE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE; AGE: ADULTS, ADOLESCENTS (18-21), JUVENILES (14-18), AND CHILDREN.

16606 \$03

CITATION: CAYTON, PAUL W. THE COUNSELING PROCESS IN AN MDT PROGRAM FOR OFFENDERS--EMPHASIS: PROBLEMS. IN: CONFERENCE ON THE SOCIAL RESTORATION OF OFFENDERS THROUGH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING, NOVEMBER 13-16, 1967. NEW YORK, WAKOFF RESEARCH CENTER,

CITN2: 1967. 13 P.

A DISCUSSION OF THE COUNSELING PROCESS AT THE DRAPER CORRECTIONAL CENTER'S MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MDT) PROJECT IS PRESENTED, FROM RECRUITING THROUGH BASIC EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AND FOLLOW-UP. AMONG THE NUMEROUS PROBLEMS CONFRONTED BY COUNSELORS, THE SHORTAGE OF COUNSELING PERSONNEL, CONFLICT WITH THE CONVICT CULTURE, RECRUITING, JOB PLACEMENT, AND FOLLOW-UP APPEAR TO BE THE MOST PREVALENT. AS A SUPPLEMENT TO EXISTING ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS, MORE INTENSIVE GUIDANCE OF INMATES AND PAROLEES IS NEEDED TO FACILITATE THEIR TRANSITIONAL ADJUSTMENT.

16607 \$03

CITATION: CALIFORNIA. CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT. INFORMATION FOR JUDGES. PREPARED AT REQUEST OF SENTENCING COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE OF JUDGES, SACRAMENTO, 1967. 53 P.

THIS PAMPHLET SUMMARIZES THE CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT PROGRAM. IT DESCRIBES THE VARIOUS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND FACILITIES FOR ADULTS, THE CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT CONSERVATION PROGRAM, AND ITS RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTERS; AND DISCUSSES ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT, THE TREATMENT AND CONTROL OF ADDICTS, AND PAROLE.

16608 \$03

CITATION: CASE, JOHN D. INCENTIVES IN A COUNTY PRISON. PRISON JOURNAL, 47(1):4-11, 1967.

THE PROGRAM AT THE BUCKS COUNTY PRISON AND REHABILITATION CENTER IN DOYLESTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA HAS SHIFTED FROM USING THE TRADITIONAL SYSTEM OF THREAT AND IMPOSITION OF NEGATIVE REINFORCERS TO USING ONE WHICH SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY HAS SHOWN TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE: WITHHOLDING OR THREATENED WITHHOLDING OF POSITIVE REINFORCERS. BY IMPOSING VARIOUS DEGREES OF RESPONSIBILITY FROM THE INMATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS NEEDS AND ABILITY FOR SELF-DEVELOPMENT, AN INCENTIVE SYSTEM CAN BE ACTIVATED.

16609 \$03

CITATION: NAVARRO, JOSEPH A., TAYLOR, JEAN G. AN APPLICATION OF SYSTEMS ANALYSIS TO AID IN THE EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. JUDICATURE, 51(2):47-52, 1967.

THE USE OF SYSTEMS ANALYSIS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IS CONSIDERED WITH RESPECT TO THE PROCEDURAL ASPECTS OF THE OPERATION. QUESTIONS OF SUBSTANTIVE LAW OF THE JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESS AS IT PERTAINS TO CASES, AND OF JUDICIAL DISCRETION ARE EXCLUDED.

SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND ITS TECHNIQUES CAN AID THE COURTS IN PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, AND BUDGETING FOR FUTURE PERSONNEL AND FACILITY REQUIREMENTS, AND IN EVALUATING ALTERNATIVE RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES. SYSTEM ANALYSIS WOULD ENABLE THE COURT ADMINISTRATOR TO COMPARE VARIOUS CONTEMPLATED OPERATING CONCEPTS AND TO EXPERIMENT WITH POSSIBLE CHANGES BEFORE PUTTING THEM INTO EFFECT. A FULLER UNDERSTANDING OF HOW THE ENTIRE COURT SYSTEM OPERATES AND HOW VARIOUS ELEMENTS INTERACT CAN ALSO BE ACHIEVED THROUGH USING THIS APPROACH.

16610 \$03
CITATION: EMPSON, PAUL D. THE APPLICATION OF CRIMINAL LAW TO ACTS COMMITTED OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION. AMERICAN LAW QUARTERLY, 6(1):32-39, 1967.

THE TREND IN JUDICIAL DECISION IS AWAY FROM STRICT AND EXCLUSIVE APPLICATION OF THE TERRITORIAL PRINCIPLE OF JURISDICTION. NEVERTHELESS, IT CONTINUES TO BE A FACTOR IN THE DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION IN EXTRATERRITORIAL CRIMINAL ACTS. WHENEVER THE COURTS ATTEMPT TO COVER THE EXTRATERRITORIAL ELEMENTS OF JURISDICTION WITH LEGAL FICTIONS, JURISDICTIONAL RESTRICTIONS MUST BE LIBERALIZED TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF MODERN CRIME PROBLEMS. JURISDICTION OVER CRIMES MUST BE EXPANDED. WHATEVER PRINCIPLES ARE REQUIRED TO EFFECT THAT EXPANSION MUST BE BASED UPON THE PRACTICAL REALITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL CRIME. WHILE THE TERRITORIAL PRINCIPLE NEED NOT BE ABANDONED AS A BASIS OF JURISDICTION, THOSE LEGAL FICTIONS AND RESTRICTIVE METHODS OF THINKING THAT HAVE CHARACTERIZED THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE MUST BE DISCARDED. (AUTH. ED.)

16611 \$03
CITATION: VIRGINIA. WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT. ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF FELONS AND MISDEMEANANTS COMMITTED TO THE STATE PENAL SYSTEM DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1967 AND FELONS CONFINED IN THE PENAL SYSTEM ON JUNE 30, 1967. RICHMOND, 1967.
CITN2: VARIOUS PAGINGS.

DETAILED STATISTICS ARE PRESENTED ON THE NUMBER AND CHARACTERISTICS OF FELONS AND MISDEMEANANTS COMMITTED TO VIRGINIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR WHICH ENDED JUNE 30, 1967. DATA INCLUDE THE AGE, RACE, SEX OF OFFENDERS, TERM OF SENTENCE, EDUCATIONAL STATUS, INTELLIGENCE, RELIGION, MARITAL STATUS, PREVIOUS RECORD, AND ALCOHOL AND DRUG HABITS.

16612 \$03
CITATION: RUBINGTON, EARL. ALCOHOLIC CONTROL ON SKID ROW. PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF A RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROPOSAL. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(4):531-537, 1967.

THOUGH SKID ROW IS SLOWLY ON ITS WAY OUT, ITS RESIDENTS CONTINUE TO "CLUTTER UP THE STREETS" AND ARE STILL A MAJOR POLICE, HEALTH, AND WELFARE PROBLEM. A RESCUE SERVICE WHICH WOULD INCREASE ORDER AND REDUCE HELPLESSNESS IS PROPOSED. AN ALCOHOLIC CONTROL UNIT STAFFED BY SKID ROW ALCOHOLICS COULD PATROL STREETS, MAINLY TO REMOVE SLEEPING DRUNKS TO ITS OWN QUARTERS. IT WOULD REDUCE POLICE WORK, TAKE SICK OR INJURED MEN TO A HOSPITAL, AND ALLOW ACUTELY INTOXICATED MEN TO SLEEP OFF THEIR DRUNK AT THE UNIT. THE STAFF, ALL SOBER ALCOHOLICS, WOULD BE PAID FOR DOING THIS HARD AND IMPORTANT WORK. DURING THE THREE YEARS OF THE SUGGESTED PILOT PROGRAM, A SMALL RESEARCH STAFF WOULD MAKE A BEFORE-AND-AFTER COMPARISON TO MEASURE UNIT EFFECTIVENESS. IF IT IS SUCCESSFUL, COSTS FOR MAINTAINING POLICE, HEALTH, AND WELFARE SERVICES SHOULD GO DOWN WHILE PUBLIC ORDER SHOULD IMPROVE. FINALLY, EMPLOYMENT AT THE UNIT MAY BE ABLE TO INITIATE PATTERNS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE FOR A SMALL BUT INFLUENTIAL NUMBER OF MEN. (AUTH. ED.)

16613 \$03
CITATION: WILDER, MICHAEL S. PROSECUTION DISCOVERY AND THE PRIVILEGE

AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW
QUARTERLY, 6(1):3-25, 1967.

DISCOVERY BY THE PROSECUTION IN U. S. CRIMINAL CASES SEEMS A DOUBTFUL PRACTICE WHEN MEASURED BY THE HISTORY AND THE DEVELOPING APPLICATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM COMPELLED SELF-INCRIMINATION. IF DISCOVERY ORDERS ARE CONSTRUED TO BE CONSTITUTIONAL, THE STANDARD WHICH IT SEEMS WOULD BE MOST JUST TO BOTH PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE IS ONE WHICH WOULD COMBINE THE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT OF THE PRESENT ALIBI STATUTES WITH THE NOTIONS OF MUTUALITY AND WAIVER. THIS COULD BE DONE BY LIMITING THE SCOPE OF DISCOVERY TO ITEMS SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO THE ACCUSED'S PROPOSED DEFENSE. ONE POSSIBLE RULE MIGHT READ: IF THE COURT GRANTS RELIEF SOUGHT BY THE DEFENDANT UNDER THIS RULE AND IF THE DEFENDANT INTENDS TO INTRODUCE THE DEFENSE OF ALIBI OR INSANITY AT TRIAL, THEN THE COURT MAY CONDITION ITS ORDER BY REQUIRING THAT THE DEFENDANT PERMIT THE GOVERNMENT TO INSPECT, COPY OR PHOTOGRAPH STATEMENTS, SCIENTIFIC OR MEDICAL REPORTS, BOOKS, PAPERS, DOCUMENTS OR TANGIBLE OBJECTS, WHICH THE DEFENDANT INTENDS TO PRODUCE AT TRIAL IN SUPPORT OF THIS DEFENSE. IF THE DEFENDANT CLAIMS THAT THE MATERIAL SOUGHT, ALTHOUGH PERTINENT TO HIS DEFENSE, WOULD TEND TO INCRIMINATE HIM OR REQUIRE THE DISCLOSURE OF MEMORANDA WRITTEN BY OR NOTES OF INTERVIEWS OBTAINED BY COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENDANT, SUCH CLAIM SHALL BE DECIDED BY THE TRIAL JUDGE AFTER AN IN CAMERA INSPECTION OF THE MATERIAL. (AUTH. ED.)

16614 \$03
CITATION: BLUM, RICHARD H. THE POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL SELECTION. POLICE, 12(2):60-75, 1967.

THE PRESENT STUDY IS AN OBSERVATION ON THE USE OF THE POLYGRAPH IN AN ONGOING POLICE SELECTION PROGRAM. DURING ONE YEAR ALL APPLICANTS FOR DEPUTY SHERIFF POSITIONS IN ONE DEPARTMENT WERE GIVEN THE POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION, BUT ITS FINDINGS WERE NOT USED IN SELECTION DECISIONS. ALL APPLICANTS WERE SUBJECT ALSO TO A PRELIMINARY INTERVIEW, A CAREFUL BACKGROUND AND DOCUMENT CHECK, PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS, A WRITTEN AND MEDICAL AGILITY EXAMINATION, AND AN ORAL BOARD INTERVIEW. UPON COMPARING THE RESULTS OF ROUTINE SELECTION (PASS OR FAIL) WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HIRING OR REJECTION MADE BY THE POLYGRAPH EXAMINER, IT WAS FOUND THAT THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE POLYGRAPH AND THE FINAL ORAL BOARD ACTION PROCEDURES. THE ADMISSION OF SERIOUS CRIMINALITY APPEARED TO BE THE CRITICAL ITEM FOR DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE POLYGRAPH AND OTHER SELECTION PROCEDURES IN THE MATTER OF THE FINAL PASS-FAIL DECISION. MOST OF THE MEN WHO WERE CERTIFIED AS ELIGIBLE FOR HIRING AFTER ROUTINE SELECTION PROCEDURES, BUT WHO WERE REJECTED FOR EMPLOYMENT (FAILED) BY THE POLYGRAPH EXAMINER, ADMITTED TO SERIOUS CRIMES WHICH HAD NOT BEEN REVEALED BY ROUTINE SELECTION DEVICES. THE STUDY DOES NOT REPORT ON THE VALIDITY OF THE POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION AS A MEANS FOR PREDICTING ON-THE-JOB BEHAVIOR IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. (AUTH. ED.)

16615 \$03
CITATION: INDIANA PROBATION DIVISION. PROBATION IN INDIANA - FISCAL YEAR 1965-1966. PREPARED BY DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS. INDIANAPOLIS, 1967. 54 P.

THIS STATISTICAL REPORT PRESENTS DATA ON THE OPERATION OF INDIANA'S DIVISION OF PROBATION FOR FISCAL 1965-1966. ILLUSTRATIVE TABLES AND SUMMARIES SHOW PROBATION COSTS, JUVENILE AND ADULT PROBATION MOVEMENTS, TYPES OF OFFENSES, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PROBATIONERS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX.

16616 \$03
CITATION: PREBICEK, S., TOPIAR, A., MIKULA, V., PUSZKEILER, L. PSYCHIATRICKA PROBLEMATIKA VRAZD. (PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS OF MURDER.) CESKOSLOVENSKA PSYCHIATRIE, 63(5):325-329, 1967.

SEVENTY CASES OF MURDER AND ATTEMPTED MURDER COMMITTED BY 73 OFFENDERS WERE ANALYZED FROM A PSYCHIATRIC POINT OF VIEW. IT WAS FOUND THAT 85 PERCENT OF THOSE STUDIED SUFFERED FROM A PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER. OF THESE, 22 PERCENT WERE JUDGED PSYCHOTIC; 35.6 PERCENT WERE PSYCHOPATHIC. THE MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER WAS CONSIDERED EXPLICITLY PATHOLOGICAL IN 26 PERCENT OF THE CASES. JEALOUSY WAS FOUND TO BE THE CAUSE IN 21.9 PERCENT OF THE OFFENSES; 17.8 PERCENT OF THE CRIMES WERE INFLUENCED BY ANGER. THE USE OF ALCOHOL PROVOKED 15.7 PERCENT OF THE OFFENSES. MENTALLY ILL PERSONS PREVIOUSLY GIVEN PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT COMMITTED 26 PERCENT OF THE SUCCESSFUL MURDERS. ONLY 56.1 PERCENT OF THE OFFENDERS HAD BEEN PSYCHIATRICALY EXAMINED. IT IS HELD THAT ALL WHO COMMIT OR ATTEMPT MURDER SHOULD BE SO EXAMINED. FURTHER, OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENTS SHOULD PAY ATTENTION TO MENTAL PATIENTS WITH AGGRESSIVE TENDENCIES, PARTICULARLY ON DISCHARGING THEM FROM INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT, AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE.

16617 \$03
CITATION: KAINZ, ANNA. KINDER ALS OPFER STRAFBARER HANDLUNGEN. (CHILDREN AS VICTIMS OF CRIMES.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(11):605-608, 1967.

CASES IN WHICH CHILDREN WERE VICTIMS OF SEXUAL OFFENSES IN AUSTRIA IN 1966 ARE SUMMARIZED, AND STATISTICAL DATA AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASE MATERIAL ARE PRESENTED. THESE OFFENSES INCLUDED: HOMICIDE WITH SEXUAL MOTIVES; RAPE; SEXUAL VIOLATIONS; HOMOSEXUALITY; AND EXHIBITIONISM. MOTIVATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS ARE DISCUSSED.

16618 \$03
CITATION: JUNG, HERMANN. DER BEWAHRUNGSHELFER - SEINE GESUNDHEIT UND SEINE KRANKHEIT. (THE PROBATION OFFICER - HIS HEALTH AND HIS SICKNESS.) BEWAHRUNGSHILFE, 14(4):287-291, 1967.

THE ATTRITION OF THE PROBATION OFFICER IN WEST GERMANY DUE TO ILLNESS, PREMATURE RETIREMENT, AND DEATH IS BELIEVED TO BE GREATER THAN IN MOST OTHER PROFESSIONS. ALTHOUGH NO SCIENTIFIC PROOF CAN BE OFFERED, THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE INCIDENCE OF DEATH AND ILLNESS AMONG PROBATION OFFICERS IS INFLUENCED BY THEIR STRONG PERSONAL AND EMOTIONAL COMMITMENT TO THEIR WORK. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IN THE INTEREST OF HIS WORK, AS WELL AS IN HIS OWN INTEREST, THE PROBATION OFFICER SHOULD FIND HIS SOURCE OF STRENGTH IN A PRIVATE LIFE WHICH IS AS RICH AND MEANINGFUL AS POSSIBLE. WHILE THERE IS MUCH PERSONAL SATISFACTION TO BE GAINED FROM PROBATION WORK, THIS SATISFACTION CANNOT BE DERIVED FROM A RELATIONSHIP WITH THE INDIVIDUAL OFFENDER UNDER SUPERVISION.

16619 \$03
CITATION: MIOTTO, ARMIDA BERGAMINI. LES "PROBLEMES HUMAINS" DU DETENU COMME FACTEURS CRIMINOGENES. (HUMAN PROBLEMS OF THE INMATE AS CRIMINOGENOUS FACTORS.) INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6(1):93-106, 1967.

A VARIETY OF PROBLEMS CAN ARISE FOR THE PRISON INMATE AND CAN BECOME MAGNIFIED IF THE PRISON PERSONNEL ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY TRAINED TO RECOGNIZE, UNDERSTAND, AND DEAL WITH THEM. THE ATTITUDE OF THE INMATE'S FAMILY MAY HAVE A DESTRUCTIVE INFLUENCE IF IT IS EITHER TOO REPROACHFUL OR DEFENSIVELY SUPPORTIVE. EVENTUAL ESTRANGEMENT FROM THE FAMILY ALSO MAY BE DISTURBING TO THE INMATE. THE INCARCERATED INDIVIDUAL MAY FIND THAT HE IS BOTH LONELY AND NEVER ALONE. OTHER FACTORS WHICH MAY PRESENT DIFFICULTIES INVOLVE SEXUAL PROBLEMS, THE LACK OF MEANINGFUL ACTIVITY, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL AMBIVALENCE TOWARD RELEASE AND RETURN TO SOCIETY. THESE PROBLEMS CAN BECOME CRIMINOGENOUS FACTORS, EITHER DIRECTLY, BY STIMULATING THE INMATE TO COMMIT A NEW INFRACTION, OR INDIRECTLY, BY IMPEDING REHABILITATION, MOTIVATING ESCAPE, OR CAUSING SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENT.

16620 \$03
CITATION: PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY. CENTER FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND CORRECTIONS. A STUDY AND OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY PRISON. UNIVERSITY PARK, PENNSYLVANIA,
1967. 50 P.

A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS SORTS OUT THE NEEDS, STRENGTHS, AND
WEAKNESSES OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE NORTHAMPTON COUNTY PRISON, AND
MAKES A SERIES OF EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS INVOLVING MINOR
COST ADDITIONS. IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT THE PRESENT PHYSICAL PLANT, IN
ADDITION TO HAMPERING ACTIVITY AND TRAINING PROGRAMS, PRESENTS
PROBLEMS OF SECURITY AND DISCIPLINE. THE PLAN ALSO IMPEDES EFFECTIVE
DEPLOYMENT OF ITS LIMITED STAFF. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A FORMALIZED
RECEIVING PROCEDURE INVOLVING FINGERPRINTING, PHOTOGRAPHING, AND
PRISONER CLASSIFICATION BE ESTABLISHED, AND THAT A FORMAL
CLASSIFICATION PROCESS BE ADOPTED SO THAT EACH PRISONER'S NEEDS MAY
BE MORE ACCURATELY DIAGNOSED. FURTHERMORE, THE ADDITION OF
PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED PERSONNEL WOULD FACILITATE A MEANINGFUL
CLASSIFICATION PROGRAM AND EXPAND THE BASE OF TREATMENT AND TRAINING
RESOURCES. THE PRISON POPULATION CONSISTS OF DETENTIONERS, COMMITTED
PRISONERS, FELONS, MISDEMEANANTS, MALES, AND FEMALES. BECAUSE OF
THIS DIVERSITY, THE POSSIBILITIES SHOULD BE EXPLORED OF SHARING MORE
APPROPRIATE FACILITIES AMONG ADJACENT COUNTIES. SUCH SHARING WOULD
ENABLE THE OFFENDER TO RECEIVE MORE SPECIALIZED TREATMENT AND WOULD
LEAD TO GREATER ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY.

16621 \$03
CITATION: FITZGERALD, P. J. THE AIMS OF A PENAL SYSTEM. CRIMINAL
LAW REVIEW, NO VOL.(NOVEMBER):621-630, 1967.

A CRITIQUE OF DR. NIGEL WALKER'S JAMES SETH MEMORIAL LECTURE ON
PENAL PHILOSOPHY IS PRESENTED. STRESSING THAT IT IS A MISTAKE TO
ASSUME PENAL PHILOSOPHY TO BE A SECTOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY, WALKER
DISCUSSED THE POSSIBLE AIMS OF A SECULAR PENAL SYSTEM WHICH HAVE
RECENTLY BEEN SUGGESTED. HE DISTINGUISHED FIVE BASIC AIMS: (1)
MONTERO'S AIM: TO PROTECT OFFENDERS AND SUSPECTED OFFENDERS AGAINST
UNOFFICIAL RETALIATION; (2) REDUCTIVISM TO REDUCE THE FREQUENCY OF
THE TYPES OF BEHAVIOR PROHIBITED BY THE CRIMINAL LAW; (3)
HUMANITARIANISM: TO CAUSE THE MINIMUM OF SUFFERING; (4)
RETRIBUTIVISM TO ENSURE THAT OFFENDERS ATONE BY SUFFERING FOR THEIR
OFFENSES; AND, (5) DENUNCIATION: TO SHOW SOCIETY'S ABHORRENCE OF
CRIME. IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT SOME OF THESE AIMS CAN BE ATTAINED.
FURTHER, ANY DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN PENAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY IS
ERRONEOUS. THE UNEQUAL AND AT TIMES INSUFFICIENT TREATMENT DEVOTED
TO THE VARIOUS AIMS OF A SECULAR PENAL SYSTEM IS THE BASIS FOR
ANOTHER STRONG POINT OF CRITICISM OF THE WALKER LECTURE.

16622 \$03
CITATION: RUTH, HENRY S., JR. PROMOTING CONSISTENT POLICY IN THE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS. VIRGINIA LAW REVIEW,
53(7):1489-1508, 1967.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM MUST STRUCTURE EACH OF ITS PARTS SO
THAT ANY GIVEN INDIVIDUAL COMING INTO CONTACT WITH IT WILL RECEIVE
APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION AND TREATMENT FROM ANY OF ITS OFFICERS. A
POLICY CONSIDERING THE ENTIRE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WOULD REDUCE
THE ISOLATION AND FREQUENT CONFLICT OF ITS SEGMENTS. THE NEW PATHS
THAT CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM SHOULD FOLLOW REQUIRE FLEXIBLE
INNOVATION FAR BEYOND THE NARROW BOUNDARIES TO WHICH POLICEMEN,
PROSECUTORS, DEFENSE COUNSELS, JUDGES AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS ARE
NOW CONFINED. THE CONSTRUCTION, EVALUATION, AND AMENDMENT OF POLICY
BY ANY AGENCY OF THE SYSTEM MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CONSULTATION AND
COOPERATION WITH ALL PARTS OF THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS WITH THE
COMMUNITY AT LARGE.

16623 \$03
CITATION: LAWYERS AND LINEUPS. YALE LAW JOURNAL, 77(2):390-402,
1967.

THERE HAS BEEN A LACK OF LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM OF UNRELIABLE EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATIONS AT POLICE LINEUPS. THUS, THE U.S. SUPREME COURT IN UNITED STATES VS. WADE CALLED UPON THE LAWYER TO FACILITATE A SOLUTION. THE COURT HELD THAT A SUSPECT HAS A RIGHT TO COUNSEL AT HIS LINEUP. CONSEQUENTLY, TESTIMONY DESCRIBING AN OUT-OF-COURT IDENTIFICATION ELICITED IN THE ABSENCE OF COUNSEL MUST BE EXCLUDED UNLESS THE SUSPECT EXPRESSLY WAIVED HIS RIGHT. THE COURT CONCLUDED THAT, SINCE COUNSEL MIGHT SERVE TO PREVENT UNFAIRNESS, A CRIMINAL SUSPECT HAS THE RIGHT TO SUCH ASSISTANCE. IT IS CONTENDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE RISK OF ERROR IS ONLY ONE FACTOR DETERMINING THE RELIABILITY OF EVIDENCE; THE RISK OF ABUSE IN APPLYING AN INVESTIGATORY TECHNIQUE MUST ALSO BE CONSIDERED. IT REMAINS UNCLEAR WHY A LAWYER CAN BETTER EXPOSE A RIGGED BLOOD TEST BY CROSS-EXAMINATION AT TRIAL THAN HE CAN A RIGGED LINEUP. TO THE EXTENT THAT THE LAWYER CANNOT CORRECT THE ABUSES OF THE LINEUP, THE SOLUTION CHOSEN BY THE COURT BECOMES SUSPECT.

16624

\$03

CITATION: NORMANDEAL, ANDRE. COMPENSATION D'ETAT AUX VICTIMES DE LA CRIMINALITE. (PARTS 3 AND 4.) (STATE COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIMINALITY.) REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE TECHNIQUE, 21(3):183-192, 1967.

WHILE MODERN SOCIETIES SPEND GREAT SUMS OF MONEY EACH YEAR ON THE APPREHENSION, CONVICTION, AND REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS, VERY FEW GOVERNMENTS SPEND ANYTHING FOR THE COMPENSATION OF THE VICTIMS OF CRIMES. ONLY NEW ZEALAND, ENGLAND, AND THE STATES OF CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK HAVE INSTITUTED PROGRAMS FOR DIRECT COMPENSATION OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME. ALTHOUGH REPARATION OR RESTITUTION BY THE OFFENDER TO HIS VICTIM HAD LONG EXISTED, THE IDEA THAT SOCIETY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR DIRECTLY COMPENSATING THE INJURED PARTY DID NOT DEVELOP UNTIL THE 19TH CENTURY. THE MOST IMPORTANT MODERN DEVELOPMENT WAS THE INSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENTAL COMPENSATION IN ENGLAND IN 1964. THE ISSUE CURRENTLY IS BEING DEBATED IN MANY AMERICAN STATES. AGAINST THE COMPENSATION PLAN ARE THOSE WHO BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD INCREASE CRIME BY MAKING IT LESS UNDESIRABLE TO THE VICTIM. THOSE WHO ADVOCATE INSTITUTION OF COMPENSATION CONTEND THAT RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD THE VICTIM RESTS WITH THE SOCIETY WHICH HAS FAILED TO PROTECT ITS CITIZENS; THAT ADDITIONAL RISKS TO CITIZENS EXIST BECAUSE OF PROBATION AND CONDITIONAL LIBERTY FOR OFFENDERS; THAT IF SOCIETY ASSISTS WAR VETERANS IT SHOULD ALSO AID VICTIMS OF INTERNAL AGGRESSION; AND THAT THE PLAN IS A LOGICAL EXTENSION OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. SOME PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES CONCERNED WITH THE INSTITUTION OF SUCH A PLAN INVOLVE THE DETERMINATION OF: (1) WHICH CRIMES WILL BE COVERED; (2) WHAT BODY WILL DECIDE WHEN, HOW MUCH, AND TO WHOM COMPENSATION WILL BE AWARDED; (3) WHETHER FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE VICTIM WILL AFFECT HIS COMPENSATION; AND (4) WHETHER VICTIM-PRECIPIATED CRIMES WILL BE COVERED. IT HAS BEEN ACCEPTED THAT ENVIRONMENT IS A CAUSATIVE FACTOR IN CRIME; IT IS TIME THAT SOCIETY ACCEPTED ITS RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPENSATING THE VICTIM.

16625

\$03

CITATION: DRAPKIN, ISRAEL. LA CRIMINALITE EN ISRAEL. (CRIMINALITY IN ISRAEL.) INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6(1):9-18, 1967.

MANY CLASSIC TEXTS OF CRIMINOLOGY INDICATE THAT CRIMINALITY AMONG JEWISH POPULATIONS IS CHARACTERIZED BY A PREDOMINANCE OF CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND VERY FEW CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. HOWEVER, IN ISRAEL, PERHAPS BECAUSE HERE JEWS ARE NOT A REPRESSED MINORITY BUT LAND OWNERS AND WORKERS, OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY ARE NOT PARTICULARLY NUMEROUS. MOREOVER, WHEREAS IN THE GHETTOS OF OTHER COUNTRIES THE JEWS HAVE BEEN FAIRLY PASSIVE, IN ISRAEL THERE IS A GREATER TENDENCY TOWARD VIOLENCE. ALTHOUGH CRIME RATES HAVE BEEN RISING SINCE THE STATE OF ISRAEL WAS CREATED, THE MOST SERIOUS INCREASE HAS BEEN IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. THE SUICIDE RATE AMONG ISRAELIS IS HIGHER THAN THAT AMONG JEWS IN OTHER COUNTRIES BUT LOWER THAN RATES OF OTHER POPULATIONS. CRIME RATES IN ISRAEL ARE DIFFERENT FOR DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS; FOR EXAMPLE, AMONG ORIENTAL JEWS HOMICIDE IS EXPECTED IN CERTAIN SOCIAL SITUATIONS. STUDY OF THE

UNIQUE CONDITIONS OF ISRAEL, THE KIBBUTZ, THE ARMY, AND THE RELIGION, WOULD ADD SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE STUDY OF CRIMINOLOGY IN GENERAL.

16626 \$03

CITATION: SHAPLAND, P. H. GROUPS AND THE ABILITY TO COMMUNICATE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):404-407, 1967.

A SURVEY OF STAFF AND INMATE ATTITUDES TOWARD GROUP COUNSELING WAS CONDUCTED IN 1966 AT A BORSTAL. AS A BY-PRODUCT OF THIS SURVEY, A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TEST SCORES. THE STUDY RELATED THIS DISCREPANCY TO AN INDIVIDUAL'S LEARNING IN A GROUP. TO SEE WHETHER ANY ASSOCIATION EXISTED BETWEEN AN INMATE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD COUNSELING AND OTHER EASILY OBTAINABLE VARIABLES, THE FOLLOWING DATA WERE GATHERED: GROUP TEST SCORES OF VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL INTELLIGENCE; GROUP TEST SCORES OF LITERACY; LENGTH OF TIME AT THE BORSTAL; NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COURT APPEARANCES; AND THE COUNSELOR'S RATING OF THE INMATES' VERBAL FLUENCY. ONE-THIRD OF THIS BORSTAL POPULATION SHOWED A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN NON-VERBAL AND VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TEST SCORES. BOYS WHOSE VERBAL ABILITY WAS INFERIOR TO THEIR NON-VERBAL SKILL TENDED TO BE IN A COUNSELING GROUP WHOSE MEMBERS SAID THEY LEARNED LESS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SOME DELINQUENTS FIND GROUP COUNSELING UNUSUALLY FRUSTRATING OR EXPERIENCE AN INCREASE IN PROBLEMS DUE TO IT. THE REASON FOR THIS IS THAT WHEN THERE IS NON-VERBAL ABILITY PRESENT TOGETHER WITH A LACK OF LINGUISTIC APPARATUS TO COMMUNICATE, THE CONSEQUENT ANXIETY MUST BE ACTED-OUT RATHER THAN TALKED OUT. GROUP COUNSELING, WHICH IS A VERBAL ACTIVITY, IS IRRELEVANT TO THEIR NEEDS.

16627 \$03

CITATION: MORRELL, LESLIE. THE VOLUNTARY WORKER'S PROBLEMS IN PRISON AFTERCARE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):430-434, 1967.

THE VOLUNTARY WORKER'S CAPACITY TO COPE WITH THE DIFFICULT AND FRUSTRATING SITUATIONS ARISING IN AFTERCARE CAN BE UNNECESSARILY IMPAIRED BY HIS OWN FEELINGS ABOUT THE "WORTHINESS" OF THE RELEASED PRISONER HE IS TRYING TO HELP. IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH THAT HE IS REALLY WORTHY OF HELP, SOME WORKERS IN THE FIELD OF AFTERCARE SEEM IMPELLED TO "WHITEWASH" THE EX-PRISONER. ONE OF THE REQUISITES TO A SUCCESSFUL RELATIONSHIP IS THE WILLINGNESS OF THE WORKER TO ACCEPT THE PRISONER AS HE IS. RESERVATIONS ABOUT ACCEPTANCE ARE LIKELY TO IMPEDE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GOODWILL AND WARMTH WHICH CAN GIVE THE PRISONER THE EMOTIONAL SUPPORT HE NEEDS.

16628 \$03

CITATION: COXE, SPENCER. LAWYERS IN JUVENILE COURT. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(4):488-493, 1967.

THE EFFECT OF GAULT ON THE "RIGHT TO COUNSEL" IN THE JUVENILE COURT IS DELINEATED. THE BACKGROUND OF THE SUPREME COURT DECISION IS REVIEWED AND THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE LAWYER'S ROLE IN ADJUDICATION AND DISPOSITION IS ANALYZED. SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF THE RULING ON INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION AND THE BACKLOG OF CASES AWAITING DISPOSITION ARE DISCUSSED. (AUTH. ED.)

16629 \$03

CITATION: ABDEL FATTAH, EZZAT. LA VICTIMOLOGIE: QU'EST-ELLE, ET QUEL EST SON AVENIR? (VICTIMOLOGY: WHAT IS IT AND WHAT IS ITS FUTURE?) REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE TECHNIQUE, 21(3):193-202, 1967.

RESEARCH IN VICTIMOLOGY PRIOR TO 1948 WAS CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH VICTIMS OF MURDER AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE MURDERER. EARLY STUDIES IN THE FIELD ALSO WERE CONCERNED WITH VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ATTACKS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE GENESIS OF THE CRIME; THE PREDISPOSITION OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS TO BECOME VICTIMS OF ACCIDENTS; THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE VICTIM OF THEFT; AND THE LEGAL PROBLEMS OF

CONSENT OF THE VICTIM. SINCE 1948 MANY STUDIES HAVE BEEN DEVOTED TO THE VICTIM, HIS ROLE IN THE CRIME, AND HIS RELATIONS WITH THE OFFENDER; THE JURIDICAL QUESTIONS POSED BY THE VICTIM'S POSITION; TECHNIQUES OF CRIME DETECTION AND OF INTERROGATING THE VICTIM; AND THE ISSUES OF COMPENSATION OF VICTIMS OF CRIMES. HOWEVER, VICTIMOLOGY RESEARCH HAS BEEN SPORADIC. STUDY OF THE FOLLOWING AREAS IS NEEDED: (1) ON THE THEORETICAL LEVEL: THE PROBLEM OF THE SUBJECT MATTER OF VICTIMOLOGY, DEFINITION OF TERMS BOTH CONCEPTUAL AND SEMANTIC; (2) ON THE ETIOLOGICAL LEVEL: THE FACTORS WHICH PREDISPOSE CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS TO BECOME VICTIMS, ASPECTS OF PROVOCATION OR PARTICIPATION OF THE VICTIM, AND THE CRIMINAL-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP; (3) ON THE PHENOMENOLOGICAL LEVEL: THE CRIMINAL PHENOMENON IN TERMS OF THE VICTIM; (4) PREVENTION, IN TERMS OF PREDICTION AND PROTECTION; (5) THERAPEUTIC ISSUES; AND (6) JURIDICAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL ISSUES. THE FUTURE OF VICTIMOLOGY DEPENDS LARGELY ON THE MANNER IN WHICH THESE PROBLEMS OF RESEARCH ARE SOLVED.

16630 \$03

CITATION: KREBS, ALBERT. DIE FORSCHUNGEN ROBERT VON HIPPELS UBER DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER MODERNEN FREIHEITSSTRAFE UND IHRE BEDEUTUNG FUR DAS DEUTSCHE GEFANGNISWESEN. (ROBERT VON HIPPEL'S STUDIES ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF CORRECTION IN MODERN TIMES AND THEIR

CITN2: IMPORTANCE FOR THE GERMAN PENAL SYSTEM.) ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE GESAMTE STRAFRECHT- WISSENSCHAFT, 79(1):1-27, 1967.

IN HIS STUDY OF THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF PRISONS IN ENGLAND, HOLLAND, AND NORTHERN GERMANY, ROBERT VON HIPPEL, A 19TH CENTURY GERMAN CRIMINOLOGIST, RAISED PROBLEMS WHICH CONTINUED TO HAVE IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS. THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN PRISONS ON A FEDERALISTIC BASIS STILL PRESENTS CONSIDERABLE OBSTACLES TO THE UNIFICATION OF THE SYSTEM OF CORRECTION IN WEST GERMANY. THE ORIGIN OF THE PRISON AS AN INSTITUTION OF BOTH PAUPER AND PENAL CARE HAS DETERMINED ITS CHARACTER. THUS THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SHOULD BE STUDIED AS A SOCIOLOGICAL PHENOMENON. IN ORDER TO CLARIFY THE MEANING OF PENAL SANCTION, VON HIPPEL EMPHASIZED THE NECESSITY OF A UNIFORM CODIFICATION BOTH OF CRIMINAL LAW AND OF CORRECTIONAL PRACTICE. THIS LATTER DEMAND REMAINS UNFULFILLED.

16631 \$03

CITATION: DODD, DAVID J. POLICE MENTALITY AND BEHAVIOR. ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 3(1):47-67, 1967.

IN ANY PROFESSION WHICH POSITS A DISCIPLINARY PATTERN OF BEHAVIOR, A SOCIALIZATION PROCESS EXISTS THROUGH WHICH EVERY INDUCTEE MUST PASS. POLICE "MENTALITY," RESULTING FROM THIS PROCESS, CREATES A GENERAL POLICE ORIENTATION TO THE WORLD. THERE ARE THREE FORMATIVE INFLUENCES ON THIS ORIENTATION: THE TRADITION OF THE PROFESSION; THE CHARACTER OF THE PERSONNEL; AND THE STIMULI PECULIAR TO POLICE WORK. AUGMENTATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL SENSE OF AUTHORITY AND DECLINE IN GENERAL SOCIAL SUPPORT OF THE POLICE, HAS LED TO AN ACUTE EMOTIONAL OPPOSITION BETWEEN THE POLICE, THE PUBLIC, AND THE LAW. THIS PROBLEM IS DISCUSSED IN THE LIGHT OF THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE SELF-PERCEPTION OF THE POLICE, AND THE WAY THE PUBLIC REGARDS THIS INSTITUTION. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE INHERENT CONSERVATISM AND REACTIONARY PRESSURE OF THE POLICE MAKE THEIR RESISTANCE TO SOCIAL CHANGE INEVITABLE. THUS ANY ATTEMPT TO ACCOMMODATE SOCIAL CHANGE UNDERMINES THE MORAL AUTHORITY FROM WHICH THEIR SOCIAL STATUS IS DERIVED. UNTIL BOTH THE PUBLIC AND THE POLICE ARE PREPARED TO LEARN MORE ABOUT EACH OTHER AND TO BECOME MORE TOLERANT, THEIR CONFLICT WILL CONTINUE.

16632 \$03

CITATION: JAMES L. PUGH. DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, JEFFERSON STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE. OTHER PERSONNEL: KENNETH N. JENSEN; ROBERT B. JOHNSON. INSTITUTIONS: JEFFERSON STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE; BOARD OF EDUCATION, STATE OF ALABAMA; OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

CITN2: ASSISTANCE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1966. CONTINUING.

A TWO-YEAR COLLEGE LEVEL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IS BEING OFFERED FOR THE BENEFIT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AND FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN A CAREER IN POLICE WORK OR IN SUCH RELATED FIELDS AS CORRECTION AND REHABILITATION. THE ASSOCIATE IN APPLIED SCIENCE DEGREE WILL BE AWARDED TO THE STUDENT WHO SATISFACTORILY COMPLETES THIS COURSE.

16633 \$03
CITATION: PROFESSOR FRANK J. REMINGTON. THE CONSEQUENCES OF DELAY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE--A STUDY FROM ARREST TO SENTENCING. OTHER PERSONNEL: LEIGHTON LEIGHTY. INSTITUTIONS: CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION LAW FELLOWSHIP; UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL. DATES: BEGAN FALL 1967. CITN2: CONTINUING.

THREE AIMS MOTIVATED THIS PROJECT: (1) TO ANALYZE THE IMPACT OF DELAY ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE; (2) TO OBSERVE POLICE, DEFENSE AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS, JUDGES, AND PROBATION OFFICERS IN ACTION IN SEVERAL MAJOR CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES; (3) FROM THESE OBSERVATIONS, TO DRAW CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING THE RESPONSE EACH OF THE OBSERVED PARTICIPANTS IN THE CRIMINAL SYSTEM HAD TO THIS DELAY. THE OTHER MAJOR AREAS OF INVESTIGATION ARE: THE RELATIONSHIP OF DELAY TO THE BAIL SYSTEM; THE ETHICAL DILEMMA OF THE DEFENSE COUNSEL; AND THE POSSIBLE WAYS TO IMPROVE THE CRIMINAL SYSTEM.

16634 \$03
CITATION: A. D. MACKEY. TEAM TEACHING PROJECT, ONTARIO TRAINING CENTRE, BRAMPTON. INSTITUTIONS: ONTARIO TRAINING CENTRE. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION APRIL 1967.

THE BASIC ACADEMIC PROGRAM AT THE ONTARIO TRAINING CENTRE AT BRAMPTON IS COMPOSED OF CORE SUBJECTS (MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH, HISTORY). CURRICULUM VARIETY WAS INTRODUCED TO ENRICH THIS PROGRAM. THE PROJECT GAVE HALF THE POPULATION AT A TIME A TEAM TEACHING EXPERIENCE. INSTRUCTION WAS GIVEN IN LARGE AND SMALL GROUPS AND IN INDIVIDUAL STUDY SESSIONS. TEN COURSES WERE OFFERED OVER A 10-WEEK PERIOD. EXAMPLES OF COURSES ARE: DRIVER EDUCATION, GETTING A JOB, INSURANCE, ART, DRAMA, AND MUSIC. STUDENT RESPONSE WAS FAVORABLE. THE WORK IS BEING CONTINUED.

16635 \$03
CITATION: CRAIG W. CHRISTENSEN. NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION IN LAW AND POVERTY. OTHER PERSONNEL: THOMAS D. BUCKLEY; EDWARD P. MCGUIRE; MARTIN L. NATHAN. INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION IN LAW AND POVERTY, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 26, 1967. CITN2: CONTINUING.

A STANDARD OF QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE IS NEEDED IN LEGAL SERVICE FOR THE POOR. THIS PROJECT AIMS TO DEVELOP A MEANINGFUL AND RELEVANT PROGRAM OF LEGAL EDUCATION TO ASSIST ATTORNEYS IN PROVIDING QUALITY REPRESENTATION FOR INDIGENT CLIENTS. DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PROGRAM, TO BEGIN IN JANUARY 1968, 12 REGIONAL TRAINING CONFERENCES DEALING WITH CONSUMER AND WELFARE LAW WILL BE CONDUCTED FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL LEGAL SERVICES ATTORNEYS IN THE AREA OF EACH CONFERENCE. THE CONFERENCES AND THE INSTITUTE'S PUBLICATIONS WILL REVIEW THE BASIC LAW CONTROLLING TYPICAL PROBLEMS OF INDIGENT CLIENTS, POINT UP SIGNIFICANT VARIATIONS IN LOCAL LAW, AND EXPLORE THOSE AREAS WHICH APPEAR "RIPE" FOR INNOVATIVE EFFORT. NATIONAL TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPING BODY OF POVERTY LAW WILL BE EXPLAINED, AND LOCAL PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE SEPARATE JURISDICTIONS SERVED BY LEGAL SERVICES ATTORNEYS WILL BE EMPHASIZED. CASE STUDIES DRAWN FROM PRACTICE, WITH FORM PLEADINGS, FORM LETTERS, AND TACTICAL AND PROCEDURAL INFORMATION WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE. EACH CONFERENCE WILL USE A MIXED FORMAT OF LECTURES, PANELS, DEMONSTRATIONS, AND WORKSHOPS

AND WILL, WHENEVER POSSIBLE, BE CONDUCTED ON LAW SCHOOL CAMPUSES LOCATED CENTRALLY WITHIN EACH CONFERENCE AREA. EXTENSIVE USE WILL BE MADE OF CONSULTANTS, AS CONFERENCE FACULTY MEMBERS, IN SELECTING AND DESIGNING OF CONFERENCE CURRICULUM, AND IN DRAFTING, EDITING, AND LOCALIZING THE INSTITUTE'S PROJECTED HANDBOOK OF POVERTY LAW MATERIALS. PLANS BEYOND THE FIRST YEAR CALL FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THIS PROGRAM OF CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION IN SUCH AREAS AS HOUSING AND THE PROBLEM OF JUVENILES. CONSIDERATION WILL ALSO BE GIVEN TO THE PREPARATION OF TRAINING IN TRIAL TECHNIQUE, APPEAL ADVOCACY, FEDERAL PROCEDURE, AND OTHER TOPICS. FINALLY, A SPECIALIZED EDUCATIONAL PROJECT WILL BE DEVELOPED. THIS WILL DEAL WITH ONE OR MORE OF THE SOPHISTICATED TECHNIQUES ALREADY BEING USED BY LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAMS IN SOME PARTS OF THE COUNTRY TO MAXIMIZE THE IMPACT UPON THE COMMUNITIES IN WHICH THEY SERVE. PUBLICATIONS: NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION IN LAW AND POVERTY. A PROGRAM OF CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR LEGAL SERVICES ATTORNEYS. (CHICAGO), (1967). 7P.

16636 \$03
CITATION: PROFESSOR ALBERT MORRIS. THE COMPARATIVE OPINIONS OF COMMISSIONERS, WARDENS, PRISON PSYCHOLOGISTS AND CHAPLAINS ON CONDITIONS AND TRENDS IN CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS: A NATIONAL OPINION POLL. INSTITUTIONS: MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION (FORMERLY
CITN2: UNITED PRISON ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS), BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. DATES: BEGAN AUGUST 1966. CONTINUING.

A SELF-CODING QUESTIONNAIRE CONSISTING OF 80 QUESTIONS ON A WIDE RANGE OF MATTERS WAS SENT TO ALL COMMISSIONERS OF CORRECTION, WARDENS, MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL CHAPLAINS ASSOCIATION, AND MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS. TOPICS INCLUDED WERE RELATED TO PRESENT CONDITIONS, PROGRAMS, RELATIONSHIPS, AND TRENDS IN CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS, AND THE TREATMENT OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS. A 70 PERCENT USABLE RETURN PROVIDED REPLIES FROM 366 RESPONDENTS. CROSS-TABULATIONS ON THE BASIS OF: THE POSITION OF THE RESPONDENT; HIS NUMBER OF YEARS OF EXPERIENCE; HIS GEOGRAPHICAL REGION; AND THE SIZE OF STATE PRISON POPULATION ARE BEING MADE. DATA ON THE FIRST 29 QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN ANALYZED AND THE RESULTS ARE PUBLISHED. PUBLICATION OF THE REMAINING DATA IS SCHEDULED FOR MID-1968. PUBLICATIONS: MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION. WHAT DO CORRECTIONAL STAFFS THINK ABOUT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS? CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH NO. 17, NOVEMBER 1967.

16637 \$03
CITATION: PROFESSOR SIMON ROTTENBERG. COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS. INSTITUTIONS: DUKE UNIVERSITY, DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA; AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS; FORD FOUNDATION, NEW YORK, NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 1970.
CITN2:

ANALYTIC STUDY IS BEING UNDERTAKEN OF THE APPLICATION OF COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS TO POLICY AND PROGRAM PLANNING IN CRIMINAL LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION. THE FOCUS IS ON METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES.

16638 \$03
CITATION: WILLIAM B. ELDRIDGE. CHRONIC PUBLIC INEBRIATES. INSTITUTIONS: AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MARCH 1970.

AN EXAMINATION IS TO BE MADE OF THE PROBLEMS IN CRIMINAL LAW CONTROL OF PUBLIC INEBRIATION. PARTICULAR EMPHASIS IS BEING PUT ON THE IMPACT ON POLICE AND THE COURTS WHICH RESULTS FROM UNDERTAKING THE RESPONSIBILITIES INVOLVED. HYPOTHESIS, METHOD, LOCATION, AND OTHER FACTORS HAVE NOT YET BEEN WORKED OUT.

16639 \$03
CITATION: DONALD M. MCINTYRE, JR. THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE.
INSTITUTIONS: AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS;
FORD FOUNDATION, NEW YORK, NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN JUNE
1967. CONTINUING.

THIS IS A BROAD STUDY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF PROSECUTING OFFICIALS
IN THEIR RELATIONSHIPS WITH POLICE, COURTS, CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL,
AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS. IT CONSIDERS THE EXTENT TO WHICH THESE
OFFICIALS DO, OR SHOULD, COORDINATE THE SEVERAL AGENCIES WITHIN THE
CRIMINAL LAW SYSTEM.

16640 \$03
CITATION: PROFESSOR SIMON DINITZ. SELF REPORTING AS A PROGNOSTIC
INDICATOR IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. OTHER PERSONNEL:
WALTER C. RECKLESS; SAMUEL A. KRAMER. INSTITUTIONS:
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. DATES:
PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD DECEMBER
CITN2: 1967. CONTINUING.

THIS PROJECT INVOLVES COURT WORKERS' ADMINISTRATION OF A
SELF-REPORTING INSTRUMENT TO NEW ADMISSIONS AT THE POINT OF INITIAL
JUVENILE COURT CONTACT. THIS INSTRUMENT IS BEING ADMINISTERED TO 200
CONSECUTIVE MALE ADOLESCENTS IN THE WASHINGTON, D. C. JUVENILE COURT
WHO HAVE BEEN HELD FOR ADJUDICATION. THE RESPONSES OF THE YOUTHS ARE
TO BE FACTOR ANALYZED IN ORDER TO DETERMINE CLUSTERS OF BEHAVIORS
EFFECTING PAST INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY WHICH WILL BE
PREDICTIVE OF CASE OUTCOME. THE ACTUAL DISPOSITION OF THE CASE AND
THE PROJECTED EVALUATION OF IT MADE BY THE COURT WORKER WILL BE USED
AS THE CRITERIA.

16641 \$03
CITATION: PROFESSOR SIMON DINITZ. SELF REPORTING OF ADULT PRISONERS.
OTHER PERSONNEL: A. D. MYLONAS; WALTER C. RECKLESS.
INSTITUTIONS: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, OHIO STATE
UNIVERSITY. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD DECEMBER
1967. CONTINUING.

THIS STUDY ATTEMPTS TO DETERMINE PRISONERS' PAST INVOLVEMENTS IN
DELINQUENCY AND CRIME IN A MORE EFFECTIVE WAY THAN BY CONSULTING
ARREST, COURT, AND PRISON INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THEIR CASE
FOLDERS. A SELF-REPORTING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED AND IS NOW
BEING ADMINISTERED TO SAMPLES OF NEWLY ADMITTED PRISONERS IN CANADA
AND IN SELECTED PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

16642 \$03
CITATION: PROFESSOR SIMON DINITZ. A CROSS CULTURAL STUDY OF
ATTITUDES TOWARDS LAW. OTHER PERSONNEL: WALTER C.
RECKLESS; A. D. MYLONAS; S. T. CHO; J. TORO-CALDER; JOY
MOTT; FRANCO FERRACUTI; N. A. JEPSON. INSTITUTIONS:
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, OHIO STATE
CITN2: UNIVERSITY. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD DECEMBER
1967. CONTINUING.

A SCHEDULE MEASURING ATTITUDES TOWARDS LAW, LEGAL INSTITUTIONS,
AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED TO SAMPLES OF
PRISONERS, PROBATIONERS, COMMON LABORERS, PRISON GUARDS, AND POLICE
OFFICERS IN OHIO, ONTARIO, QUEBEC, PUERTO RICO, ENGLAND, ITALY,
GREECE, WEST PAKISTAN, AND SOUTH KOREA. MOST OF THE SCHEDULES HAVE
BEEN COMPUTER-ANALYZED. THIS IS ONE OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL
STUDIES, AND REPORTS ON IT ARE CURRENTLY BEING PREPARED, USING THE
SAME INSTRUMENT. RESULTS INDICATE A GRADIENT DIFFERENCE IN ATTITUDE
FOR THE VARIOUS GROUPS. PRISONERS ARE ALWAYS THE MOST UNFAVORABLE IN
THEIR ATTITUDES, BUT COMPARABLE SAMPLES IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES
VARY WIDELY IN THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS LAW.

16643 \$03
CITATION: PROFESSOR SIMON DINITZ. THE SOCIAL AND BIOMEDICAL BASES OF

SOCIOPATHY. OTHER PERSONNEL: LOUIS LINDNER; HAROLD GOLDMAN; HARRY ALLEN. INSTITUTIONS: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD DECEMBER 1967.

CITN2:

CONTINUING.

VARIOUS INVESTIGATORS INDICATE THAT BETWEEN ONE AND THREE PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IS SOCIOPATHIC--THAT IS, COMPOSED OF "CHRONICALLY ANTISOCIAL INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE ALWAYS IN TROUBLE, PROFITING NEITHER FROM EXPERIENCE NOR PUNISHMENT AND MAINTAINING NO REAL LOYALTIES TO ANY PERSON, GROUP, OR CODE." TO DATE LITTLE PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN DIAGNOSIS OR THERAPY. RECENT STUDIES, HOWEVER, SUGGEST THE PRESENCE OF AN ORGANIC DEFECT IN THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEMS OF SOCIOPATHS. IF THESE FINDINGS CAN BE CONFIRMED AND EXTENDED, SOCIOPATHY WILL BE PLACED ON A PHYSIOLOGIC BASIS, THEREBY MAKING THE DISEASE MORE ACCESSIBLE TO EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND CHEMOTHERAPY. A THREE-STAGE INVESTIGATION OF THIS POSSIBILITY IS PROPOSED. THE FIRST STAGE WILL DEVELOP AND TEST TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS FOR DETERMINING THE EXTENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIOPATHS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS. THE SECOND STAGE WILL ATTEMPT TO CONFIRM THE ORGANIC DEFECTS ALLUDED TO ABOVE. SHOULD THE FIRST AND SECOND STAGES SUCCEED IN REPRODUCING THE RESULTS IN THE LITERATURE, A THIRD STAGE WOULD FOLLOW. IN ORDER TO ELUCIDATE THE EFFECTS OF SUCH FACTORS AS SEX, AGE, DIET, AND AGGRESSIVENESS UPON THE SYNDROME AND ITS ORGANIC CONCOMITANTS VARIOUS POPULATIONS AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS WOULD BE EXAMINED AND COMPARED. THE PROJECT MAY PROVIDE: (1) A SIMPLE LABORATORY DIAGNOSTIC TEST FOR SOCIOPATHY; (2) AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE ETIOLOGY OF SOCIOPATHY; (3) AN EFFECTIVE ORGANIC THERAPY FOR SOCIOPATHY; (4) INSIGHTS INTO OTHER PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS; (5) AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIOPATHY. THIS PROJECT IS NOW NEARLY COMPLETE. OVER 200 CONSECUTIVE ADMISSIONS TO THE OHIO PENITENTIARY HAVE BEEN TESTED AND PRELIMINARY DATA ARE AVAILABLE ON THEIR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND SOCIOPATHY SCALE SCORES (CLECKLEY, LYKKEN, MMPI (PD-PT), CRIMINALITY LEVEL INDEX, AND THE SROLE ANOMIE SCALE). CLOSE TO 40 SOCIOPATHS AND THEIR CONTROLS HAVE ALSO BEEN SUBJECTED TO PLACEBO AND EPINEPHRINE TESTING, AND PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THIS PHASE ARE ALSO AVAILABLE.

16644 \$03

CITATION: PROFESSOR FRANK J. REMINGTON. PROBLEMS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING: THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY GUIDELINES FOR POLICE OFFICERS. OTHER PERSONNEL: FRANK V. VANDALL. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, LAW SCHOOL. DATES: BEGAN

CITN2: SEPTEMBER 1967. CONTINUING.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY STATEMENTS WHICH DEAL WITH THE DISCRETIONARY AREAS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IS TO BE STUDIED. INITIAL ATTENTION IS BEING DIRECTED TOWARD DEVELOPING POLICY STATEMENTS FOR POLICE HANDLING OF DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES, THE "MOVE-ON" ORDER, AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS. TENTATIVE STATEMENTS ARE BEING PRESENTED IN POLICE TRAINING PROGRAMS IN THE FORM OF AN EXPERIMENTAL TRAINING MANUAL. THE PROJECT IS ESPECIALLY INTENDED FOR USE BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS THROUGHOUT WISCONSIN.

16645 \$03

CITATION: RUTH C. WEDDEN. LISTEN TO CHILDREN. OTHER PERSONNEL: DR. RICHARD P. EMERSON; DR. ERWIN STASEK; DR. ALEXANDER VAN WEST; DR. HERB BAKIAN. INSTITUTIONS: DADE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES, DADE COUNTY YOUTH HALL, MIAMI, FLORIDA. DATES: BEGAN

CITN2: SEPTEMBER 1965. CONTINUING.

TRAINING AND CONTINUING SUPERVISION ARE BEING PROVIDED FOR VOLUNTEERS FROM PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS WHO ARE SERVING AS RELATIONSHIP ASSISTANTS IN RESIDENTIAL SETTINGS FOR CHILDREN IN DADE COUNTY. BASED ON THE PREVIOUS SUCCESS ATTAINED BY SUCH ASSISTANCE FROM VOLUNTEERS OF THE NATIONAL AIRLINE STEWARDESS ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, THE PROGRAM WILL BE EXTENDED TO INCLUDE THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE DADE COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES: YOUTH HALL, THE PARKWAY CHILDREN'S CENTER AND

THE DADE COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME AT KENDALL. AT THE PRESENT WRITING MORE THAN 50 SELECTED VOLUNTEERS ARE INVOLVED IN A 90-DAY CLINICAL TRAINING PROGRAM. FOLLOWING THIS PROGRAM, VOLUNTEERS WILL BE ASSIGNED TO INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN IN DETENTION. THE ROLE OF THE VOLUNTEER "LISTENER" WILL BE THAT OF A FRIENDLY AND INTERESTED PERSON, WITHOUT PROFESSIONAL SKILLS, ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY, OR BACKGROUND CASE INFORMATION. THE RELATIONSHIP WITH EACH CHILD WILL BE BASED ON A NONDIRECTIVE TECHNIQUE. THE TRAINING OF NEW VOLUNTEERS WILL INCLUDE INFORMATION ON: THE OPERATIONS OF THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE YOUTH SERVICES FACILITIES; NORMAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT AS RELATED TO THE DYNAMICS AND REALITY ASPECTS OF DELINQUENCY AND DEPENDENCY; THE FACTORS INVOLVED IN A NONDIRECTIVE SUPPORTIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A CHILD AND A NONPROFESSIONAL ADULT; AND TECHNIQUES OF NONDIRECTIVE COMMUNICATION IN THE SUPPORTIVE RELATIONSHIP. AFTER BEING GIVEN A CASE ASSIGNMENT, EACH VOLUNTEER WILL PARTICIPATE IN AN ONGOING SUPERVISORY GROUP SEMINAR FOR THAT FACILITY, DESIGNED TO AID THE VOLUNTEER IN UNDERSTANDING THE FEELINGS AND NEEDS OF THE CHILD; PROTECT BOTH "LISTENER" AND CHILD FROM RELATIONSHIP ANXIETIES AND ACTING-OUT; NEUTRALIZE MANIPULATION; COUNTERACT STAFF ANXIETIES; AND SUPPORT POSITIVE GOALS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

16646 \$03
CITATION: ROBERT LANSING. DEVELOPMENT OF A TWO-YEAR PROGRAM IN POLICE SCIENCE. OTHER PERSONNEL: JAMES STINCHCOMB. INSTITUTIONS: HONOLULU COMMUNITY COLLEGE; UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM; U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF LAW
CITN2: ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 1968.

THE PROJECT IS AIMED AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TWO-YEAR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IN POLICE SCIENCE. THE PROGRAM WILL BE OFFERED ON A STATEWIDE BASIS THROUGH A SYSTEM OF FIVE PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN HAWAII. IT IS THE FIRST SUCH PROGRAM TO BE OFFERED IN THE STATE.

16647 \$03
CITATION: EDWARD P. SEDID. IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM. OTHER PERSONNEL: DR. GISELA KONOPKA; DR. CARL MALMQUIST. INSTITUTIONS: COUNTY HOME SCHOOL, MINNETONKA, MINNESOTA; DEPARTMENT OF COURT SERVICES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA; PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, HENNEPIN
CITN2: COUNTY, MINNEAPOLIS. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 11, 1967. COMPLETED SEPTEMBER 29, 1967.

AN IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED AND CONDUCTED FOR NEWLY EMPLOYED WOMEN STAFF IN A NEWLY ESTABLISHED GIRLS' COTTAGE AT THE COUNTY HOME SCHCOL, MINNETONKA, MINNESOTA. THE PROGRAM, WHICH WAS CONDUCTED SEPTEMBER 11-29, 1967, CONSISTED OF TOURS, OBSERVATION OF PERSONNEL, LECTURES, DISCUSSIONS, AND THE PRESENTATION OF PAPERS BY THE TRAINEE PARTICIPANTS. THE TRAINING PROGRAM WAS CONSISTENT WITH THE GOALS AND TREATMENT METHODS OF THE INSTITUTION, WHICH STRESS THE BASIC PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL WORK AND EMPHASIZE THE TEAM APPROACH AS THE INSTRUMENT FOR TREATMENT. THE PROGRAM WAS RELATIVELY SUCCESSFUL, AS IT WAS BOTH PRACTICABLE AND BENEFICIAL TO THE PARTICIPANTS INVOLVED. FUTURE TRAINING PROGRAMS, HOWEVER, WILL MAKE LESS USE OF OUTSIDE PERSONNEL AND WILL STRESS INSTEAD ON-THE-JOB TRAINING IN WHICH THE NEW STAFF WILL WORK IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE STAFF ALREADY IN THE FIRST GIRLS' COTTAGE.

16648 \$03
CITATION: RICHARD L. BRAUN. A NATIONWIDE EFFORT TO REDUCE AUTOMOBILE THEFT. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CRIMINAL DIVISION. DATES: BEGAN MARCH 1, 1967. CONTINUING.

ON MARCH 1, 1967, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOUNCED A NATIONWIDE EFFORT TO REDUCE AUTOMOBILE THEFT, FORMALLY

KNOWN AS THE NATIONAL AUTO THEFT PREVENTION CAMPAIGN. THE CRIMINAL DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SERVES AS COORDINATOR. THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL OF AMERICA IS CONDUCTING A RECIPROCAL CAMPAIGN. EIGHTY PERCENT OF CARS STOLEN LAST YEAR WERE LEFT UNLOCKED BY THEIR OPERATORS; 42 PERCENT WERE LEFT WITH THE KEYS IN THE IGNITION. THEREFORE, THE GIST OF THE CAMPAIGN IS TO PERSUADE CITIZENS, BY PUBLIC INFORMATION MEANS, TO REMOVE THE KEYS FROM THEIR VEHICLES, AND TO LOCK THEM BEFORE LEAVING. A SECOND, AND EQUALLY IMPORTANT THRUST, IS THE ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCES REGULATING UNATTENDED MOTOR VEHICLES. AUTO THEFT PREVENTION CAMPAIGNS HAVE BEEN INITIATED IN ALMOST 300 CITIES AND TWO MILLION PIECES OF CAMPAIGN MATERIALS HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO THE VOLUNTEERS SPONSORING THESE CAMPAIGNS. THE INCIDENCE OF AUTO THEFT HAS BEEN REDUCED IN MANY OF THESE CITIES. THE CAMPAIGN WILL REMAIN IN FORCE AS A REMINDER TO THE PUBLIC OF THE GRAVITY OF THE PROBLEM.

16649 \$03

CITATION: HOWARD BUSSE. YOUTH ADVENTURES, INC. OTHER PERSONNEL: GARY FAWVER; KEN VANDENHOEK; JACK MATHEWS; ROBERT SCOTT. INSTITUTIONS: YOUTH ADVENTURES, INC. DATES: BEGAN 1962. CONTINUING.

YOUTH ADVENTURES IS AN AUTONOMOUS NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION INCORPORATED TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES TO COMBAT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN OREGON. ITS RESIDENTIAL CARE CENTER PROVIDES A GROUP LIVING SITUATION WITHIN A THERAPEUTIC FAMILY STRUCTURE FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED AND DELINQUENT BOYS 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAVE BEEN REMANDED TO THE ORGANIZATION BY COUNTY COURTS IN OREGON. PRIMARY EMPHASIS IS ON DEVELOPING HEALTHY AND MEANINGFUL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN STAFF AND REFERRED YOUNGSTERS. AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO ESTABLISH A SENSE OF UNITY WITHIN THE COMPLEX. ATTITUDE RECONSTRUCTION AND CHANGE OF THE BOYS' POOR SELF CONCEPTS ARE PRINCIPAL GOALS. PSYCHODRAMA IS USED TO TRAIN VOLUNTEER COUNSELORS IN A SHORT TIME PERIOD. IT HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF RELAYING INFORMATION, MODIFYING ATTITUDES, AND CREATING SELF-AWARENESS. YOUTH ADVENTURES HAS PROVIDED CAMPING EXPERIENCES FOR INSTITUTIONALIZED MALE AND FEMALE ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS FROM THE TWO STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS IN OREGON SINCE 1962. TEENAGERS FROM AN INSTITUTION FOR DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT YOUTH ARE ALSO INCLUDED. MORE THAN 500 DELINQUENTS HAVE BEEN GIVEN EXPENSE-PAID WEEK-LONG CAMPING EXPERIENCES THROUGH THIS PROJECT. PUBLICATIONS: KOLE, DELBERT, TRAIL CAMPING WITH DELINQUENTS AND A VOLUNTEER STAFF. DELIVERED AT THE AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, MAY 11, 1966. 12 P. KOLE, DELBERT. PSYCHODRAMA IN COUNSELOR TRAINING. SAN DIEGO, NO DATE. 11 P.

16650 \$03

CITATION: B. Y. CYMBALISTY, PH.D. THE COTTAGE ORIENTED PROGRAM OF CULTURAL ENRICHMENT. INSTITUTIONS: NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR BOYS, JAMESBURG. DATES: BEGAN NOVEMBER 1966. CONTINUING.

THIS PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED IN RESPONSE TO THE NEEDS OF BRIGHT DELINQUENT BOYS WHO COULD BE MOTIVATED TO ADVANCE THEIR ACADEMIC EDUCATION. DUE TO OVERCROWDING, THE BOYS COMMITTED TO THE STATE HOME FOR BOYS AT JAMESBURG, NEW JERSEY ATTEND SCHOOL CLASSES FOR ONLY HALF A DAY. FOR THE OTHER HALF OF THE DAY THEY ARE ASSIGNED TO WORKING AREAS (FARM, MAINTENANCE JOBS, ETC.). IT WAS FOUND THAT THERE WERE A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF BOYS WHO PREFERRED TO SPEND MORE TIME STUDYING, PREPARING THEMSELVES FOR COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL AND IF POSSIBLE, COLLEGE. BOYS FROM THE EIGHTH, NINTH, AND TENTH GRADES WHO WANTED TO FURTHER THEIR EDUCATION RATHER THAN BE GIVEN A WORK ASSIGNMENT WERE PLACED TOGETHER IN A SPECIAL COTTAGE. A SOCIAL WORKER WAS ASSIGNED TO COORDINATE THE PROGRAM, WHICH CONSISTED OF HOMEWORK, INDIVIDUAL STUDY, READING, WATCHING EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES. A GROUP OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS VOLUNTEERED TO CONDUCT EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES SUCH AS PLAYING THE GUITAR, SINGING, AND PLAYING BRIDGE. THE BOYS FOUND IN THE PRINCETON STUDENTS A MODEL WITH WHICH TO IDENTIFY AND SAW THEMSELVES IN THE ROLE OF A COLLEGE STUDENT. THE FOLLOWING POSITIVE

RESULTS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED: (1) THE BOYS IN THE SPECIAL COTTAGE HAVE PARTICIPATED WHOLEHEARTEDLY IN THE PROGRAM, AND HAVE BECOME LESS ANTAGONISTIC TOWARD AUTHORITY AND LESS HOSTILE TOWARD THE INSTITUTION AND ITS RULES; (2) THEY HAVE BEGUN TO ENJOY HOMEWORK AND SELF-STUDY; (3) THEIR SELF CONCEPTS SEEM TO HAVE CHANGED; (4) THE PROGRAM HAS ALSO AFFECTED THE MORALE OF THE OFFICERS, AND INCREASED THEIR MOTIVATION FOR TRULY REHABILITATIVE WORK. DUE TO THE SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM, ANOTHER COTTAGE WITH A SIMILAR PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED FOR THE BOYS IN THE FIFTH, SIXTH, AND SEVENTH GRADES.

16651 \$C3
CITATION: DR. ELMER H. JOHNSON. SELECTIVE FACTORS IN PRISONER SELF-INJURIES. INSTITUTIONS: NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION; NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY; SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, NATIONAL
CITN2: INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 15, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 15, 1968.

DATA ARE PROVIDED ON 293 NORTH CAROLINA PRISONERS WHO INJURED THEMSELVES DURING THE PERIOD 1958 THROUGH MAY 1966. PSYCHIATRIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACHES ARE EMPLOYED TO ANALYZE SELF-MUTILATORS AND THE SELF-MUTILATION INCIDENTS. AMONG THE IMPLICATIONS ARE: (1) SELF-MUTILATIONS ARE A PRODUCT OF BOTH INDIVIDUAL QUALITIES OF THE PRISONER AND THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE PRISON; (2) SOME INCIDENTS REPRESENT "NORMAL" BEHAVIOR WITHIN THE NORMS OF INMATE CULTURE; (3) SELF-MUTILATIONS ARE THE END PRODUCT OF THE PUNITIVE IDEOLOGY; (4) SELF-MUTILATIONS ARE ONE OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF A STRESS-PROVOKING ENVIRONMENT; (5) IN PROBABILITY OF SUCH BEHAVIOR, INMATES DIFFER IN TERMS OF CAPACITY TO WITHSTAND STRESS AND THEIR STATUS IN THE PRISON SOCIAL SYSTEM. FURTHER ANALYSIS IS BEING MADE OF THE TEMPORAL PATTERNS OF SELF-MUTILATIONS. PUBLICATIONS: SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY. CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQUENCY AND CORRECTIONS. SELF-MUTILATIONS IN PRISON: INTERACTION OF STRESS AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE, BY ELMER H. JOHNSON AND BENJAMIN BRITT. CARBONDALE, 1967.

16652 \$O3
CITATION: FINAL: WELDER, COMBINATION (ANY INDUSTRY). OTHER PERSONNEL: DR. PAUL M. HODGSON; DR. WILLIAM NARDINI; GEORGE A. JOHNSON; MRS. CAMILLE W. JACOBS. INSTITUTIONS: DELAWARE STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL - TECHNICAL EDUCATION; DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS,
CITN2: STATE OF DELAWARE; DELAWARE STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION; MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING. DATES: BEGAN MARCH 15, 1966. COMPLETED OCTOB

AN OPPORTUNITY WAS PROVIDED FOR PRISON INMATES WHO WISHED TO MAKE WORTHWHILE USE OF THEIR CONFINEMENT PERIOD TO BECOME GOOD AND USEFUL CITIZENS AFTER THEY HAVE PAID THEIR DEBTS TO SOCIETY. THE PILOT PROGRAM WAS SET UP IN DELEGATED AREAS INSIDE THE PRISON AT THE NEW CASTLE COUNTY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. THE CLASSROOMS WERE SPECIALLY EQUIPPED TO FACILITATE TRAINING EQUAL TO THE BEST AVAILABLE IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS. TESTS WERE GIVEN TO THE POTENTIAL TRAINEES BY THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION TO DETERMINE THEIR APTITUDES, INTERESTS, AND GRADE LEVELS; AND THEIR POSSIBLE RELEASE DATES WERE EVALUATED. A FOURTH GRADE READING LEVEL WAS CONSIDERED THE MINIMUM PRACTICAL TO ACHIEVE NECESSARY RESULTS. THE COURSE CONSISTED OF 960 HOURS, DIVIDED EQUALLY BETWEEN VOCATIONAL AND ACADEMIC CLASSES. THE INITIAL GROUP OF 20 STUDENTS ALTERNATED THREE HOUR SESSIONS, MORNINGS AND AFTERNOONS, WITH 10 IN EACH CLASS. A LIST OF EACH STUDENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS WAS ATTACHED TO HIS CERTIFICATE AND QUALITY WORK WAS STRESSED. IN THE BASIC EDUCATION COURSE MUCH EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON BUILDING BETTER ATTITUDES AND SELF CONFIDENCE. READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCATIONAL MATHEMATICS WERE PARTICULARLY STRESSED, AS WELL AS TRAINING IN SPELLING AND VOCABULARY. THE STUDENTS WERE GRADED ON THE BASIS OF ACHIEVEMENT, PARTICIPATION, AND ATTITUDE. OF THE 20 INMATES STARTING IN THE INITIAL PROGRAM, 14 SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE COURSE. FOUR MONTHS AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE COURSE, NINE OF THE STUDENTS HAD BEEN RELEASED OR PAROLED, AND ALL WERE IMMEDIATELY HIRED

BY LOCAL FIRMS. THE INMATES WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE TRAINING PROGRAM BECAME MORE COOPERATIVE. FURTHER, AS THE PROGRAM PROGRESSED, THE STUDENTS' INTEREST INCREASED.

16653 \$03

CITATION: MRS. ESTELLE SEALY. SCHOOL PROGRAM FOR ADOLESCENT DETENTION INMATES. CLASSIFICATION FOR ADOLESCENT DETENTION INMATES. INSTITUTIONS: NEW YORK CITY HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR WOMEN; URBAN CORPS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK (DURING PART OF THE PROJECT).

CITN2: DATES: BEGAN APRIL 1967. CONTINUING.

OF A TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION AT THE NEW YORK HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR WOMEN OF APPROXIMATELY 400, AN ADOLESCENT MINORITY (NUMBERING 25-50) COMMITTED THE MAJORITY OF RULES INFRACTIONS AND SPENT THE LONGEST PERIODS IN THE INSTITUTION AS DETENTION CASES. THESE ADOLESCENTS HAD HAD INTERRUPTED OR INADEQUATE EDUCATION, AND EACH OF THEM WAS AT A DIFFERENT ACADEMIC LEVEL WHEN CONVICTED. THIS PROJECT BRINGS TO BEAR ON THE ADOLESCENT INMATE THE CLASSIC CLASSIFICATION PROCESS WITH A PARTICULAR STRESS ON EDUCATION. THE EDUCATION IS TAILORED TO THE UNCERTAIN LENGTH OF STAY OF THE INMATE. AN (ALMOST) ONE-TO-ONE TEACHER-STUDENT RELATIONSHIP IS MAINTAINED. AT THIS WRITING, A MARKED REDUCTION IN INFRACTIONS OF THE RULES HAS BEEN NOTED. FURTHER, HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENT DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN AWARDED; EX-INMATES HAVE RETURNED TO SCHOOL ON THEIR RELEASE; AND JOBS HAVE BEEN SOUGHT AND RETAINED. PUBLICATIONS: LINDSAY, MARY K. A NEW AND DYNAMIC DETENTION INSTITUTION SCHOOL PROGRAM AT THE HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR WOMEN. CORRECTION SIDELIGHTS, 11(2):4, 1967. SEALY, ESTELLE. THE PROGRAM IN ACTION. CORRECTION SIDELIGHTS, 11(2):5, 1967.

16654 \$03

CITATION: LAWRENCE A. CARPENTER. NEW PROGRAM FOR YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS. INSTITUTIONS: FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, SEAGOVILLE, TEXAS; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF PRISONS. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD ON DECEMBER 1, 1967.

IN SEPTEMBER 1967, AS A RESULT OF A DECISION BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF PRISONS TO CHANGE THE MISSION OF THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT SEAGOVILLE, TEXAS, A GRADUAL SHIFT BEGAN FROM AN ADULT POPULATION TO ONE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 21 AND 35. WITH THIS CHANGE, THE INSTITUTION PLANS TO WORK TOWARD MORE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT. IT WILL SET UP PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO HELP THE YOUNG MEN FIND POSITIVE ALTERNATIVES OF BEHAVIOR AND WILL OFFER PREPARATION FOR SUCH ALTERNATIVES THROUGH VOCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL TRAINING. EVENTUALLY HALF THE POPULATION WILL BE EITHER IN A FULL-TIME SCHOOL PROGRAM OR IN A FULL-TIME TRAINING. THE TRAINING WILL BE FOLLOWED-UP, IN MOST CASES, BY PLACEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY IN FURTHER TRAINING PROGRAMS, IN SCHOOL, OR ON A JOB RELATED TO THE TRAINING WHEN THE MAN IS NEARING HIS RELEASE DATE. A VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION COUNSELOR HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE INSTITUTION. SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAMS IN THE INSTITUTION WILL INCLUDE MORE INTENSIVE INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING BY ALL STAFF, A DYNAMIC GROUP WORK PROGRAM, INTENSIVE CASEWORK ON THE PART OF THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF, AND A CONSTRUCTIVE RECREATIONAL PROGRAM.

16655 \$03

CITATION: JOEL P. ZINGESER. PROJECT "YOUNG-HELP" OF THE GREATER HARTFORD JAYCEES. OTHER PERSONNEL: ANTHONY LOVALLO; RAY PETTY. INSTITUTIONS: GREATER HARTFORD JAYCEES, CONNECTICUT. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1967. CONTINUING.

DIRECT ACTION TO COMBAT THE PROBLEM OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS PLANNED. THE BASIS FOR THE OPERATION OF THE PROGRAM IS THE IDEA THAT A YOUNG MAN MAY BE ABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH A JUVENILE TO A DEGREE SIGNIFICANT ENOUGH TO CHANGE THE BOY'S LIFE. EACH MAN VISITS ONE BOY REGULARLY AT THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT MERIDEN AND REMAINS IN CONTACT WITH THE BOY AFTER HE IS RELEASED. IT IS HOPED THAT THE PROJECT, INITIALLY CARRIED ON BY A SMALL GROUP (FIVE MEN), WILL BE

EXPANDED, WITHIN THE JAYCEE ORGANIZATION, TO THE STATE AND NATIONAL LEVELS.

16656 \$03
CITATION: INTERIM - EVALUATION OF A POLICE JUVENILE LIAISON PROJECT.
OTHER PERSONNEL: M. CASTLE. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF
MANCHESTER; HOME OFFICE; BLACKBURN BOROUGH POLICE;
LANCASHIRE COUNTY POLICE. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1964.
ESTIMATED COMPLETION
CITN2: 1968.

IN CONSULTATION WITH THE HOME OFFICE AND THE POLICE FORCES CONCERNED, AN EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT HAS BEEN SET UP IN WHICH THE CLASS OF OFFENDERS WHO WOULD NORMALLY BE DEALT WITH BY A BRITISH JUVENILE LIAISON SCHEME ARE STILL SO TREATED. HALF OF THEM, HOWEVER, ARE CAUTIONED, AND HALF SUPERVISED BY THE POLICE. RESEARCH HAS BEEN DONE ON STUDIES OF SIMILAR SCHEMES IN OTHER FORCES. AFTER 200 CAUTIONS AND 200 SUPERVISION CASES HAVE BEEN HANDLED, THE RESULTS ARE ASSESSED. THE AIM IS TO COMPARE THE EFFECTS OF CAUTIONING ALONE WITH THOSE OF CAUTIONING COMBINED WITH POLICE SUPERVISION.

16657 \$03
CITATION: MRS. RUBY VIOLETTE. INTERIM - HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAM -
WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER. INSTITUTIONS: STATE OF MAINE
WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER; STATE OF MAINE STEVENS
SCHOOL. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1963. CONTINUING.

A HALFWAY HOUSE WAS ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1963 TO PROVIDE A HEALTHY, HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE FOR SELECTED YOUNG WOMEN WHO WERE RE-ENTERING THE COMMUNITY FROM THE STATE OF MAINE WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER AND WHO COULD NOT BE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES. THE HOUSE WAS LOCATED ON INSTITUTIONAL PROPERTY, BUT THE PROGRAM WAS DISENGAGED FROM THE ROUTINES OF INSTITUTION LIVING. THE HOUSEMOTHER WAS A MEMBER OF THE CORRECTIONAL STAFF SELECTED FOR PARTICULAR QUALITIES OF PERSONALITY AND LEADERSHIP. THE GIRLS CHOSEN FOR THE PROJECT HAD PAROLE STATUS IN THE COMMUNITY AND WERE ENROLLED IN ACADEMIC OR VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE TOWN OF SKOWHEGAN. THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PROGRAM WAS AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, AND IT WAS CONSEQUENTLY EXPANDED IN SEPTEMBER 1964. SOME WORKING GIRLS WERE INCLUDED AS EXPERIMENTAL CASES IN RESPONSE TO NUMEROUS REQUESTS. RESULTS WITH THESE WOMEN WERE ALSO FAVORABLE, BUT DIFFERENCES IN AGE, INTELLECT, HOURS, AND INTEREST PROMPTED THE OPENING OF A SECOND HALFWAY HOUSE IN SEPTEMBER 1965 TO HOUSE THE WORKING GIRL IN A PROGRAM OF SUPERVISED COOPERATIVE LIVING. IN 1966 THESE TWO PHASES OF THE HALFWAY PROGRAM WERE CONTINUED AND ENLARGED. A NEW STATUTE EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1967 HAS MADE POSSIBLE A STILL BROADER COMMUNITY PROGRAM CALLED WORK RELEASE. A NEW HALFWAY HOUSE HAS BEEN OPENED TO ACCOMMODATE THIS GROUP, WHICH IS GIVEN MORE LIMITED COMMUNITY PRIVILEGES. THE FOURTH UNIT OF MAINE'S CORRECTIONAL HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAM WAS OPENED IN THE FALL OF 1967 FOR JUVENILES COMMITTED TO STEVENS SCHOOL WHO ARE READY FOR ENTRUSTMENT, BUT WHO LACK SUITABLE HOMES.

16658 \$03
CITATION: FINAL - ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF COLLABORATIVE TREATMENT
OF SELECTED ALCOHOLIC CASES. OTHER PERSONNEL: GLENN W.
MORTON. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) STATE OF FLORIDA
ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM, AVON PARK; (FUNDING) U.
S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
CITN2: EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1, 1961. COMPLETED
JUNE 30, 1964.

AN ONGOING COLLABORATIVE TREATMENT APPROACH TO THE REHABILITATION OF ALCOHOLICS WAS STUDIED, ANALYZED, AND EVALUATED. A REFERRAL SYSTEM WHICH ENABLED ALCOHOLICS TO RECEIVE VOCATIONAL ASSISTANCE UPON RETURNING TO THEIR HOME COMMUNITIES WAS PROVIDED BY THE FLORIDA DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION IN COOPERATION WITH THE ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM. PATIENTS WERE SCREENED DURING

THEIR STAY IN ALCOHOLIC TREATMENT AND REFERRED THROUGH THE REGULAR CHANNELS OF THE DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. REHABILITATED FOR THE ALCOHOLIC IS TAKEN TO MEAN THAT HE HAS REGAINED CONTROL OVER DRINKING AND RETURNED TO GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT, IF OTHERWISE EMPLOYABLE. THIS PROJECT, THROUGH THREE RESEARCH STUDIES, ASSESSED THE RESOURCES AND/OR DISABILITIES OF ALCOHOLIC INPATIENTS, IN TERMS OF THEIR PERSONAL AND SOCIAL RESOURCES, AND RELATED THESE TO MEASURES OF REHABILITATION OUTCOME. UNDER THE COLLABORATIVE TREATMENT APPROACH, ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF ALL ALCOHOLICS REFERRED FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION WERE REHABILITATED. PUBLICATIONS: AVON PARK, STATE OF FLORIDA ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION PROJECT. FINAL REPORT: FLORIDA PROJECT ON VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF TREATED ALCOHOLICS: ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF COLLABORATIVE TREATMENT OF SELECTED ALCOHOLICS, BY JAMES H. WILLIAMS. AVON PARK, 1964. 80 P. AVON PARK, STATE OF FLORIDA REHABILITATION PROGRAM. FINAL REPORT: FLORIDA PROJECT ON FOLLOW-UP ADJUSTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC REFERRALS FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, BY JAMES H. WILLIAMS. AVON PARK, 1967. 104 P. ADDITIONAL PUBLICATIONS AT NCCD.

16659 \$03

CITATION: FINAL - SOCIETY BEHIND BARS--A SOCIOLOGICAL SCRUTINY OF A MEDIUM SECURITY REFORMATORY. INSTITUTIONS: (FUNDING) CANADA COUNCIL. DATES: BEGAN MARCH 1961. COMPLETED JULY 1964.

THIS STUDY OF THE INMATE SUBCULTURE IN A LARGE (1,000 INMATE) MEDIUM SECURITY REFORMATORY, HOUSING YOUNG OFFENDERS, WAS DONE BY COMBINING INTERVIEWS OF A RANDOM SELECTION OF EX-INMATES WITH OBSERVATIONS MADE INSIDE THE INSTITUTION OVER A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR. IT DESCRIBES: THE TYPE OF BOYS SENT TO THE ONTARIO REFORMATORY AT GUELPH, AND THE ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SETTING TO WHICH THEY ARE EXPOSED WHEN THEY ENTER THE INSTITUTION; THE FORMAL BUREAUCRATIC STRUCTURE AND PHYSICAL PLANT OF THE REFORMATORY; THE TYPES OF GROUPS THAT EVOLVE FROM THE IMPACT OF THE ABOVE WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE INTERACTION IN THE EXERCISE YARD AND OTHER SUCH MEETING PLACES; THE INMATE RANKING SYSTEM AND ITS FUNCTION; THE INMATE-GUARD RELATIONSHIP; THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS WHICH ARISE FROM ATTEMPTED ENFORCEMENT OF PUNITIVE NORMS AND ORDER IN CONJUNCTION WITH SOME THERAPY. PUBLIC POLICY TOWARD YOUNG OFFENDERS IN CANADA IS EXAMINED AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF REFORMS. PUBLICATIONS: MANN, W. E. SOCIETY BEHIND BARS. TORONTO, SOCIAL SCIENCE PUBLISHERS, 1967. 164 P.

16660 \$03

CITATION: INTERIM - TRAINING COURSE IN METHODS OF GROUP COUNSELING. OTHER PERSONNEL: RALPH S. BANAY, M.D. INSTITUTIONS: (SUPPORTING) CIVIC CENTER CLINIC, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201. DATES: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1965. CONTINUING.

A ONE-YEAR SPECIAL TRAINING COURSE IN METHODS OF GROUP COUNSELING WITH OFFENDERS WAS DESIGNED. IT IS OFFERED TO SELECTED SOCIAL WORKERS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS IN AGENCIES SUCH AS PROBATION DEPARTMENTS WHICH ARE DEVELOPING GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAMS. EVERY YEAR A NEW GROUP OF SEVEN TO 10 CORRECTION PERSONNEL IS TRAINED. THE COURSE IS SET UP TO QUALIFY THESE TRAINEES TO CONDUCT THEIR OWN GROUP COUNSELING SESSIONS FOR OFFENDERS. CONSULTATION SERVICE IS AVAILABLE TO TRAINEES FOR ONE YEAR AFTER COMPLETION OF THE COURSE. THE TRAINEES ATTEND A QUASI-GROUP THERAPY SESSION FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF A WEEK IN WHICH THEY LEARN FROM THEIR OWN REACTIONS AND CAN THEREBY JUDGE WHAT THEIR FUTURE CLIENTS' REACTIONS ARE LIKELY TO BE. THEY ARE ALSO ASSIGNED TO AN ONGOING THERAPY GROUP, IN WHICH THEY SERVE AS RECORDERS AND ASSISTANT THERAPISTS FOR ANOTHER HOUR AND A HALF A WEEK. THESE GROUPS ARE COMPOSED OF DRUG USERS, SEXUAL DEVIATES, AND OTHER OFFENDERS. EVERY SECOND WEEK THE TRAINEES ATTEND CASE PRESENTATIONS OF LIVE PATIENTS, AND ON THE ALTERNATE WEEK THEY PARTICIPATE IN SEMINARS OF ALL GROUP THERAPY PERSONNEL. THIS PROJECT MAY BE UTILIZED AS A MODEL FOR DEVELOPING SIMILAR PROGRAMS. IN PARTICULAR, THE SELF-THERAPY AND SEMINAR SESSIONS COULD BE DUPLICATED IN OTHER AGENCIES UNDER OUTSIDE SUPERVISION. FURTHER, VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF THE PROJECT MAY BE USEFUL IN FORMULATING THEORIES.

16661 \$03

CITATION: FINAL - TROUBLED CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE. OTHER PERSONNEL: MRS. JACK HERTZMAN; DOLORES MULLEN. INSTITUTIONS: (FUNDING) COMMUNITY CHEST AND COUNCIL, CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202; U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT; (SUPPORTING) COMMUNITY CHEST AND COUNCIL. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1, 1965. COMPLETED NOVEMBER 30, 1966.

THIS PROJECT WAS INSTITUTED TO DEVISE AND PUT INTO OPERATION A METHOD FOR INSURING THAT EARLY CHILDHOOD DANGER SIGNALS, SYMPTOMATIC OF LATER CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, ARE NOT IGNORED. THE AIMS OF THE PROJECT WERE TWOFOLD: (1) TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT EVERY CHILD UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE WHO COMES TO THE ATTENTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT, THE POLICE, OR THE SCHOOLS, WHO IS IN TROUBLE BUT NOT IN NEED OF OFFICIAL ACTION, RECEIVES CARE FROM A COMMUNITY SERVICE; (2) TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE SERVICE TO THE CHILD AND HIS FAMILY IS MAINTAINED AS LONG AS IT IS NEEDED. TO ACCOMPLISH THESE GOALS, A CENTRAL AGENCY TO ACCEPT REFERRALS FROM THE COURT, POLICE, AND SCHOOLS WAS ESTABLISHED. PARTICIPATING AGENCIES WERE ASKED TO ACCEPT A CENTRAL AGENCY'S REFERRALS AND TO REMAIN IN CONTACT WITH THE FAMILY OF THOSE REFERRED UNTIL AN AGREEMENT ABOUT WITHDRAWAL HAD BEEN REACHED WITH THE CENTRAL AGENCY. EVALUATION INCLUDED THE USE OF A MODIFICATION OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO MOVEMENT SCALE FOR FAMILIES AND OF THE GLEUCK PREDICTION SCALE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. THE ONGOING CONTACT WITH FAMILY-SERVING AGENCIES THAT THE PROJECT HOPED TO INSURE WAS PLANNED TO STRENGTHEN THE FAMILY ITSELF. THIS, IN TURN, WAS AIMED AT REDUCING THE ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF THE CHILDREN IN DIFFICULTY. A GREAT DEAL OF VALUABLE KNOWLEDGE HAS BEEN SECURED ABOUT WHO THE CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS AND IN TROUBLE ARE, ABOUT THEIR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND, THE SECTIONS OF THE CITY IN WHICH THEY LIVE, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR FAMILIES, AND THE EXPERIENCE OF THEIR FAMILIES WITH SOCIAL AGENCIES. THE PROJECT WAS, HOWEVER, UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH COMMUNITY SERVICES ARE EFFECTIVE WITH WHAT TECHNIQUES. THE ACTIVITY OF THE PROFESSIONAL PANEL SEEMS TO HAVE DEVELOPED IMPROVED COMMUNICATION AMONG FAMILY-SERVING AGENCIES. SOME INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES SEEM TO BE EVOLVING. PUBLICATIONS: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL. EVALUATION OF THE TROUBLED CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE PROJECT. CINCINNATI, 1967. 90 P. APP.

16662 \$03

CITATION: JOHN C. BALL; JOHN A. O'DONNELL. INTERIM: DEMOGRAPHIC AND STATISTICAL STUDIES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION IN THE UNITED STATES. OTHER PERSONNEL: CARL D. CHAMBERS. INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MENTAL HEALTH. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD MAY 1965. CONTINUING.

A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS WAS UNDERTAKEN OF THE RECORDS AT THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY AND FORT WORTH, TEXAS OF ALL ADDICT PATIENTS ADMITTED SINCE 1935. THE FINDINGS DELINEATED CHANGES IN DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AND ANALYZED READMISSION RATES IN RELATION TO OTHER RELEVANT VARIABLES. THE INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION IN THE UNITED STATES WAS ESTIMATED. THESE FINDINGS ARE CONTAINED IN THE PUBLICATIONS LISTED BELOW. PUBLICATIONS: BALL, JOHN C. TWO PATTERNS OF NARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTION IN THE UNITED STATES. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 56(JUNE):203-211, 1965. (CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS #2234) BALL, JOHN C., COTTRELL, EMILY S. ADMISSIONS OF NARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS, 1935-1963. PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, 80(JUNE):471-475, 1965. BALL, JOHN C., BATES, WILLIAM M., O'DONNELL, JOHN A. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOSPITALIZED NARCOTIC ADDICTS. INDICATORS, NO VOL.(MARCH):17-26, 1966. (CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS #5136) BALL, JOHN C., BATES, WILLIAM M. MIGRATION AND RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY OF NARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTS. SOCIAL PROBLEMS, 14(1):56-59, 1966. (CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS #5974) BALL, JOHN C., O'DONNELL, JOHN A., COTTRELL, EMILY S. SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CONSECUTIVE ADMISSIONS TO

16663 \$03

CITATION: INTERIM - MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION WITH STREET GANG WORKERS. INSTITUTIONS: (FUNDING AND SPONSORING) EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1, 1961. CONTINUING.

INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING AND GROUP MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION WERE USED TO HELP GROUP WORKERS DEVELOP MORE SKILL AND GREATER PERCEPTIVENESS IN THEIR TREATMENT OF DELINQUENT GANGS. THE GROUP WORKER'S HANDLING OF THE GANG WAS EXAMINED AND HIS PERSONAL CONCERNS AND ANXIETIES WERE STUDIED. AS OF 1967 THE PROGRAM IS CONTINUING AS AN ONGOING SERVICE; IT HAS NO RESEARCH COMPONENT. A PAPER ABOUT THE PROGRAM WAS PRESENTED ABOUT FOUR YEARS AFTER ITS INCEPTION, AT A MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY.

16664 \$03

CITATION: FINAL - AN INITIAL HOME VISIT RESEARCH SCHEDULE COMPARISON OF MALE AND FEMALE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS. OTHER PERSONNEL: BERTRAM M. JOHNSON. INSTITUTIONS: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. DATES: COMPLETED JUNE 1965.

YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS OF BOTH SEXES WERE COMPARED IN TERMS OF VARIABLES INCLUDED IN THE INITIAL HOME VISIT RESEARCH SCHEDULE. DIFFERENTIAL PAROLE PERFORMANCE BETWEEN THE SEXES WAS SOUGHT WITH RESPECT TO THE DIFFERENT VARIABLES. THE INITIAL HOME VISIT RESEARCH SCHEDULE CONSISTS OF 48 QUESTIONS ON THE WARD, THE PARENTS, HOUSING AND MOBILITY, WARD-PARENT RELATIONSHIPS, ETC. SIX ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND VARIABLES WERE INCLUDED IN THIS ANALYSIS. PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS OF EACH OF THE IHV AND OTHER VARIABLES WERE OBTAINED FOR FOUR COMBINED ADMISSION COHORTS (1960-1963). PAROLE PERFORMANCE (VIOLATION OR NONVIOLATION WITHIN 15 MONTHS) DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM 1961 AND 1962 PAROLE RELEASE COHORTS. YOUTH AUTHORITY GIRLS HAD MORE UNFORTUNATE HISTORIES AND LESS DESIRABLE BACKGROUNDS THAN DID THE BOYS. PROPORTIONATELY MORE GIRLS HAD DISPLAYED SYMPTOMS OF EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE SUFFICIENTLY SERIOUS TO HAVE WARRANTED PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION OR TREATMENT PRIOR TO THEIR COMMITMENT TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. OF THE 54 VARIABLES WITH WHICH THIS STUDY WAS CONCERNED, 34 WERE FOUND TO BE RELATED TO THE VIOLATION RATES OF THE BOYS BEYOND THE .01 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE. IN CONTRAST, ONLY SIX VARIABLES WERE ASSOCIATED WITH GIRLS' VIOLATION RATES BEYOND THIS LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE. SEVERAL VARIABLES WHICH WERE RELATED TO HIGHER VIOLATION RATES FOR BOYS WERE RELATED IN AN OPPOSITE DIRECTION FOR GIRLS. THE TWO MOST SIGNIFICANT EXAMPLES WERE RATINGS OF "ADEQUACY OF THE HOME" AND OF "FAMILY COHESIVENESS." IT IS SUGGESTED THAT VIOLATION OF PAROLE, NEVER PERFECTLY CORRELATED WITH ACTUAL BEHAVIOR, IS EVEN LESS RELATED TO BEHAVIOR FOR GIRLS THAN FOR BOYS. AN INSTRUMENT SHOULD BE DEVELOPED WHICH FOR NONVIOLATORS WILL PROVIDE A GRADED MEASURE OF COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT, AND WHICH FOR VIOLATORS WILL DISTINGUISH GIRLS RETURNED BECAUSE OF BEHAVIOR INTOLERABLE TO THE COMMUNITY FROM GIRLS RETURNED FOR WANT OF AN ALTERNATIVE PLACEMENT. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. A COMPARISON OF YOUTH AUTHORITY BOYS AND GIRLS: CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO PAROLE VIOLATION, BY EVELYN S. GUTTMANN. (SACRAMENTO), 1965. 52 P. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 45)

16665 \$03

CITATION: FINAL - A STUDY OF THE INCIDENCE OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR FOLLOWING DISCHARGE FROM THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO PRE-DISCHARGE FACTORS. OTHER PERSONNEL: BERTRAM M. JOHNSON; EVELYN S. GUTTMANN. INSTITUTIONS: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1964. COMPLETED NOVEMBER 1966.

THE COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS AFTER DISCHARGE WAS FOLLOWED IN TERMS OF LEGAL DISPOSITIONS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THE WAY BOTH PRE-DISCHARGE FACTORS AND CLASSIFICATION AT DISCHARGE ARE RELATED TO POST-DISCHARGE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR WAS INVESTIGATED. THE STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT THROUGH THE USE OF ARREST RECORDS OBTAINED FROM THE CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION ON APPROXIMATELY 4,000 WARDS DISCHARGED FROM THE YOUTH AUTHORITY IN 1953 AND 1958. INFORMATION THUS OBTAINED WAS CODED AND ADDED TO INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM YOUTH AUTHORITY RECORDS. POST-DISCHARGE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR WAS CLASSIFIED INTO: (1) NO RECORDED SENTENCES; (2) FINE, JAIL AND/OR PROBATION SENTENCES; AND (3) PRISON SENTENCES. THE REPORT INCLUDED INFORMATION ON 1953 MALE DISCHARGEES, WITH A 10-YEAR FOLLOW-UP, AND ON 1958 MALE DISCHARGEES, WITH A FIVE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP. THERE WERE NO MAJOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS. FOR PURPOSES OF SIMPLICITY, THE FINDINGS REPORTED HERE ARE OF THE 1958 GROUP. (1) ABOUT 22 PERCENT OF THE DISCHARGEES WERE DISCHARGED TO PRISON; ANOTHER 22 PERCENT WERE SENTENCED TO PRISON AFTER DISCHARGE. THIRTY PERCENT OF THE DISCHARGEES HAD NO RECORDED SENTENCE AFTER DISCHARGE, AND 26 PERCENT RECEIVED ONE OR MORE NON-PRISON SENTENCES (FINE, JAIL, AND PROBATION). (2) EIGHTY-FOUR PERCENT OF THE WARDS DISCHARGED UNDER UNFAVORABLE CONDITIONS (EXCLUDING WARDS DISCHARGED TO PRISON) INCURRED LATER SENTENCES; 48 PERCENT OF THOSE DISCHARGED UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS INCURRED SUCH SENTENCES. (3) OF WARDS DISCHARGED TO PRISON (NONE OF WHOM THEREFORE HAD FIVE FULL YEARS IN THE COMMUNITY), 52 PERCENT WERE RE-IMPRISONED DURING THEIR FIVE YEARS AFTER DISCHARGE, AND ANOTHER 18 PERCENT RECEIVED NON-PRISON SENTENCES. (4) VARIABLES KNOWN TO BE RELATED TO PAROLE VIOLATION WERE SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO POST-DISCHARGE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. AN ANALYSIS OF POST-DISCHARGE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, BY CAROLYN B. JAMISON, BERTRAM M. JOHNSON, AND EVELYN S. GUTTMANN. (SACRAMENTO), 1966. 37 P. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 49)

16666

\$03

CITATION: INTERIM - ASSESSMENT OF THE PART-WAY HOME PROGRAM OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY DIVISION OF PAROLE. OTHER PERSONNEL: DENNIS A. JOHNS. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. DATES: BEGAN 1965. CONTINUING.

THE PRIMARY STIMULUS FOR THE PART-WAY HOME PROGRAM WAS THE HIGH FAILURE RATE RESULTING FROM INDEPENDENT PLACEMENT OF WARDS. THE PROGRAM AIMS TO PREPARE WARDS MORE ADEQUATELY FOR SUCCESSFUL INDEPENDENT LIVING BY BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL LIVING AND FINAL INDEPENDENT PLACEMENT. THREE PART-WAY HOMES (LOCATED IN LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, AND BERKELEY) ACCOMMODATE A MAXIMUM OF 10 PAROLEES EACH AND OFFER AN AVERAGE STAY OF THREE MONTHS. ELIGIBILITY FOR PLACEMENT IN THE PROGRAM IS LIMITED TO WARDS 18 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAVE NO OTHER PLACEMENT AVAILABLE AND WHO MEET OTHER CRITERIA OF AMENABILITY. THE PROGRAM PROVIDES: (1) ROOM AND BOARD; (2) SUPERVISION BY HOUSE MANAGERS AND HALF-TIME ASSIGNED PAROLE AGENT; (3) COUNSELING AND CASEWORK SERVICES; (4) EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE; AND (5) SEMI-STRUCTURED RECREATIONAL AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES. STATISTICAL DATA ON THE WARDS WHO ENTERED THE PROGRAM FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1965 THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1966 SHOW THAT 50 PERCENT WERE GIVEN INDEPENDENT PLACEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY UPON DEPARTURE FROM THE PROGRAM. LESS THAN 20 PERCENT WERE PLACED WITH FAMILY OR RELATIVES. EARLY ACQUISITION OF EMPLOYMENT IS EMPHASIZED IN THE THREE PART-WAY HOME PROGRAMS. THE PERCENTAGE OF WARDS OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT WITHIN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF THEIR PART-WAY HOME STAY WAS 56.3, 53.8, AND 41.2 FOR BERKELEY, LOS ANGELES, AND SAN FRANCISCO RESPECTIVELY. AT LEAST 73 PERCENT OF THE WARDS OBTAINED SOME FORM OF EMPLOYMENT DURING THEIR STAY. OVER HALF THE WARDS IN EACH OF THE THREE PROGRAMS WERE EMPLOYED AT THE TIME OF THEIR RELEASE. RESEARCH PROCEDURES HAVE NOT BEEN INITIATED AS WAS PLANNED. OPERATIONAL DIFFICULTIES PRECLUDED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RANDOM ASSIGNMENT, SO THAT A SCIENTIFIC COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT IS NOT POSSIBLE. THE SAN FRANCISCO HOME WAS CLOSED IN JUNE 1967. THE STATUS OF FUTURE RESEARCH IS UNRESOLVED AT PRESENT. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. PART-WAY HOME PROGRAM: PROGRESS REPORT. (SACRAMENTO), 1967. 40 P.

16667 \$03

CITATION: FINAL - ASSESSMENT OF THE VIOLENCE CONTROL DEMONSTRATION UNITS OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, DIVISION OF PAROLE. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. DATES: BEGAN NOVEMBER 1964. COMPLETED APRIL 1967.

TWO PAROLE UNITS, EACH SUPERVISING 200 WARDS, WERE ESTABLISHED IN NOVEMBER, 1964 IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF SAN DIEGO. ALL MALE WARDS CURRENTLY ON PAROLE IN THE DESIGNATED AREA AND ALL MALE WARDS REGULARLY RELEASED TO PAROLE IN THIS AREA WERE INCLUDED IN THE VIOLENCE CONTROL DEMONSTRATION UNIT. AS THE CASELOADS AVERAGED 30 WARDS PER AGENT, THE INTENSITY OF PAROLE SERVICES POSSIBLE FOR EACH WARD WAS GREATER THAN IN THE REGULAR PAROLE OPERATION, WHERE CASELOADS AVERAGE 70 WARDS PER AGENT. THE PAROLE SERVICES OFFERED WERE GENERALLY THE SAME AS THOSE IN THE COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROJECT (P 515). THE MAJOR EFFORT OF THE VIOLENCE CONTROL DEMONSTRATION UNIT WAS TO REDUCE VIOLENT BEHAVIOR RATHER THAN RECIDIVISM, PER SE. THE PROPORTION OF OFFENSES THAT WERE VIOLENT WERE LESS AMONG VCDU WARDS THAN IN TWO COMPARISON GROUPS (9.9 PERCENT COMPARED TO 13.0 AND 15.6 PERCENTS). THE PROPORTION OF VCDU PAROLE VIOLATORS AFTER A 15-MONTH FOLLOW-UP WAS ROUGHLY THE SAME AS FOR ALL MALE WARDS IN THE STATE (VCDU VIOLATION RATE OF 46.1 PERCENT, STATEWIDE VIOLATION RATE OF 48.3 PERCENT). ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THE PROGRAM WAS EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING EITHER VIOLENCE OR PAROLE VIOLATIONS, A STUDY DID GIVE GOOD EVIDENCE OF OTHER POSITIVE OUTCOMES. THE PROPORTION OF WARDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL INCREASED, EMPLOYMENT AMONG OLDER WARDS WAS MORE THAN NORMALLY EXPECTED, AND WORKING RELATIONSHIPS WITH ALLIED COMMUNITY AGENCIES WERE IMPROVED. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA. YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. VIOLENCE CONTROL DEMONSTRATION UNIT: PROGRESS REPORT. SACRAMENTO, 1967. 22 P.

16668 \$03

CITATION: FINAL - THE SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF "LIFERS" ON PAROLE. DATES: BEGAN DECEMBER 1964. COMPLETED SEPTEMBER 1965.

THE ADJUSTMENT MADE BY "LIFERS" ON PAROLE WAS STUDIED. THE TERM "LIFER" IS USED TO APPLY TO MEN SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT. THE SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 14 "LIFERS" RELEASED ON PAROLE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF ONTARIO, AND 28 "NON-LIFERS," ALSO ON PAROLE, TO WHOM THEY WERE COMPARED. THE PERIOD STUDIED CONSTITUTED THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THEIR PAROLE. THE MINIMUM PRISON TERM SERVED BY THE "LIFERS" WAS SIX TO EIGHT YEARS, AS COMPARED WITH ONE TO TWO YEARS FOR "NON-LIFERS." CONSEQUENTLY, "LIFERS" WERE OLDER THAN "NON-LIFERS" WHEN THEY WERE RELEASED ON PAROLE. THE "LIFERS" CHANGED JOBS MORE FREQUENTLY, EARNED LESS MONEY, WERE LESS SKILLED, PRESENTED MORE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS, AND ESTABLISHED COMMON-LAW UNION MORE READILY THAN DID "NON-LIFERS." THEY DID, HOWEVER, MAINTAIN A HIGHER NUMBER OF CONTACTS WITH THEIR SUPERVISORS. NONE OF THE 14 "LIFERS" VIOLATED THEIR PAROLE DURING THESE FIRST TWO YEARS, WHILE THREE "NON-LIFERS" DID. AFTER THAT TIME, THOUGH, SOME "LIFERS" DID VIOLATE PAROLE AND WERE RETURNED TO CUSTODY. ON THE WHOLE, THE MAJORITY OF "LIFERS" ADJUSTED AS WELL AS DID THE "NON-LIFERS." THESE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT "LIFERS" SHOULD BE GIVEN AS MUCH CONSIDERATION FOR PAROLE AS OTHERS RECEIVE. PUBLICATIONS: ZEITCUN, LOUIS. THE SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF "LIFERS" ON PAROLE. PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 5TH INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGICAL CONGRESS, MONTREAL, 1965.

16670 \$03

CITATION: INTERIM - ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROJECT OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY DIVISION OF PAROLE. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. DATES: BEGAN 1964. CONTINUING.

THE OPERATION OF THE COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROJECT OF THE DIVISION OF PAROLE IS BEING STUDIED TO DETERMINE IF THERE IS ANY DIFFERENCE IN PAROLE PERFORMANCE OF WARDS RELEASED DIRECTLY TO AN INTENSIVE PAROLE PROGRAM IN THE COMMUNITY AS COMPARED WITH WARDS

INSTITUTIONALIZED AND/OR RELEASED TO REGULAR PAROLE. THERE ARE THREE COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROJECT (CDCP) UNITS IN LOS ANGELES AND ONE IN OAKLAND. EACH UNIT SUPERVISES 95 WARDS IN THE INTENSIVE PHASE, WHICH LASTS AN AVERAGE OF 12 MONTHS. IN ADDITION, THEY SUPERVISE THE "GRADUATE" CDCP WARDS WHO ARE INVOLVED IN A LESS INTENSIVE PROGRAM. JUVENILE COURT FIRST COMMITMENTS AGED 13 AND OVER WHO LIVE IN THE PROJECT AREAS, WHOSE COMMITMENT OFFENSE DID NOT INVOLVE SERIOUS VIOLENCE, AND WHOSE PROPOSED RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY IS NOT OBJECTED TO BY LOCAL PROBATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS ARE ELIGIBLE. WARDS ARE RELEASED DIRECTLY TO THE PROJECT FROM THE RECEPTION CENTERS. BECAUSE CASELOADS AVERAGE ONLY 15 WARDS PER AGENT, INTENSIVE SUPERVISION ON PAROLE IS PROVIDED. SLIGHTLY OVER 34 PERCENT OF ALL WARDS REFERRED WERE FOUND ELIGIBLE FOR THE PROJECT. OF THOSE MALE WARDS IN CDCP WHO HAD 15 MONTHS POSSIBLE EXPOSURE ON PAROLE, THE VIOLATION RATE WAS 39.0 PERCENT, AS COMPARED WITH A VIOLATION RATE AT 15 MONTHS OF 47.6 PERCENT FOR ALL MALE JUVENILE COURT FIRST COMMITMENTS IN THE STATE WHO WERE RELEASED ON PAROLE IN 1964. THE DIFFERENCES IN VIOLATION RATE IN FAVOR OF PROJECT WARDS MAY BE DUE, IN PART OR IN WHOLE, TO THE IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM. SELECTION, DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF LAW VIOLATIONS, OR SOME COMBINATION OF SEVERAL FACTORS MAY BE RESPONSIBLE, HOWEVER. THE RANDOM DESIGN WILL PROVIDE A MORE SCIENTIFIC BASIS FOR EVALUATION OF THE CDCP PROGRAM. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA. YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROJECT: PROGRESS REPORT. SACRAMENTO, 1967. 26 P.

16671 \$03
CITATION: FINAL - CONTINGENCIES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL EDUCATION.
OTHER PERSONNEL: JAMES A. FILIPCZAK; JOHN S. BIS.
INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS,
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS; (FUNDING) U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
CITN2: WELFARE, OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH
DEVELOPMENT. DATES: COMPLETED AUGUST 1965.

PRIOR TO THEIR INCARCERATION AT THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, A FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTION, MOST OF THE STUDENT-INMATES HAD BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL IN EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT. THE USE OF TRADITIONAL SUBJECT MATTER ARRANGEMENTS, SELECTION, REQUIREMENTS, STUDENT COURSE CLASSIFICATIONS, SEQUENTIAL PROMOTION SCHEDULES, GRADING, AND A JUNIOR OR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA HAD NOT OPERATED AS EFFECTIVE GOALS FOR THESE STUDENTS. THESE TRADITIONAL DELIMITATIONS WERE ALSO RECOGNIZED AS BEING DEFICIENT IN MEANINGFUL ALTERNATIVES. THE CASE (CONTINGENCIES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL EDUCATION) PROJECT-- THROUGH ITS UTILIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING CONCEPTS, OPERANT LEARNING, AND DESIGN PRINCIPALS--HAS DEVELOPED NEW GROUPINGS OF SUBJECT MATTER AND SCHEDULING, BASED UPON INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS. IT HAS IMPLEMENTED CERTAIN TYPES OF IMMEDIATE AND EXPLICIT REINFORCEMENT NORMALLY OPERATING IN NONACADEMIC ENVIRONMENTS TO EFFECT AN INCREASE IN EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE. IN ORDER TO PROVIDE VALUABLE INSTITUTIONAL FEEDBACK AND TO PREPARE THE TRAINING SCHOOL STAFF FOR THE POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF A LARGER PROJECT, THE CASE STAFF WORKED WITH NTSB ADMINISTRATORS, CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS, AND TEACHERS IN WEEKLY SEMINARS, AND WEEKLY TRAINING LABORATORY SESSIONS. THESE PROCEDURES WERE FOUND TO BE WORKABLE AS A TECHNOLOGY TO GENERATE AND MAINTAIN STUDENT GROWTH. FURTHER, THEY COULD BE TAUGHT AND, BY SMALL STEPS, FED INTO AN EXISTING INSTITUTIONAL SETTING WHOSE MODE OF OPERATION IS INITIALLY CONTRARY TO THAT OF CASE. THE BASIC TENETS AND PROCEDURES EMPLOYED DURING CASE I AND SUBSEQUENTLY EMPLOYED IN CASE II ARE APPLICABLE TO GENERAL PUBLIC EDUCATION AND THE SUPPORTING SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT.

16672 \$03
CITATION: INTERIM - BAM (BARBITURATE, AMPHETAMINE, MARIJUANA-LSD) PROJECT. OTHER PERSONNEL: RALPH S. BANAY, M.D.; JULIUS RUBIN, M.D. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) CIVIC CENTER CLINIC, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN NOVEMBER 1, 1965. CONTINUING.

THE GOAL OF THE BAM TREATMENT PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP A TREATMENT APPROACH THAT MAY BE EFFICACIOUS WITH "PILLHEADS" AND "POTHEADS." THESE ARE GENERALLY LOWER- CLASS, CULTURALLY DEPRIVED YOUTHFUL INDIVIDUALS HABITUATED TO THE USE OF BARBITURATES, AMPHETAMINES, MARIJUANA, LSD, OR GLUE-SNIFFING, WHO WERE REFERRED BY COURT AGENCIES. THE TREATMENT APPROACH DERIVES FROM THE TECHNIQUES OF DAYTOP LODGE, ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS, SYNANON, GAMBLERS ANONYMOUS, AND OTHER SELF-HELP ORGANIZATIONS, IN THAT RELIANCE WILL BE PLACED ON INDIGENOUS LEADERS. THESE LEADERS WILL ASSUME PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR "SAVING" THEIR "BROTHERS" BY HELPING THEM NOT ONLY TO ATTAIN ABSTINENCE FROM PILLS AND WEED, BUT ALSO TO DEVELOP A PHILOSOPHY AND VALUE SYSTEM STRESSING INTEGRITY, HONESTY, AND RESPONSIBILITY. THE PRINCIPLES OF REALITY THERAPY AS DEVELOPED BY WILLIAM GLASSER (REALITY THERAPY: A NEW APPROACH TO PSYCHIATRY. NEW YORK, HARPER AND ROW, 1965.) ARE APPLIED. THE APPROACH TAKEN IS AN INTERVENTIONIST, NON-ANALYTIC ONE. CONTRACT THEORY IS ALSO USED IN THAT ALL NEW GROUP MEMBERS MUST AGREE TO ATTEND 10 CONSECUTIVE SESSIONS. THE BASIC HYPOTHESES OF THE PROJECT ARE BEING VERIFIED. PUBLICATIONS: RANGELL, MEYER. THE BAN-BAM GROUP. GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY, 20(3/4):202-204, 1967.

16673 \$03

CITATION: INTERIM - SURGICAL AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF ADULT OFFENDERS. OTHER PERSONNEL: H. SAFAR; M. LEWIN; W. MANDELL; C. SULLIVAN. INSTITUTIONS: MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER; STATEN ISLAND MENTAL HEALTH SOCIETY; NEW YORK CITY, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1, 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION FEBRUARY 29, 1968.

THE SURGICAL AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF ADULT OFFENDERS PROJECT WAS SET UP TO INVESTIGATE THE REHABILITATIVE EFFECTS OF PLASTIC SURGERY, ADMINISTERED BOTH WITH AND WITHOUT SOCIAL AND VOCATIONAL SERVICES, TO DISFIGURED INMATES OF THE NEW YORK CITY JAIL SYSTEM. THE PROJECT WAS CARRIED OUT WITH DISFIGURED SUBJECTS DRAWN FROM THE INMATE POPULATION AT Rikers ISLAND. INMATES REQUESTING PROCEDURES WERE SURGICALLY AND PSYCHOLOGICALLY SCREENED. FOUR EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS WERE ESTABLISHED FROM THIS DISFIGURED POPULATION BY ROTATIONAL SELECTION: SURGERY AND OTHER SERVICES; SURGERY; SOCIAL AND VOCATIONAL SERVICES WITHOUT SURGERY; NO TREATMENT. THE SUBJECT SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 168 INDIVIDUALS, 74 OF WHOM RECEIVED SURGERY. FOLLOW-UPS WERE CONDUCTED ONE YEAR FOLLOWING SURGERY OR RELEASE FROM PRISON. COMPARISONS WERE MADE ON THREE MAJOR VARIABLES: RECIDIVISM, VOCATIONAL SUCCESS, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT. IT WAS FOUND THAT PLASTIC SURGERY CAN AID IN THE REHABILITATION OF CHRONIC ADULT OFFENDERS. THIS SUGGESTS THAT THE TECHNIQUE CAN BE OF VALUE TO THE REHABILITATION WORKER IN AIDING DISFIGURED CLIENTS.

16674 \$03

CITATION: INTERIM - DEVELOPMENT OF A DATA RESERVOIR ON JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. OTHER PERSONNEL: MRS. DOROTHY BOYNTON. INSTITUTIONS: BERKSHIRE FARM INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH, CANAAN, NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN NOVEMBER 1964. CONTINUING.

A STORE OF DATA OPEN TO SOCIAL SCIENTISTS FOR RESEARCH PROJECTS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS TO BE CREATED; RESEARCH IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS TO BE STIMULATED; THE POTENTIALITY WILL BE PROVIDED TO DEVELOP NORMS AND BASELINES ON VARIABLES OF CONCERN TO INSTITUTIONS, COURTS, PUBLIC AGENCIES, SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS; AND SPECIFIC HYPOTHESES OF INTEREST TO THE BERKSHIRE FARM INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH WILL BE TESTED. ON EMPIRICAL AND A PRIORI GROUNDS, DATA ARE BEING GATHERED FOR ALL BOYS IN THE BERKSHIRE FARM POPULATION ON A CONTINUING AND SYSTEMATIC BASIS FROM FOUR SOURCES: CASE RECORDS, PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS, STAFF RATINGS, AND COMMUNITY SERVICES FOLLOWING DISCHARGE. WHEN THE PROCEDURE IS FUNCTIONING SMOOTHLY THE FEASIBILITY OF COLLECTING COMPARABLE DATA FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND PERHAPS ABROAD, WILL BE EXPLORED. DATA FROM THE RESERVOIR WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS. AS THE PROJECT CONTINUES, A MORE FORMAL SYSTEM FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF DATA WILL BE DEVELOPED. CURRENTLY THE RESERVOIR IS COMPRISED OF

DATA ON 600 DELINQUENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR MAGNETIC TAPE STORAGE HAVE BEEN COMPLETED. MEANS, STANDARD DEVIATIONS, AND INTERCORRELATIONS OF THE SCALED VARIABLES ARE PRESENTLY AVAILABLE FOR 290 SUBJECTS. PUBLICATIONS: LEFKOWITZ, MONROE M. MMPI SCORES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ADJUSTING TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION. PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS., NO VOL.(19):911-914, 1966.

16675 \$03
CITATION: FINAL - THE SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF MALE PEDOPHILES IN CALIFORNIA. OTHER PERSONNEL: FRANK J. VANASEK; HARVEY F. DINGMAN; ERNEST T. DONDIS; PAUL F. C. MUELLER; ERNEST C. GIFFEN; ET AL. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL
CITN2: HYGIENE, ATASCADERO STATE HOSPITAL AND SOCIO-BEHAVIORAL STUDY CENTER FOR MENTAL RETARDATION AT PACIFIC STATE HOSPITAL; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGE

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PAROLE PERFORMANCE OF MALE PEDOPHILES WERE DETERMINED. OFFENDERS' BACKGROUNDS, PERSONALITIES, EXPERIENCES UNDER SUPERVISION AND BASE EXPECTANCY SCALES WERE INVESTIGATED. THE SAMPLE INCLUDED 887 ADULT MALES (18 YEARS AND OVER) WHO HAD PLED GUILTY TO OR BEEN CONVICTED IN A SUPERIOR COURT OF A SEX OFFENSE INVOLVING BODILY CONTACT WITH A MINOR (UNDER 18 YEARS). THE STUDY WAS GEOGRAPHICALLY LIMITED TO SIX SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES; LOS ANGELES COUNTY CONTRIBUTED 2/3 OF ALL CASES. ANALYSIS OF LEGAL ASPECTS WITH RESPECT TO CHARGE, CONVICTION, AND LEGAL DISPOSITION, DISCLOSED SOME GLARING DIFFERENCES WHEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE TYPE OF ILLEGAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR. THE DUALITY OF THE MEDICAL DECISION, THAT A PATIENT IS NOT OR IS A MENTALLY DISORDERED SEX OFFENDER (PREDISPOSITION FOR COMMITTING SEX OFFENSES) AND IS NOT OR IS AMENABLE TO TREATMENT IN THE HOSPITAL, REVEALED VARIATIONS IN CLINICAL JUDGMENTS AND AN ARBITRARY ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE. FOR PATIENTS RECOMMENDED FOR AN INDETERMINATE PERIOD OF TREATMENT, THE MEDIAN HOSPITALIZATION WAS 14 MONTHS, WITH THE ISSUE OF SOCIAL DANGEROUSNESS THE DETERMINANT FOR DISCHARGE. THE POST-HOSPITAL LEGAL DISPOSITION OF CASES FREQUENTLY WAS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE CLINICAL EVALUATIONS AND JUDGMENTS. WHEREVER PRACTICAL, ONE OR MORE PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS WERE ADMINISTERED DURING THE FIELD INTERVIEW. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA WERE GENERALLY CONSISTENT WITH FINDINGS IN PRIOR STUDIES ON SEX OFFENDING IN CALIFORNIA AND IN THE LITERATURE. ANALYSES OF REPORTED EXPERIENCES DURING PROBATION OR PAROLE SUPERVISION INDICATED THAT ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTED FAR LESS TO SEXUAL RECIDIVISM THAN DID THE BASIC PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER DISORDERS ASSOCIATED WITH SOCIALLY DISAPPROVED AND/OR AGGRESSIVELY ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. ANALYSES OF DATA ARE BEING CONTINUED IN CONJUNCTION WITH A PROJECT SPECIFICALLY ORIENTED TO SUBJECTS DISCHARGED FROM ATASCADERO STATE HOSPITAL. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA. MENTAL HYGIENE DEPARTMENT. RECIDIVISM AMONG TREATED SEX OFFENDERS, BY LOUISE V. FRISBIE AND ERNEST H. DONDIS. SACRAMENTO, 1965. (RESEARCH MONOGRAPH NO. 5) CALIFORNIA. MENTAL HYGIENE DEPARTMENT. STUDIES ON SEX OFFENDING IN CALIFORNIA, 1954-1966, BY LOUISE V. FRISBIE. CALIFORNIA MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH DIGEST, 4(4):135-141, 1966. CALIFORNIA. MENTAL HYGIENE DEPARTMENT. THE SELF AND THE IDEAL SELF--A METHODOLOGICAL STUDY OF PEDOPHILES, BY LOUISE V. FRISBIE, FRANK J. VANASEK, AND HARVEY F. DINGMAN. CALIFORNIA MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH DIGEST, 5(2):126-127, 1967. FRISBIE, LOUISE V. TREATED SEX OFFENDERS WHO REVERTED TO SEXUALLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. FEDERAL PROBATION, 29(2):52-57, 1965. (FURTHER PUBLICATIONS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED FOR PUBLICATION; TITLES AVAILABLE AT ICCD.)

16676 \$03
CITATION: HAINES, JOHN. SATISFACTION IN PROBATION WORK. PROBATION, 13(3):75-80, 1967.

SATISFACTION FOR THE SOCIAL WORKER HAS BECOME A PROMINENT ISSUE ONLY AS CONCERN HAS DEVELOPED ABOUT THE WASTAGE OF TRAINED PERSONNEL FROM MANY DEPARTMENTS. FIVE PRINCIPAL AREAS IN WHICH THE SUPERVISORY OFFICER MAY HELP HIS STAFF TO ACHIEVE GREATER SATISFACTION IN THEIR WORK ARE DISCUSSED: OFFICE MANAGEMENT; CASEWORK SUPERVISION; EVALUATION; GROUP DISCUSSION; AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

16677 \$03
CITATION: WILLINGTON, M. S. PRE-PAROLE REPORTS. PROBATION,
13(3):72-74, 1967.

THE CONTENT OF PRE-PAROLE REPORTS SHOULD JUSTIFY SOME FORM OF TREATMENT FOR THE OFFENDER AND SHOULD BE ORIENTED TOWARDS THE PRISONER'S FUTURE IN THE COMMUNITY, ASSESSING HIS PROBABLE RESPONSE TO EARLY RELEASE. IN THE PREPARATION OF SUCH REPORTS, THE OFFENDER'S CRIMINAL HISTORY SHOULD BE CAREFULLY REVIEWED, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL RELEVANT DETAILS OF EACH OFFENSE. THE PAROLE OFFICER SHOULD BE AWARE OF PAST AND PRESENT ATTITUDES OF THE OFFENDER'S FAMILY, AND SHOULD ATTEMPT TO ASSESS ITS PROBABLE FUTURE ATTITUDE IF THE PRISONER IS RELEASED ON PAROLE. THE PRISON CLASSIFYING BOARD'S LONG-TERM ASSESSMENT SHOULD BE AVAILABLE, AS IT IS ESSENTIAL TO HAVE ADVICE ABOUT THE PRISONER'S PROGRESS IN PRISON; HIS ATTITUDE TO AUTHORITY; AND HIS ATTITUDE TO RETURNING HOME TO HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS. ON OCCASION, INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRISONER ARE NECESSARY BEFORE A FINAL ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE. THE DETERMINATION OF THE POINT OF RELEASE AND THE TIMING SHOULD BECOME ONE OF THE RECOGNIZED RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PROBATION SERVICE IN THE PAROLE FIELD IN ENGLAND.

16678 \$03
CITATION: BADDELEY, FRED. POLICE JUVENILE LIAISON SCHEME. APPROVED
SCHOOLS GAZETTE, 61(8):387-391, 1967.

IN 1952 THE JUVENILE LIAISON DEPARTMENT WAS INCORPORATED AS A PART OF THE CRIME PREVENTION BRANCH OF THE LIVERPOOL CITY POLICE. SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIAISON SCHEME THE INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE CITY HAS GREATLY DECLINED AND MANY CASES OF MINOR LAWBREAKING WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN OVERLOOKED NOW RECEIVE POSITIVE REMEDIAL ACTION. IT IS THE OFFICER'S DUTY TO: (1) ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN A CLOSE LIAISON WITH HEAD TEACHERS, MINISTERS, YOUTH CLUB LEADERS, AND ANY OTHER PERSONS IN HIS DIVISION CONCERNED WITH THE WELFARE OF YOUTH; (2) COLLABORATE WITH THE PROBATION SERVICE; (3) KEEP INDIVIDUAL RECORDS OF THE JUVENILES WHO HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH OR WHO HAVE COME TO THE NOTICE OF THE POLICE; AND (4) MAINTAIN REGULAR CONTACT WITH JUVENILES CAUTIONED BY THE POLICE AND WITH THEIR PARENTS. OFFICERS WORK ONLY WITH YOUTHS UNDER 17, WHO HAVE COMMITTED MINOR OFFENSES AND HAVE NOT PREVIOUSLY COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE POLICE.

16679 \$03
CITATION: KRASH, ABE. SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE CAUSES OF CRIME.
VIRGINIA LAW REVIEW, 53(7):1479-1488, 1967.

THE VARIOUS THEORIES OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CAUSES OF CRIME ARE BRIEFLY OUTLINED. IT IS STRESSED THAT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SPANS A BROAD RANGE OF CONDUCT AND THAT MANY FACTORS MAY COALESCE TO PRODUCE A PARTICULAR OFFENSE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS CONTRIBUTES GREATLY TO THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF CRIME AND THAT SIGNIFICANT REFORM IN THE BASIC INSTITUTIONS CONNECTED WITH CRIMINAL LAW--THE POLICE, THE COURTS, AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS--WILL REQUIRE A LONG AND LABORIOUS PROCESS.

16680 \$03
CITATION: CALIFORNIA. CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT. LONG JAIL TERMS AND PAROLE OUTCOME, (BY) JAMES L. BULL. SACRAMENTO, 1967. 11 P. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 28)

THE ADJUSTMENT OF PAROLEES SENTENCED TO JAIL TERMS FOR SIX MONTHS OR MORE WITHIN ONE YEAR OF THEIR FIRST RELEASE ON PAROLE WAS COMPARED WITH THE ADJUSTMENT OF THOSE WHO WERE RETURNED TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATORS FOLLOWING THEIR JAIL SENTENCE. BECAUSE A LOCAL JAIL EXPERIENCE MAY BE LESS DAMAGING AND PERCEIVED AS A LESSER FAILURE BY THE PAROLEE, IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT THOSE REINSTATED TO

PAROLE FOLLOWING THEIR JAIL TERMS WOULD SHOW MORE FAVORABLE OUTCOMES THAN THOSE RETURNED TO PRISON. SUBJECTS FIRST PAROLED IN THE YEARS 1960-1962 WERE CHOSEN FOR CONSIDERATION. IN BOTH A SIX- AND A 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP FROM DATE OF RE-RELEASE IT WAS FOUND THAT THOSE SUBJECTS REINSTATED TO PAROLE HAD ALMOST EXACTLY THE SAME RATE OF FAVORABLE OUTCOME AS THOSE WHO HAD BEEN RETURNED TO PRISON. BOTH GROUPS HAD A RELATIVELY HIGH RETURN TO PRISON RATE. IN AN ATTEMPT TO ACCOUNT FOR ANY EFFECTS IN SELECTION, THE TWO GROUPS WERE COMPARED AND FOUND NOT TO DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY IN TERMS OF BASE EXPECTANCY SCORE, COMMITMENT OFFENSE, AGE, RACE, AND NARCOTIC HISTORY. MEMBERS OF THE GROUP RETURNED TO PRISON HAD, HOWEVER, RECEIVED LONGER JAIL SENTENCES THAN HAD THOSE WHO HAD BEEN REINSTATED TO PAROLE. THE HYPOTHESIS WAS NOT CONFIRMED AND NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN OUTCOME COULD BE OBSERVED BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS. THE FINDINGS ARE NEVERTHELESS OF PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE, SINCE RETURNING A MAN TO PRISON IS CLEARLY A MORE EXPENSIVE ALTERNATIVE THAN REINSTATING HIM TO PAROLE.

16681 \$03
CITATION: MATHIESON, D. L. THE TRUTH DRUG: TRIAL BY PSYCHIATRIST? CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL. (NOVEMBER):645-655, 1967.

ALTHOUGH IN THE LAST 12 YEARS APPELLATE COURTS IN THE COMMONWEALTH HAVE NOT BEEN REQUIRED TO RULE ON THE ADMISSIBILITY OF TRUTH DRUG EVIDENCE, THE PROBLEM WAS SQUARELY CONFRONTED BY THE NEW ZEALAND COURT OF APPEAL IN R. V. MCKAY IN 1967. SEVERAL REASONS ARE GIVEN FOR REJECTING SUCH EVIDENCE IN THIS PARTICULAR CASE: (1) ALTHOUGH THE PRIVATELY ADMINISTERED TRUTH DRUG CAUSED THE DEFENDANT TO ASSERT INNOCENCE, THE VALIDITY OF SUCH AN ASSERTION WAS NULLIFIED BY THE RULE AGAINST PRIOR CONSISTENT STATEMENTS; (2) THE COURT INSISTED THAT IF MCKAY'S DRUG-INDUCED STATEMENTS WERE TENDERED AS EVIDENCE OF THEIR TRUTH, THEY WERE HEARSAY, AND NOT INCLUDED IN THE EXCEPTIONS TO THE HEARSAY RULE; (3) THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE DRUG WAS ADMINISTERED DID NOT QUALIFY THE PSYCHIATRISTS INVOLVED TO GIVE OPINION EVIDENCE ON AN ULTIMATE ISSUE; AND (4) THE LACK OF A GUARANTEE OF THE ACCURACY OF STATEMENTS INDUCED UNDER NARCO-ANALYSIS CAUSES STATEMENTS ELICITED BY THE USE OF THESE DRUGS TO BE UNRELIABLE.

16682 \$03
CITATION: DEAN, MICHAEL. SIMILAR FACTS AND HOMOSEXUAL OFFENSES: THE RESURRECTION OF SIMS. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL. (NOVEMBER):633-644, 1967.

ENGLISH LAW HAS TRADITIONALLY ADOPTED THE VIEW THAT THE PROSECUTION MUST ESTABLISH ITS CASE BY EVIDENCE SPECIFICALLY DIRECTED TO THE FACTS OF THE CHARGE. CASES INVOLVING HOMOSEXUAL OFFENSES, HOWEVER, HAVE APPARENTLY BEEN ACCEPTED FROM THIS VIEW. USING THOMSON (1918) AS THE AUTHORITY FOR RECOGNIZING A DISTINCTION BETWEEN HOMOSEXUAL AND OTHER SORTS OF OFFENSE, KING (1967) RULED THAT PROOF OF A GENERAL HOMOSEXUAL PROPENSITY IN THE DEFENDANT MAY BE ACCEPTED AS CONTRIBUTORY EVIDENCE IN THE PROSECUTION OF A HOMOSEXUAL OFFENSE. ALTHOUGH THE LAW IN THIS AREA MAY HAVE BECOME TOO COMPLEX FOR THE PROPER ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, IGNORING THESE DIFFICULTIES CAN HARDLY BE CONSIDERED A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM.

16683 \$03
CITATION: BIBLIOGRAPHIE CONCERNANT LA CRIMINOLOGIE GENERALE, LES CRIMINOLOGIES SPECIALISEES, LA CRIMINOLOGIE SPECIALE ET LA PATHOLOGIE SOCIALE. (BIBLIOGRAPHY CONCERNING GENERAL CRIMINOLOGY, SPECIALIZED CRIMINOLOGY, SPECIAL CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY.)
CITN2: OUVRAGES ACQUIS PAR LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DE LA SOCIETE EN 1966. (WORKS ACQUIRED BY THE LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY IN 1966.) INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIM

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY PRESENTS TITLES OF JOURNAL ARTICLES IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: (1) GENERAL CRIMINOLOGY; CRIMINOLOGY; CONGRESSES ON

CRIMINOLOGY; CRIMINOLOGY COURSES; CRIME; LITERARY CRIMINOLOGY; CRIMINOLOGY INSTRUCTION; PIONEERS IN CRIMINOLOGY; SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH; CRIME STATISTICS; (2) SPECIALIZED CRIMINOLOGY: BIOLOGICAL CRIMINOLOGY; PSYCHOLOGICAL CRIMINOLOGY; CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY; SOCIOLOGICAL CRIMINOLOGY; (3) SPECIAL CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY: CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES. THE WORKS ACQUIRED BY THE LIBRARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY IN 1966 INCLUDE BOOKS ON A WIDE VARIETY OF SUBJECTS IN CRIMINOLOGY, INCLUDING: GENERAL CRIMINOLOGY, CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, REHABILITATION, CRIME PREVENTION, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND CRIMINAL LAW.

16684 \$03

CITATION: SELLIN, THORSTEN. DOM JEAN MABILLON, A PRISON REFORMER OF THE 17TH CENTURY. INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6(1):123-143, 1967.

ACCURATE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PLACE OF JEAN MABILLON IN THE HISTORY OF PENALOGY IS GENERALLY LACKING. A PRIEST OF THE BENEDICTINE ORDER, HE WROTE AN ESSAY IN THE LATE 17TH CENTURY ON THE PRISONS OF THE MONASTIC ORDERS. THE ESSAY CONTAINED IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE AND OF PENAL AIMS AND METHODS OF TREATMENT. IT OFFERED A DESCRIPTION OF THE EVOLUTION OF PUNISHMENTS IN CANON LAW. MABILLON'S IDEAS WERE EXTREMELY ADVANCED AND MANY OF THEM, INCLUDING THE INDIVIDUALIZATION OF PUNISHMENT, WERE IMPLEMENTED ONLY MUCH LATER. THE ESSAY, HOWEVER, HAD LITTLE INFLUENCE AT THE TIME OF ITS WRITING AND IT REQUIRED THE WORK OF MANY OTHERS TO POPULARIZE PRISON REFORM PROPOSALS.

16685 \$03

CITATION: HOFF, HANS, DOLEISCH, WOLFGANG, SLUGA, WILLIBALD. L'ETABLISSEMENT SPECIAL DE MITTERSTEIG POUR LES CRIMINELS LES PLUS DANGEREUX. (THE SPECIAL INSTITUTION OF MITTERSTEIG FOR THE MOST DANGEROUS CRIMINALS.) INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6(1):107-120, 1967.

IN 1963 THE AUSTRIAN JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION INAUGURATED A SPECIAL INSTITUTION FOR THOSE INMATES WHO, BECAUSE OF AN ABNORMAL PERSONALITY STRUCTURE OR OTHER PSYCHIC PROBLEMS, ARE TOO UNMANAGEABLE TO TREAT OR TOO DANGEROUS TO PLACE IN ORDINARY PRISONS. INMATES INCARCERATED IN THE MITTERSTEIG PRISON ARE ASOCIAL IN THE OFFENSES THEY HAVE COMMITTED. THEY HAD ALSO BEEN ASOCIAL IN THEIR BEHAVIOR IN OTHER INSTITUTIONS WHERE THEY WERE NOT ONLY DIFFICULT TO REHABILITATE BUT ALSO COMPROMISED THE TREATMENT OF OTHER INMATES. HOWEVER, MITTERSTEIG IS NOT A MENTAL HOSPITAL; ALTHOUGH INTENDED FOR TROUBLESOME OFFENDERS WHO MAY HAVE PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS, THOSE WITH ACUTE MENTAL ILLNESSES ARE NOT ADMITTED. OF THE 54 INMATES ADMITTED BEFORE FEBRUARY 1966, 41 HAD COMMITTED FROM FOUR TO 14 FORMER OFFENSES. MOST OF THE INMATES WERE YOUNG: 24 WERE UNDER 30 YEARS OLD AND 49 WERE UNDER 50. THE MAJOR REASONS FOR TRANSFER TO THE SPECIAL INSTITUTION WERE SELF-MUTILATION, SUICIDE ATTEMPTS, SIMULATION OF MENTAL ILLNESS, AGGRESSION TOWARDS OTHER INMATES OR PERSONNEL, AND REPEATED INFRACTION OF PRISON REGULATIONS. DIAGNOSIS OF INMATES' PERSONALITIES REVEALED THREE GROUPINGS: (1) PSYCHOPATHS; (2) NEUROTICS; AND (3) THOSE WITH PSYCHOSES, CEREBRAL LESIONS, OR MENTAL DEBILITY. DIFFERENT TYPES OF SYNDROMES HAVE DIFFERENT PROGNOSSES AND REQUIRE DIFFERENT TREATMENTS. MITTERSTEIG PROVIDES A VARIETY OF TREATMENTS: PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC METHODS, INCLUDING GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL THERAPY AND PSYCHODRAMA; INSTITUTIONAL THERAPY, INCLUDING CULTURAL AND INTEREST GROUPS; MEDICATION; AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALIZATION. MITTERSTEIG REPRESENTS AN INNOVATION IN THE EXECUTION OF PUNISHMENT. BEFORE THE INMATE IS RELEASED OR TRANSFERRED, HE IS GIVEN TREATMENT HERE WHICH ATTEMPTS TO MAKE HIM LESS ASOCIAL AND TO RAISE HIS SELF VALUATION.

16686 \$03

CITATION: ELLINGSTON, JOHN R. NEEDS IN SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN YOLO COUNTY TO REDUCE SOCIAL BREAKDOWN AS IDENTIFIED BY AGENCY ADMINISTRATORS, STAFF MEMBERS AND

CONCERNED CITIZENS. A STUDY MADE FOR YOLO COUNTY JUVENILE COURT AND PROBATION DEPARTMENT.
CITN2: MINNEAPOLIS, 1967. 111 P.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF MAJOR GAPS IN SERVICES TO YOLO COUNTY (CALIFORNIA) CHILDREN AND YOUTH, PARTICULARLY THOSE WHO ARE DEPRIVED OR NEGLECTED WITH RESPECT TO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING NEEDS: FOOD, CLOTHING, HOUSING, HEALTH CARE, EMOTIONAL SECURITY, EDUCATION, RECREATION, AND EMPLOYMENT; AND THOSE WHO ARE PRE-DELINQUENT OR DELINQUENT. SERVICES ARE REQUIRED IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: PROTECTION, COUNSELING, HOMEMAKING, DAY CARE, THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, THE POLICE, PROBATION DEPARTMENT, JUVENILE HALL, JOBS AND RECREATION, SCHOOLS, HEALTH, AND COORDINATION AND PLANNING.

16687 \$03
CITATION: CARLISLE, MARK. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT 1967 - ITS PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL. (NOVEMBER):613-621, 1967.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1967 ARE LIKELY TO EFFECT SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE COURSE OF THE CRIMINAL TRIAL IN ENGLAND. UNDER THE ACT, THE PRELIMINARY HEARING BEFORE A MAGISTRATE IS NO LONGER THE NECESSARY FIRST STAGE OF EVERY CRIMINAL TRIAL. AN ACCUSED PERSON MAY BE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL ON EVIDENCE DISCLOSED IN WRITTEN STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES, RATHER THAN ON THEIR ORAL TESTIMONY. SUCH A STATEMENT MUST BE SIGNED BY THE PERSON MAKING IT; IT MUST GIVE HIS AGE IF HE IS UNDER 21. IT MUST CONTAIN A DECLARATION AS TO ITS TRUTH; IT MUST BE SERVED ON THE OTHER PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE TRIAL. ANOTHER PROVISION OF THE ACT WHICH DEALS WITH THE ADMISSIBILITY OF WRITTEN STATEMENTS RELATING TO ALL CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN COMMITMENT PROCEEDINGS, REQUIRES AN IDENTICAL FORMAT OF STATEMENT. PROVIDED THAT THE OTHER PARTIES DO NOT OBJECT WITHIN SEVEN DAYS, THIS STATEMENT MAY BE READ AT THE TRIAL. PROOF BY FORMAL ADMISSION, ALSO PROVIDED BY THE ACT, CREATES GREATER UNIFORMITY BETWEEN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURES. IF THE ADMISSION IS MADE BEFORE THE HEARING, IT MUST BE IN WRITING; IT MAY BE ORAL IF MADE AT THE PROCEEDINGS. AN ADMISSION MADE BY COUNSEL BINDS THE ACCUSED, BUT AN ADMISSION MADE BY THE ACCUSED IS NOT BINDING UNLESS MADE AT THE PROCEEDINGS OR APPROVED BY HIS LEGAL ADVISERS. A PROVISION OF THE ACT WHICH APPLIES ONLY TO TRIALS ON INDICTMENT INVOLVES THE PRESENTATION OF ALIBI EVIDENCE. UNDER THIS PROVISION, NO ACCUSED PERSON MAY ADDUCE EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF AN ALIBI WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE COURT, UNLESS THE PERTINENT DETAILS OF THE ALIBI ARE SUBMITTED IN ADVANCE TO THE PROSECUTION.

16688 \$03
CITATION: RAYMONDIS, L. M. CRIMINALITE DANS LES PAYS FRANCOPHONES D'AFRIQUE. (CRIME IN FRENCH-SPEAKING AFRICA.) INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6(1):19-38, 1967.

IN STUDYING CRIMINALITY IN THE REPUBLICS OF CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA, IT WAS FOUND THAT DATA WERE VERY DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN. THIS WAS DUE TO A LACK OF INTERNAL STABILITY AND OF A COHERENT JUDICIAL CENTER, AND BECAUSE OF CULTURAL AND CONCEPTUAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN INVESTIGATORS AND THE FOREIGN ENVIRONMENT. EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGISTS FACE A NUMBER OF DIFFICULTIES IN ATTEMPTING TO STUDY CRIMINALITY IN AFRICA, INCLUDING DIFFERENCES IN THOUGHT PROCESSES AND CULTURES; A GENERAL LACK OF WRITTEN SOURCES AND STATISTICS; AMBIGUITIES OF LANGUAGE; AND DIFFERENT CONCEPTIONS OF SANCTION, NATURE, GUILT, AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY. A CLASH BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AFRICAN CULTURE AND THE CULTURE IMPOSED BY THE COLONIZERS IS EVIDENT. THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE MODERN CIVILIZATIONS PRECIPITATES CERTAIN TYPES OF CRIME AND INFLUENCES THE FORM OF OTHERS. ANY STUDY OF CRIMINALITY IN AFRICA MUST UNDERTAKE TO DEFINE THE IDEAS, STRUCTURES, AND WORLD PHILOSOPHY OF THE AREA SINCE THESE DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THOSE OF EUROPE.

16689 \$03
CITATION: RAYMONDIS, L. M., SCHEKTMAN, Y. LES METHODES OBJECTIVES EN

CRIMINOLOGIE: UTILISATION DES MODELES MATHEMATIQUES.
(OBJECTIVE METHODS IN CRIMINOLOGY: USE OF MATHEMATICAL
MODELS.) INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6(1):41-61,
1967.

TO MAKE CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH MORE SYSTEMATIC, SOME MEANS OF
COLLABORATION WITH STATISTICIANS IS NEEDED. ESTABLISHMENT OF
EFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN INVESTIGATORS AND STATISTICIANS
REQUIRES: (1) DEVELOPMENT OF MORE EXACT DESCRIPTIVE LANGUAGE; AND
(2) ATTAINMENT OF A HIGHER DEGREE OF CERTAINTY REGARDING HYPOTHESES.
WHAT MUST BE ACHIEVED IS AN INTERPENETRATION OF CLINICAL OBSERVATION
AND MATHEMATICS. THE MATHEMATICAL MODEL HERE PROPOSED IS DEVELOPED
IN DETAIL TO DEMONSTRATE ITS POSSIBLE USE IN EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS
AND THE TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP WHICH IS ENVISAGED WITH THE
MATHEMATICIAN.

16691 \$03

CITATION: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE
CRIMINAL TRIAL. STANDARDS RELATING TO JOINDER AND
SEVERANCE. NEW YORK, INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL
ADMINISTRATION, 1967. 68 P. (PROJECT ON MINIMUM
STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE. TENTATIVE DRAFT)

CITN2: \$2.00

THE JOINDER AND SEVERANCE CRITERIA FOR OFFENSES AND DEFENDANTS
IN CRIMINAL CASES SET FORTH HERE PROVIDE A FOUNDATION FOR JUDICIAL
DECISIONS AS TO WHEN A UNIFIED DISPOSITION SHOULD BE REQUIRED OR
PERMITTED. JOINDER, THE JOINING OF TWO OR MORE OFFENSES OR
DEFENDANTS IN ONE CHARGE, IS PERMITTED IN THE INITIAL STAGE OF THE
PROSECUTION. IT IS OUTLINED WHAT THE PROSECUTOR MAY DO ABSENT ANY
OBJECTION FROM A DEFENDANT. THE STANDARDS DO NOT REQUIRE THE
PROSECUTOR TO JOIN ALL RELATED CHARGES INITIALLY WHERE THE DEFENDANT
IS FACED WITH A MULTIPLICITY OF TRIALS FOR RELATED OFFENSES. THE
PROBLEMS OF PROCEDURE UNIQUE TO THE MOTION FOR SEVERANCE AND
SEVERANCE OF OFFENSES ARE DISCUSSED. THE STANDARDS HERE PROVIDE
THAT, UPON DEFENDANT'S MOTION, A SEVERANCE OF OFFENSES JOINED SOLELY
ON THE GROUND THAT THEY ARE OF THE SAME OR SIMILAR CHARACTER SHALL BE
GRANTED. WITH REGARD TO THE SEVERANCE OF DEFENDANTS, IT IS PROVIDED
THAT UPON AN APPROPRIATE MOTION BY THE DEFENDANT, THE PROSECUTION
MUST ELECT BETWEEN SEVERANCE, EXCLUSION OF THE CONFESSION, OR
EFFECTIVE DELETION OF THE DEFENDANT'S NAME FROM THE CONFESSION.
CRITERIA FOR OTHER SEVERANCE DECISIONS IS SET FORTH AND THE POWER OF
THE COURT TO CONSOLIDATE OR SEVER OFFENSES OR DEFENDANTS ON ITS OWN
MOTION IS DEALT WITH.

16692 \$03

CITATION: GRIFFITHS, JOHN, AYRES, RICHARD E. A POSTSCRIPT TO THE
MIRANDA PROJECT: INTERROGATION OF DRAFT PROTESTORS. YALE
LAW JOURNAL, 77(2):300-319, 1967.

DURING THE WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1967, AGENTS OF
THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION QUESTIONED ABOUT 21 UNDERGRADUATE
AND GRADUATE STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND STAFF OF YALE UNIVERSITY WHO, AS
AN ANTIWAR GESTURE, HAD EARLIER TURNED IN THEIR DRAFT CARDS AT THE
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON. THE DISORGANIZATION OF THE
MOVEMENT AT YALE PRECLUDED ANTICIPATION OF AN F.B.I. INVESTIGATION.
DESPITE THE WIDE PUBLICITY GIVEN TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE U. S.
SUPREME COURT'S MIRANDA DECISION IN REGARD TO THE RIGHT TO REMAIN
SILENT IN REFUSING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, A MAJORITY OF THOSE
INTERROGATED FELT IMPELLED TO SPEAK TO THE AGENTS. IN MOST CASES
THERE WAS A LACK OF REAL UNDERSTANDING AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE LEGAL
CONTEXT OF THE QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE AGENTS; THERE WAS A
CONSIDERABLE DEGREE OF NERVOUSNESS ON THE PART OF THE INTERVIEWEE;
AND THERE WERE INHERENTLY COERCIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURES IN THE
SOCIAL SITUATION OF AN INTERROGATION. THESE FINDINGS REINFORCE THE
CONCLUSIONS OF YALE'S EARLIER MIRANDA PROJECT THAT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL
INTERACTION BETWEEN THE INTERROGATOR AND THE SUSPECT IN AN
INTERROGATION IS EXTREMELY SUBTLE, AND THE INTERROGATOR HAS MOST OF
THE ADVANTAGES. IF THE HIGH PURPOSES OF MIRANDA ARE TO BE EFFECTED,
WARNINGS ALONE WILL BE INSUFFICIENT. ONLY IF A SYMPATHETIC ADVOCATE

IS PRESENT DURING THE INTERROGATION WILL MOST SUSPECTS BE ABLE TO ASSERT A MEASURE OF CONTROL OVER THE SITUATION, OVERCOME NERVOUSNESS, AND AVOID THE INFLUENCE OF THE PERCEIVED SOCIAL RULES WHICH OPERATE IN A SITUATION STRUCTURED AND MANIPULATED BY A PROFESSIONAL INTERROGATOR.

16693 \$03

CITATION: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. COURT SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES: A SURVEY OF THE CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA JUVENILE COURT. NEW YORK, 1967. VARIOUS PAGINGS.

BASED ON A SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE UPGRADING OF CALHOUN COUNTY'S JUVENILE COURT, PROBATION SERVICES, AND DETENTION FACILITIES ARE PRESENTED. MAJOR SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE JUVENILE COURT INCLUDE: THE REVISION OF THE ALABAMA JUVENILE CODE TO INCLUDE ALL PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 18; THE EXTENSION OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION TO INCLUDE ADOPTIONS OF CHILDREN, CHILD CUSTODY, SEPARATION, AND DIVORCE; THE CREATION OF A FAMILY COURT AT THE CIRCUIT LEVEL; THE ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY TO THE JUVENILE COURT JUDGE, TO FACILITATE EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COURT; AND THE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE PHYSICAL FACILITIES FOR THE JUVENILE COURT. WITH REGARD TO PROBATION SERVICES IT IS PROPOSED THAT SPECIFIC CRITERIA BE FORMULATED FOR THE HANDLING AND DETENTION OF JUVENILES; THAT MINIMUM PROFESSIONAL STAFF REQUIREMENTS BE PROVIDED THROUGH IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS AND THROUGH USE OF OUTSIDE RESOURCE PERSONNEL; THAT ALL NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY CASE SERVICES BE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND SECURITIES; AND THAT TOTAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTAKE BE ASSIGNED TO A SKILLED PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED PROBATION OFFICER, WITH THE INTAKE SERVICE OF THE COURT BEING AVAILABLE FOR CALL AT ALL TIMES. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE CALHOUN COUNTY JUVENILE COURT ABANDON THE PRACTICE OF DETAINING CHILDREN IN THE COUNTY JAIL; THAT DETENTION OF CHILDREN BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS SET FORTH IN THIS REPORT; THAT THE COOPERATION OF ADJACENT COUNTIES BE SOUGHT IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL DETENTION FACILITY; AND THAT THE GREATEST POSSIBLE USE BE MADE OF THE FOSTER AND GROUP CARE SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND SECURITIES.

16694 \$03

CITATION: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. PROBATION AND PAROLE IN ARKANSAS: A SURVEY FOR THE ARKANSAS PENITENTIARY STUDY COMMISSION. NEW YORK, 1967. VARIOUS PAGINGS, APP.

A SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY OUTLINES THE PRESENT PRACTICE OF ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE PROGRAMS IN ARKANSAS. IT PRESENTS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS, BASED ON GUIDELINES EVOLVED FROM NATIONAL EXPERIENCE. THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED ARE GROUPED INTO FIVE CATEGORIES: ORGANIZATION, PROBATION, PAROLE, OPERATION, AND IMPLEMENTATION. CONTENTS: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS; THE LEVEL OF PRESENT SERVICES; CORRECTIONAL PHILOSOPHY; PROBATION STANDARDS AND PRACTICE; PAROLE IN THEORY AND PRACTICE; ORGANIZING FOR IMPROVEMENT.

16695 \$03

CITATION: FLORIDA. PROBATION AND PAROLE COMMISSION. 27TH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1967. TALLAHASSEE, 1967. 33 P.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FLORIDA PROBATION AND PAROLE COMMISSION DESCRIBES THE COMMISSION'S PRIMARY DUTIES: (1) PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS FOR COURTS; (2) POST- SENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS; (3) DECISIONS AS TO RELEASE ON PAROLE; (4) SUPERVISION OF PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES; (5) AIDING PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES IN RESOLVING EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, AND OTHER SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS; (6) INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE STATE BOARD OF PARDONS; (7)

SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS; (8) SPECIAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS WITH YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS, SEX OFFENDERS, AND ALCOHOLICS; AND (9) PROBATION SERVICES FOR MISDEMEANANTS. NEW PROGRAMS ADDED BY THE 1967 FLORIDA LEGISLATURE INCLUDE: (1) CONSOLIDATION OF ALL ADULT PROBATION SERVICES UNDER THE COMMISSION TO PROVIDE UNIFORM SERVICES FOR ALL COURTS; (2) RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE PENDING TRIAL OF CERTAIN ACCUSED PERSONS; (3) A PILOT PROGRAM OF WORK RELEASE FOR MARION COUNTY PRISONERS; (4) LIAISON WITH NEW STATE AGENCIES; (5) SUPERVISION OF COUNTY PRISONERS RELEASED ON SPLIT SENTENCE BY THE COURTS; (6) FURLOUGH OF FELONS FOR VISIT, WORK, OR STUDY; AND (7) SUPERVISION OF FELONS DURING GAIN TIME AFTER RELEASE - MANDATORY CONDITIONAL RELEASE.

16696 \$03

CITATION: RUSSELL, BERNARD. EMERGING ISSUES IN THE JUVENILE COURT. IN: THE JUVENILE COURT - NEW DIRECTIONS: 67. PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON THE JUVENILE COURT, PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, MAY 9, 1967, P. 1-7. \$1.00

ONE MAJOR CONCEPT RELATED TO THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY POSTULATES THAT, FOR THE MAJORITY OF DELINQUENTS, THE SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF AMERICA HAVE BECOME DYSFUNCTIONAL. MASSIVE SOCIAL INTERVENTION IS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO CHANGE THESE INSTITUTIONS SO THAT THEY MAY BETTER CARRY OUT THEIR FUNCTIONS. ONE OF THE INSTITUTIONS THAT HAS FAILED TO PERFORM ADEQUATELY IS THE JUVENILE COURT. THE ORIGINAL INTENT OF THE JUVENILE COURT WAS TO SUBSTITUTE REHABILITATIVE PROCEDURES FOR PROSECUTION AND PUNISHMENT, BUT THIS GOAL HAS NEVER BEEN FULLY IMPLEMENTED. THE TREATMENT RESOURCES AS SET UP IN MOST COURTS CANNOT SUCCESSFULLY DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS THAT A CHILD FACES IN THE COMMUNITY. CHILDREN AND YOUTH WHO COME TO THE JUVENILE COURTS HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS WITHOUT BEING GIVEN THE KINDS OF REHABILITATIVE PROCEDURES PROMISED TO THEM. THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION AND OTHER SIMILAR BODIES HAVE RECOMMENDED THAT A NEW SYSTEM BE INTRODUCED IN THE FORM OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY TO SERVE AS A LIAISON BETWEEN THE COURT AND THE COMMUNITY. THIS AGENCY WOULD RECEIVE REFERRALS FROM THE POLICE, SCHOOLS, THE COURTS, AND INDIVIDUALS. NO ONE WOULD COME INTO THE COURT WHO HAD NOT BEEN CHARGED WITH COMMITTING A CRIME FOR WHICH HE COULD BE PROSECUTED. HE WOULD THEN BE CHARGED AS AN ADULT AND WOULD RECEIVE THE SAME LEGAL PROTECTIONS AN ADULT WOULD GET.

16697 \$03

CITATION: POLAND, J. MARTIN. DETENTION: SERVICE OR DISSERVICE? IN: THE JUVENILE COURT - NEW DIRECTIONS: 67. PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON THE JUVENILE COURT, PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, MAY 9, 1967, P. 13-15. \$1.00

JUVENILE DETENTION AS A FORM OF FORCED INCARCERATION IS OBSOLETE. A VISIT TO MOST DETENTION HOMES REVEALS A DISPROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION OF THE ECONOMICALLY DEPRIVED, WHO OFTEN ARE ALSO MEMBERS OF THE MINORITY GROUP PRESENT IN THE LOCALITY. MIDDLE AND UPPER CLASS CHILDREN ARE NOT DETAINED FOR THE MINOR INFRACTIONS WHICH KEEP THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR IN DETENTION. MOST OF THESE CHILDREN ARE DETAINED BECAUSE NEITHER THEIR FAMILIES NOR THE COMMUNITY CAN PROVIDE THE HOME SUPERVISION, SPECIAL TUTORING, OR MEDICAL OR PSYCHIATRIC CARE NEEDED. THE SOLUTION IS TO REPLACE THE LOWER CLASS FAMILY'S LACK OF RESOURCES WITH COMMUNITY RESOURCES. THIS WOULD INCLUDE SUBSIDIZED GROUP HOMES, DAY CARE SERVICES, JOBS, REMEDIAL EDUCATION CENTERS, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND GUARANTEED WORK, FOLLOWING SPECIALIZED TRAINING.

16698 \$03

CITATION: KEVE, PAUL W. MORE EFFECTIVE PROBATION SERVICES. IN: THE JUVENILE COURT - NEW DIRECTIONS: 67. PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON THE JUVENILE COURT, PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, MAY 9, 1967, P. 16-23. \$1.00

CASEWORK, THE TRADITIONAL PROBATION APPROACH, IS IN SERIOUS TROUBLE. CASE LOADS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE VERY LARGE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AND THE ADDITIONAL FUNDS WHICH ARE NECESSARY TO REDUCE CASE LOADS ARE NOT BEING APPROPRIATED. ALTERNATE METHODS OF PROBATION SERVICE MUST BE DEVELOPED. SOME INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS WHICH ALLOW THE PROBATION OFFICER TO REACH HIS CLIENTS MORE EFFECTIVELY HAVE ALREADY BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION. THE SCORE PROGRAM IN NEW YORK CITY PAID HARD-CORE DELINQUENT BOYS TO HELP JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VOLUNTEERS REDUCE THE ARREST RATES IN CERTAIN PRECINCTS AND HIGH DELINQUENCY AREAS. ALTHOUGH THIS PROJECT WAS NOT A PROBATION DEVICE, THERE WOULD BE LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN TRANSPLANTING IT TO A PROBATION SETTING. A WORK PROGRAM IN MINNEAPOLIS GAVE GIRLS FROM THE PROBATION CASE LOADS WORK IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL, TAKING CARE OF SENILE PATIENTS. SOME PROJECTS HAVE BEEN BASED ON THE HIGH ADVENTURE IDEA. ACCORDING TO THIS CONCEPT, DELINQUENTS PLAN IN ADVANCE FOR SOME ACTIVITY WHICH WILL BE EXCITING TO THEM.

16699 \$03
CITATION: HUNT, MAURICE G. PROTECTIVE SERVICES: WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY? IN: THE JUVENILE COURT - NEW DIRECTIONS: 67. PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON THE JUVENILE COURT, PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, MAY 9, 1967, P. 24-29.
CITN2: \$1.00

IN EVERY COMMUNITY THERE SHOULD BE A CLEARLY DESIGNATED PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN TURN FOR AID TO YOUNGSTERS WHOSE PARENTS ARE NOT ABLE TO CARE FOR THEM. SUCH A PLACE WOULD SERVE CHILDREN WHO ARE NEGLECTED, MISTREATED, OR WHOSE PARENTS ARE FACING PROBLEMS THEY ARE NOT EQUIPPED TO SOLVE WITHOUT OUTSIDE HELP. IN MOST COMMUNITIES IN THE UNITED STATES THIS SERVICE IS NONEXISTENT. THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT DEALT WITH AT AN EARLY POINT. RATHER, THE TENDENCY IS TO WAIT UNTIL THE PROBLEMS ERUPT IN DELINQUENCY OR IN A NEED TO REMOVE A YOUNGSTER FROM HIS FAMILY AND TO PLACE HIM IN FOSTER CARE. PROTECTIVE SERVICES SHOULD BE A PART OF THE COMMUNITY PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT. THIS IS BECAUSE THE WELFARE SYSTEM HAS THE HEAVIEST CONCENTRATION OF ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY SERVICES WHICH MUST BE AVAILABLE IN ORDER TO PROVIDE HELP TO PARENTS AND CARE AND PROTECTION TO CHILDREN. THESE INCLUDE: FAMILY COUNSELING, ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, DAY CARE, HOMEMAKER SERVICE, FOSTER CARE, AND ADOPTION.

16700 \$03
CITATION: CONGRESS AND THE NATIONAL CRIME PROBLEM: PRO AND CON. CONGRESSIOANAL DIGEST, 46(8/9):193-224, 1967.

THIS IS A COMPILATION OF STATEMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE FOLLOWING THREE QUESTIONS: SHOULD CONGRESS PROHIBIT USE OF WIRETAPPING AND "BUGGING" IN THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME; HAS THE RECENT PERFORMANCE OF THE COURTS IN CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT BEEN GENERALLY SOUND; AND SHOULD CONGRESS ENACT ADMINISTRATION PROPOSALS FOR INCREASED FEDERAL CONTROLS OVER FIREARMS.

16701 \$03
CITATION: CALIFORNIA. CRIMINAL STATISTICS BUREAU. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA, 1966. SACRAMENTO, 1967. 310 P.

ALL MAJOR INDICES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA SHOWED INCREASES FOR 1966; CRIME DATA REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS INDICATE A GENERAL FOUR TO SIX PERCENT INCREASE IN CRIME RATES AS COMPARED TO 1965. THE SEVEN MAJOR OFFENSES, BASED ON POPULATION AGED 10 TO 39 YEARS, SHOWED A RATE INCREASE OF 5.1 PERCENT; FELONY ARRESTS, ADULT AND JUVENILE, ON THE SAME POPULATION BASIS GREW FOUR PERCENT. THE INCREASE IN JUVENILE ARRESTS BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION AGED 10 TO 17 YEARS WAS SIX PERCENT. (AUTH.) CONTENTS: GENERAL TRENDS; FELONY CRIME REPORTS; ARREST REPORTS; FELONY COMPLAINTS DISMISSED SUPERIOR COURT PROSECUTORS; ADULT PROBATION. JUVENILE ARRESTS AND POLICE DISPOSITIONS; JUVENILE

PROBATION; JUVENILE DETENTION; YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS; POLICE PERSONNEL.

16702 \$03
CITATION: CALIFORNIA. CRIMINAL STATISTICS BUREAU. DRUG ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS IN CALIFORNIA, 1966. SACRAMENTO, 1967. 103 P.

THE 1966 REPORT ON DRUG ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS IN CALIFORNIA SHOWS A SUBSTANTIAL DRUG ARREST INCREASE DURING THAT YEAR. TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS ROSE 30.4 PERCENT OVER 1965; JUVENILE ARRESTS ROSE 99 PERCENT. SINCE 1965, THE MEDIAN AGE FOR MARIJUANA ARRESTEES HAS DROPPED FROM 22 TO 20 YEARS, AND FOR HEROIN, FROM 29 TO 27 YEARS. SIMILAR DECLINES HAVE OCCURRED IN OTHER CATEGORIES. THE LARGEST INCREASE OCCURRED IN MARIJUANA ARRESTS, WHICH HAVE RISEN FROM A RATE OF 125.6 PER 100,000 POPULATION IN 1965 TO 226.8 IN 1966. THE GREATEST ARREST RATE IN ANY AGE AND OFFENSE CATEGORY WAS FOR MARIJUANA ARRESTS FOR PERSONS 20 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE: THE RATE WAS 476.7. THE TOTAL OF 28,276 ARRESTS WAS 60.2 PERCENT ABOVE 1960. THE MAJORITY OF ARRESTS, AS USUAL, WERE MADE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, WHERE THE TOTAL NUMBER WAS 16,812. DURING THE PERIOD 1960 TO 1966, MARIJUANA OFFENSES INCREASED BY 234 PERCENT WHILE HEROIN OFFENSES INCREASED 1.3 PERCENT.

16703 \$03
CITATION: MINNESOTA. CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT. WORK RELEASE IN MINNESOTA, BY JAMES F. HULBURT, NATHAN G. MANDEL, AND ROBERT L. WEBB. ST. PAUL, 1967. 17 P.

THIS REPORT IS THE SECOND ANNUAL SUMMARY OF WORK RELEASE ACTIVITY IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA. THERE WERE 2,224 PERSONS (2,203 MALES, 24 FEMALES) TERMINATED FROM THE PROGRAM DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1966. THIS REPRESENTED AN INCREASE OF 516 (30.2 PERCENT) OVER THE 1,708 (1,701 MALES, 7 FEMALES) WHO SERVED WORK RELEASE SENTENCES IN 1965. DURING 1966, 18,023 INDIVIDUALS WERE SENTENCED TO COUNTY JAILS, WORKHOUSES, AND LOCKUPS AS COMPARED WITH 16,553 SENTENCED DURING 1965: AN INCREASE OF 1,470 (8.9 PERCENT). IN 1965, 10.3 PERCENT OF SENTENCED PERSONS WERE PLACED ON WORK RELEASE, WHILE IN 1966, 12.3 PERCENT SERVED ALL OR PART OF THEIR SENTENCE IN THIS MANNER (A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE). THERE WAS A 100 PERCENT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF THE 87 MINNESOTA COUNTIES WHO USED THE PROGRAM: 21 IN 1965 AND 42 IN 1966. (AUTH.)

16704 \$03
CITATION: TAUBER, RONALD K. DANGER AND THE POLICE: A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS. ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 3(1):69-81, 1967.

A SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF POLICE BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES IS PRESENTED. SOME OF THE OCCUPATIONAL ROLES WHICH THE POLICE PLAY AND CONSEQUENT POLICE-PUBLIC INTERACTIONS ARE EXPLORED. THE RISK OF PHYSICAL INJURY WHICH A POLICEMAN TAKES IS AN OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD. DUE TO THIS RISK, HE DEVELOPS ATTITUDES OF ISOLATION, NOT ONLY FROM CRIMINALS, BUT ALSO FROM THE PUBLIC. THE POLICE ARE ALSO INVOLVED IN SITUATIONS IN WHICH STATUS AND POWER STRUGGLES OCCUR. SUCH A STRUGGLE ARISES IN QUESTIONING SUSPECTS ON THE STREETS. IN THESE SITUATIONS INDIVIDUALS STAND IN JEOPARDY OF LOSING THEIR MINIMAL RIGHTS. POLICE ATTITUDES TOWARD THE PUBLIC AND THE PUBLIC'S VIEW OF THE POLICE ARE PRIMARILY GOVERNED BY THE SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF SUCH INTERACTIONS.

16705 \$03
CITATION: CHIRICOS, THEODORE G. THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE: A DEVELOPMENTAL ANALYSIS OF THE THEORY OF DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION. ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 3(1):91-99, 1967.

AN EFFORT IS MADE TO FOLLOW THE THEORY OF DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THROUGH ITS DEVELOPMENT BY EDWIN SUTHERLAND. THE RUDIMENTS OF THIS THEORY AS IT APPEARS IN THE EARLIEST EDITION (1924)

OF SUTHERLAND'S TEXT ON CRIMINOLOGY ARE IDENTIFIED. AN EXAMINATION IS MADE OF THE POSTULATES OF THE 1934 EDITION WHICH LED TO THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CONCEPT OF DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION IN THE 1939 EDITION. SUTHERLAND'S PAPER OF 1942 ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEORY IS CONSIDERED AS A RESTATEMENT OF THE THEORY PRIOR TO A FINAL DEFINITIVE STATEMENT IN THE 1947 EDITION OF THE TEXT. THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE MODIFICATIONS OF THE THEORY HAVE LED TO MISUNDERSTANDING AMONG ITS ADVOCATES AND CRITICS IS SHOWN.

16706 \$03
CITATION: GOLDMAN, NATHAN. SOCIAL BREAKDOWN. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 373 (SEPTEMBER):156-179, 1967.

ALTHOUGH PROBLEMS OF FAMILY BREAKDOWN, DRUG AND ALCOHOL ADDICTION, MENTAL DISORDER, SUICIDE, AND SEXUAL DEVIATION APPEAR TO BE INCREASING, THE AVAILABLE DATA ARE EITHER SO DEFICIENT OR SO INCOMPLETE THAT ACCURATE APPRAISAL OF THE SITUATION IS IMPOSSIBLE. HOWEVER, SOME OF THESE PROBLEMS SEEM TO BE MORE OR LESS SOCIALLY SANCTIONED ADJUSTMENTS TO STRAINS IN THE SOCIAL SYSTEM RATHER THAN MALADJUSTMENTS IN THEMSELVES. TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL OF MAXIMIZING THE SOCIAL HEALTH OF AMERICAN SOCIETY, THESE PROBLEMS MUST BE CONSIDERED AS INDICATORS OF STRAIN, AND THE NATIONAL RESOURCES MUST BE FOCUSED ON THE REDUCTION OF THESE STRAINS. THE METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION ON THESE INDICATORS MUST BE IMPROVED, AND NEW ONES MUST BE DEvised, IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE THOSE SITUATIONS WHICH INTERFERE WITH THE IDEAL FUNCTIONING OF THE SOCIAL SYSTEM. A SIGNIFICANT ASPECT OF SOCIAL BREAKDOWN IS SEEN IN THE INABILITY OF THE SOCIETY TO MOBILIZE FOR AN ATTACK ON SITUATIONS WHICH IT HAS DEFINED AS UNDESIRABLE. THE CONCERN SHOULD BE WITH THE IDENTIFICATION OF THESE PROCESSES AS WELL AS WITH THE UNDERLYING SOCIAL STRAINS OF WHICH SOCIAL PROBLEMS ARE OVERT INDICATORS. STANDARD DEFINITIONS OR CRITERIA OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS MUST BE ESTABLISHED AND THE SCOPE AND ACCURACY OF DATA COLLECTION MUST BE INCREASED. INFORMATION GATHERING ON THE LOCAL OR STATE LEVEL NEEDS TO BE COORDINATED ON A NATIONWIDE BASIS TO PROVIDE A USEFUL SET OF INDICATORS OF THE SOCIAL STATE OF THE NATION. (AUTH. ED.)

16707 \$03
CITATION: LIMET, ERIC. RESPONSABILITE POUR FAUTE ET PREVENTION DES ACCIDENTS. (RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERROR AND THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS.) REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 48(1):3-27, 1967.

THE NEW TRAFFIC CODE FOR BELGIUM PROPOSED BY ANDRE TUNC ADVOCATES DISCONTINUING THE DRIVER'S CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERROR, THEREBY STRENGTHENING HIS CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. THE CRITICS OF THE PROJECT CLAIM THAT SUCH A MEASURE WOULD ENCOURAGE NEGLIGENCE BY DIMINISHING THE SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY. THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION IS WHETHER CIVIL SANCTION, SUCH AS REQUIRING THE DRIVER TO PAY FOR THE REPAIR OF THE DAMAGE DONE, WOULD BY ITSELF ACT AS AN EFFECTIVE PREVENTIVE DETERRENT OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. SINCE THIS QUESTION MUST BE ANSWERED IN THE NEGATIVE, THE ABANDONMENT OF CIVIL SANCTIONS IS DESIRABLE AND WOULD ACTUALLY HELP TO STRENGTHEN THE SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

16708 \$03
CITATION: OTTO, HARRO. ZUR ABGRENZUNG VON DIEBSTAHL, BETRUG UND ERPRESSUNG BEI DER DELIKTISCHEN VERSCHAFFUNG FREMDER SACHEN. (THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN LARCENY, FRAUD, AND EMBEZZLEMENT AS OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.) ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE GESAMTE STRAFRECHTSWISSENSCHAFT, 79(1):59-102, 1967.

LARCENY, FRAUD AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AS USED IN WEST GERMANY LEGAL TERMINOLOGY, ARE MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE CONCEPTS. THIS IS TRUE EVEN IF A PARTICULAR OFFENSE IS COMBINED WITH SWINDLING OR THREAT. THEY NEED NOT BE DIFFERENTIATED, HOWEVER, FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEASURING RECIDIVISM. IN EVALUATING RECIDIVISM, THE NOTION OF THE OFFENSE

AGAINST PROPERTY AS SUCH RATHER THAN ITS SPECIFIC FORMS IS RELEVANT. THE DISTINCTION IS NEVERTHELESS NECESSARY TO A PROPER UNDERSTANDING OF INDIVIDUAL CASES, THEIR INNER CONTEXT, AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES.

16709 \$03

CITATION: KREY, VOLKER. ZUM BEGRIFF DES "WOHLS DER BUNDESREPUBLIKDEUTSCHLAND" IN 99, ABS. 1 UND 2 STGB. (THE CONCEPT OF THE "INTEGRITY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY" IN ARTICLE 99, PARAGRAPH 1 AND 2, OF THE PENAL CODE.) ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE GESAMTE

CITN2: STRAFRECHTSWISSENSCHAFT, 79(1):103-122, 1967.

THE CONCEPT OF THE "INTEGRITY" (WOHL) OF THE STATE IN WEST GERMANY REFERS ONLY TO THE STATE'S EXTERNAL POSITION. WHEN A "THREAT TO THE INTEGRITY OF THE STATE" IS CONSIDERED, CLARIFICATION MUST BE SOUGHT IN TERMS OF THIS EXTERNAL POSITION. IN THE CASE OF A PUBLICATION OF STATE SECRETS, SUCH A THREAT IS NOT PRESENT IF THE ADVANTAGES TO THE STATE OF PUBLICATION OUTWEIGH THE DISADVANTAGES. THIS APPLIES ALSO TO THE PUBLICATION OF "ILLEGAL STATE SECRETS," I.E., OF THE EXISTENCE OF ILLEGAL CONDITIONS IN THE COUNTRY. A CASE OF TREASON IS NOT INVOLVED IF PUBLIC DISCUSSION OF SUCH ILLEGAL CONDITIONS IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE REQUIREMENTS OF EXTERNAL SECURITY.

16710 \$03

CITATION: HAUSER, ROBERT. DAS EUROPAISCHE ABKOMMEN UBER DIE RECHTSHILFE IN STRAFSACHEN VOM 20. APRIL 1959. (THE EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL MATTERS OF APRIL 20, 1959.) SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFRECHT, 83(3):225-241, 1967.

AFTER HAVING SIGNED AN INTER-EUROPEAN EXTRADITION TREATY, MOST WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ENDORSED AN AGREEMENT IN 1959 CONCERNING MUTUAL LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL MATTERS. THE AGREEMENT DEFINES CRIMINAL MATTERS BROADLY, MAKING FULL EXCEPTION FOR MILITARY OFFENSES ONLY AND PARTIAL EXCEPTION FOR POLITICAL AND FISCAL OFFENSES. THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE INTERROGATION OF DEFENDANTS, WITNESSES, AND EXPERTS REFLECT CONSIDERABLE PROCEDURAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SIGNATORY COUNTRIES. DUE TO THESE DIFFERENCES, REGULATIONS ON SEARCHES, SEIZURES, AND SUMMONSES ARE FORMULATED SO AS TO AVOID HARSHNESS. THE AGREEMENT STATES THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE INITIATION OF INTER-EUROPEAN LEGAL AID. IN CONTRAST TO PREVIOUS PRACTICE, THE JUSTICE AGENCIES DEAL WITH EACH OTHER DIRECTLY RATHER THAN WORKING THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS, THUS SIMPLIFYING THE PROCEDURE CONSIDERABLY. REIMBURSEMENT IS MADE FOR THE EXPENSES WHICH RESULT FROM HIRING EXPERTS AND FROM USING PRISONERS AS WITNESSES, BUT NOT FOR THOSE ARISING FROM OTHER ASPECTS OF LEGAL AID.

16711 \$03

CITATION: GLASER, STEFAN. QUELQUES REMARQUES EN FAVEUR DU SUBJECTIVISME EN MATIERE PENALE. (NOTES IN FAVOR OF SUBJECTIVISM IN CRIMINOLOGICAL THOUGHT.) SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFRECHT, 83(3):242-285, 1967.

THE INCREASING POPULARITY OF SOCIAL DEFENSE CONCEPTS HAS REINFORCED A RECENT TREND FROM THE SUBJECTIVE TO THE OBJECTIVE CRIME THEORY. THUS, THE PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS AND THE GOOD OF SOCIETY HAVE BECOME THE CRITERIA WHICH DICTATE THE REACTION TO A CRIME, RATHER THAN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOTIVES BEHIND IT. THE ELEMENT OF SUBJECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR AN OFFENSE HAS THEREFORE BEEN NEGLECTED. IT IS NOW IMPLIED THAT NOT ONLY FALSE JUDGMENT BUT ALSO IGNORANCE ABOUT THE ILLEGALITY OF AN ACT MAY CONSTITUTE INNOCENCE. SOME LEGAL SYSTEMS ATTEMPT TO DEFINE NEGLIGENCE WHILE OTHERS LEAVE THE INTERPRETATION OF IT TO THE COURTS. ACCORDING TO SWISS LAW, AN OFFENSE IS COMMITTED THROUGH NEGLIGENCE IF A PERSON ACTS WITHOUT FULL REALIZATION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF HIS ACT. CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE IS DEFINED AS THE FAILURE TO USE PRECAUTIONS REQUIRED BY THE CIRCUMSTANCES OR BY ONE'S PERSONAL CONDITION. ANGLO-SAXON CRIMINOLOGY, LESS SOPHISTICATED IN LEGAL OBJECTIVISM, TENDS TO

PRESUME THAT THE COMMISSION OF A CRIMINAL ACT IN ITSELF CONSTITUTES PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF CRIMINAL INTENT.

16712 \$03

CITATION: ZALBA, SERAPIO R. WORK-RELEASE--A TWO-PRONGED EFFORT. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(4):506-512, 1967.

MOST INCARCERATED PERSONS FACE MAJOR DISCONTINUITIES IN THEIR RESOCIALIZATION INTO THE "FREE" SOCIETY. SELDOM ARE PROVISIONS MADE FOR THEM TO LEARN OR PRACTICE CERTAIN CRUCIAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC ROLES, SUCH AS WAGE-EARNER, SELF-SUPPORTER, AND WORKER-IN-THE-FREE-COMMUNITY. CONSEQUENTLY, THEY ARE OFTEN UNABLE TO PERFORM IN WAYS NECESSARY TO SUCCESSFUL READJUSTMENT ONCE THEY ARE DISCHARGED. THE WORK-RELEASE APPROACH HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT THESE ROLES CAN BE PROVIDED IN A CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM WHICH ALSO HAS CUSTODIAL FEATURES. SUCCESSFUL WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS IN WISCONSIN AND CALIFORNIA ARE DESCRIBED AND ANALYZED. (AUTH. ED.)

16713 \$03

CITATION: GRUPP, STANLEY E. WORK-RELEASE--THE SHERIFF'S VIEWPOINT. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(4):513-520, 1967.

DATA OF THE PRESENT STUDY ARE BASED ON A QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO SHERIFFS IN 42 STATES. THE SHERIFF IS USED AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION AS HE TYPICALLY OCCUPIES A KEY POSITION IN COUNTY-ADMINISTERED WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS. THE RESPONSES INDICATE VERY LIMITED USE OF WORK-RELEASE ON THE COUNTY LEVEL. THE MAJORITY OF SHERIFFS REPORTING ARE IN FAVOR OF THIS MODE OF REHABILITATION BUT SAY THEY HAVE NEITHER THE PERSONNEL NOR THE PHYSICAL FACILITIES TO HANDLE SUCH PRISONERS. EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY PERSONAL-SOCIAL VARIABLES (MEMBERSHIP IN THE NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION, LENGTH OF EXPERIENCE AS SHERIFF, FORMAL EDUCATION, AGE, AND DEGREE OF AUTHORITARIANISM) ASSOCIATED WITH ATTITUDE TOWARD WORK-RELEASE FAILED TO PRODUCE ANY STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESULTS. (AUTH. ED.)

16714 \$03

CITATION: JOHNSON, ELMER H. WORK-RELEASE--A STUDY OF CORRECTIONAL REFORM. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(4):521-530, 1967.

DATA ON WORK-RELEASE PRISONERS ARE USED TO ILLUSTRATE A CONCEPTION OF CORRECTIONAL REFORM AS A PROCESS OF ACCOMMODATIONS AND NEW RELATIONSHIPS AMONG GROUPS. REFORM STIMULATED BY THE CORRECTIONAL AGENCY IS VIEWED AS PREFERABLE TO REFORM EXTERNALLY INDUCED. IN NORTH CAROLINA, CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC BASE OF THE PRISON DEPARTMENT MOTIVATED OTHER AGENCIES TO SUPPORT WORK-RELEASE AS A NEW STRATEGY. ALTHOUGH OPPORTUNISM WAS PROMINENT IN THE INTEREST, THE INTRODUCTION OF WORK-RELEASE INITIATED A SERIES OF ACCOMMODATIONS RESULTING IN CHANGES THAT PROMISE TO BE GENUINE REFORM. NEW RELATIONSHIPS HAVE EMERGED AMONG THE PRISONS, THE PAROLE BOARD, THE COURTS, AND PRIVATE EMPLOYERS. WITHIN THE PRISON, NEW RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN STAFF AND INMATES SUPPORT THE GROWTH OF A MOTIVATIONAL SYSTEM CONDUCTIVE TO REHABILITATION. ALTHOUGH THE NORTH CAROLINA PROGRAM IS SUCCESSFUL WHEN MEASURED AGAINST ITS ORIGINAL GOALS, CURRENT LIMITATIONS INCLUDE THE RESTRICTED PLACE OF WORK-RELEASE WITHIN THE LABOR-FORCE STRUCTURE OF THE STATE. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORK-RELEASE CONCEPT REQUIRES EXTENSION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND OTHER REHABILITATION PROGRAMS IN PRISON TO BROADEN THE JOB SKILLS OF PRISONERS AS CANDIDATES FOR WORK-RELEASE. (AUTH. ED.)

16715 \$03

CITATION: JEFFERY, C. R. CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND MENTAL DISEASE. CHARLES C. THOMAS, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., 1967. 324 P. \$11.00

LAW, PSYCHIATRY, AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES ARE EXAMINED AND EVALUATED AS THEY RELATE TO THE TREATMENT AND PROCESSING OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS. THE INSANITY DEFENSE RAISES THE ISSUE OF THE PURPOSE OF CRIMINAL LAW: TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION VERSUS PUNISHMENT AND REVENGE. THE U. S. SUPREME COURT'S DURHAM RULING WAS A LANDMARK

CASE, REJECTING THE LEGAL POSITION THAT INSANITY MUST BE DEFINED EXCLUSIVELY IN TERMS OF PSYCHOSIS. NEVERTHELESS, THE DECISION DID NOT SETTLE A BASIC CONFLICT BETWEEN LAW AND SCIENCE. THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS REMAIN: THE DILEMMA BETWEEN THE PHILOSOPHICAL NOTION OF FREE WILL AND THE SCIENTIFIC NOTION OF DETERMINISM; EXPERT TESTIMONY CONCERNING MENTAL DISEASE AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS OFTEN LESS THAN SCIENTIFIC; AN ACCEPTABLE DEFINITION OF MENTAL DISEASE HAS NOT BEEN PUT FORTH; TECHNIQUES AND FACILITIES FOR TREATING BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS DO NOT EXIST AS IT WAS ASSUMED IN THE DURHAM RULING; BY ALLOWING BOTH, THE DURHAM RULE DOES NOT RESOLVE THE ISSUE OF PUNISHMENT VERSES TREATMENT; ALTHOUGH THE CRIMINAL LAW REQUIRES THAT CRIMINAL INTENT BE AN ELEMENT OF CRIME, A DETERMINATION OF INSANITY FALLACIOUSLY DENIES THE PRESENCE OF SUCH INTENT; SERIOUS DUE PROCESS ISSUES ARISE WHEN A DEFENDANT, DECLARED NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY, IS DEPRIVED OF HIS FREEDOM AND INCARCERATED; THE INSANITY DEFENSE IGNORES THE FACT THAT CRIME IS A SOCIAL PROBLEM AND NOT A MEDICAL PROBLEM. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT MORE SUITABLE CRITERIA BE UTILIZED TO DETERMINE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. SPECIFICALLY, THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS SHOULD BE POSED: (1) DID THE DEFENDANT ENGAGE IN BEHAVIOR WHICH PRODUCED CONSEQUENCES WHICH ARE DEFINED AS UNLAWFUL? (2) DID THE DEFENDANT INTEND THE CONSEQUENCES OF HIS ACTION? WERE THESE CONSEQUENCES THE NATURAL AND PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES, I.E., DID THE DEFENDANT ACT SO AS TO GAIN REWARD TO AVOID PAIN? (3) DID THE DEFENDANT KNOW THAT HE COULD BE PUNISHED FOR BEHAVING AS HE DID?

16716 \$03

CITATION: BALL, JOHN C. MARIJUANA SMOKING AND THE ONSET OF HEROIN USE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):403-413, 1967.

BETWEEN 1935 AND 1962, 242 ADDICT PATIENTS OF PUERTO RICAN RESIDENCE WERE DISCHARGED FROM THE U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF THESE FORMER PATIENTS WAS UNDERTAKEN DURING 1962-1964 IN PUERTO RICO. ONE ASPECT OF THIS FOLLOW-UP INVESTIGATED THE WAY IN WHICH OPIATE USE BEGAN AMONG THIS POPULATION. OF THE 242 EX-PATIENTS, 119 WERE INTERVIEWED. FINDINGS REVEALED THAT HEROIN USE STARTED IN AN UNSUPERVISED STREET SETTING WHILE THE SUBJECTS WERE STILL TEENAGERS. OPIATE USE WAS USUALLY PRECEDED BY SMOKING MARIJUANA WITH NEIGHBORHOOD FRIENDS. IN THE CASE OF BOTH MARIJUANA AND HEROIN USE THE ADOLESCENT PEER GROUP EXERCISED A DOMINANT INFLUENCE.

16717 \$03

CITATION: CHAPPELL, DUNCAN. AUSTRALIAN SEMINARS ON THE PROBLEMS OF DRUG ABUSE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):413-417, 1967.

THERE IS MOUNTING PUBLIC ANXIETY IN AUSTRALIA OVER THE INCREASING ILLEGAL TRAFFIC IN AND ABUSE OF DRUGS. AGAINST THIS BACKGROUND, THE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY OF SYDNEY UNIVERSITY'S LAW SCHOOL ORGANIZED TWO SEMINARS DURING 1966 TO CONSIDER THE PROBLEMS OF DRUG ABUSE IN THE STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES. THE SCOPE OF THE FIRST SEMINAR WAS EXTREMELY WIDE. THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF DRUG ABUSE; THE LEGAL POSITION ON SOCIALLY DANGEROUS DRUGS UNDER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND STATE AND COMMONWEALTH LAWS; THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM IN NEW SOUTH WALES; AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EXISTING CONTROLS AND FACILITIES FOR TREATMENT WERE EXAMINED. ON THE FINAL DAY OF THE SESSION, THE PARTICIPANTS WERE DIVIDED INTO FOUR COMMITTEES TO CONSIDER THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE PARTICULAR CATEGORIES OF DRUGS: NARCOTICS; AMPHETAMINES AND BARBITURATES; HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS AND MARIJUANA; AND NON-PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

16718 \$03

CITATION: TAYLOR, A. J. W. PREDICTION FOR PAROLE: A PILOT STUDY WITH DELINQUENT GIRLS. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):418-424, 1967.

THE POOLED PREDICTIONS OF A RANDOMLY SELECTED EXPERIMENTAL GROUP OF 11 ADOLESCENT DELINQUENT GIRLS IN A BORSTAL WERE FOUND TO CORRELATE HIGHLY WITH THOSE OF THE BORSTAL PAROLE BOARD AND TO

CORRESPOND WITH SUBSEQUENT RECONVICTIONS. OBJECTIVE PSYCHOMETRIC TEST DATA OF THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP AND TWO CONTROL GROUPS WERE THEN EXAMINED IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN THOSE WHO WERE RECONVICTED AND THOSE WHO WERE NOT. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE RESEARCH: (1) HAS PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS FOR TRAINING AND TREATING DELINQUENTS; (2) RAISES THEORETICAL ISSUES CONCERNING MORAL DEVELOPMENT; (3) DRAWS ATTENTION TO THE NEED FOR PSYCHOMETRIC AND BEHAVIORAL TESTS OF MORAL VALUES. (AUTH. ED.)

16719 \$03

CITATION: MORRIS, PAULINE. FATHERS IN PRISON. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):424-430, 1967.

SYSTEMATIC INFORMATION REGARDING THE EXTENT TO WHICH CHILDREN ARE AFFECTED BY THEIR FATHER'S IMPRISONMENT IS LACKING. THERE ARE TWO BASIC FACTORS WHICH WILL DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH A CHILD IN SUCH A FAMILY SUFFERS: THE TYPE OF FATHER-CHILD RELATIONSHIP EXISTING BEFORE IMPRISONMENT; AND THE EFFECT THE SEPARATION HAS ON THE MOTHER. WHERE THE MOTHER IS VERY DEPENDENT ON HER OWN OR ON HER HUSBAND'S PARENTS AND SIBLINGS FOR HELP, THE CHILDREN ARE BEST ADJUSTED. GRANDPARENTS, UNCLES, AUNTS, AND COUSINS FILL THE FATHER'S ROLE AND HIS ABSENCE IS LITTLE NOTICED. THERE IS SUFFICIENT DATA IN THE FIELD OF CHILD CARE TO SUGGEST THAT FEW CHILDREN ARE LIKELY TO UNDERGO THE EXPERIENCE OF THEIR FATHER'S IMPRISONMENT AND ESCAPE FROM IT COMPLETELY UNDAMAGED. THEREFORE, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT SPECIAL ATTENTION BE PAID TO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS OF THE CHILD AS SOON AS THE OFFENDER'S CASE IS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COURTS.

16720 \$03

CITATION: PALMER, J. W. PUNISHMENT - A FIELD FOR EXPERIMENT. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):434-441, 1967.

THE ETHICS AND JUSTICE OF CONTROLLED TRIALS OF PUNISHMENT ARE DISCUSSED, AND IT IS ARGUED THAT UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, FREQUENTLY FULFILLED, SUCH TRIALS ARE PERMISSIBLE. FURTHER, THEY ARE DESIRABLE IN VIEW OF THE LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PUNISHMENTS. AN ATTEMPT TO CARRY OUT SUCH TRIALS IN SCHOOLS, STUDYING THE EFFECTS OF ORDINARY SCHOOL PUNISHMENTS FOR COMMON SCHOOL MISDEMEANORS, IS DESCRIBED. THE TRIALS WERE ON TOO SMALL A SCALE TO WARRANT CONCLUSIONS AS TO THE RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PUNISHMENTS. NEVERTHELESS, THE TECHNIQUES WERE SUCCESSFUL AND THE ETHICAL OBJECTIONS WERE FEW. IT IS HOPED THAT SUCH EXPERIMENTATION WILL GAIN WIDER ACCEPTANCE AND THAT IT WILL EVENTUALLY BECOME POSSIBLE TO USE RANDOM ALLOCATION TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTS OF SENTENCES PASSED IN THE COURTS OF JUSTICE. (AUTH. ED.)

16721 \$03

CITATION: KAYE, J.M. THE EARLY HISTORY OF MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER: PART 2. LAW QUARTERLY REVIEW, 83(332):569-601, 1967.

IN THE CONCLUDING ARTICLE OF A TWO-PART SERIES, THE EARLY HISTORY OF MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER IN ENGLAND IS PRESENTED. THE DEFINITION OF MURDER AND THE GENERAL CATEGORIZATION OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE WHICH WERE ADOPTED BY THE STATUTE OF 1390 HAVE APPARENTLY NOT SURVIVED THE 15TH CENTURY. THROUGH THE WORK OF CROMPTON AND LAMBARDE IN THE 16TH CENTURY, THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER WAS FIRMLY DRAWN. THIS DIVISION SERVED AS THE BASIS OF THE LAW FOR MORE THAN TWO CENTURIES HENCE. THUS THE RATIONALIZATIONS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE A RECONCILIATION OF THESE DISTINCTIONS WITH THE OLD LAW -- "IMPLIED MALICE," "CONCESSION TO SUDDEN ANGER"--BEGAN.

16722 \$03

CITATION: COUNCIL OF EUROPE. FOURTH EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES. CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENSES. STRASBOURG, 1967. 144 P. (VOL. 1)

THE FOURTH EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL

RESEARCH INSTITUTES, HELD ON NOVEMBER 22- 25, 1966, IN STRASBOURG, CONSIDERED THE CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENSES. PAPERS WERE SUBMITTED WHICH INCLUDED: THE PRESENTATION OF THE PROBLEM; RESEARCH CONCERNING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MOTORING OFFENDERS; AND RECENT DESIRABLE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE REGARDING MOTORING OFFENSES. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT RIGOROUS CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BY MEMBER STATES, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO: (1) THE QUESTION OF DRUNKEN DRIVING OR DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL; (2) THE CRIMINAL ANTECEDENTS OF ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENDERS; (3) THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENDERS; (4) PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENSES AND THOSE WHO COMMIT THEM; (5) THE QUESTION OF PRISON TREATMENT FOR ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENDERS.

16723 \$03

CITATION: CRITCHLEY, T. A. A HISTORY OF POLICE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 900 - 1960. LONDON, CONSTABLE. 1967. 347 P. \$10.00

THIS STUDY IS A FULL-LENGTH HISTORY-- LEGAL, SOCIAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE-- OF THE POLICE IN ENGLAND AND WALES. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION OF THE POLICE IN THE STATE, AND SOME NEW INSIGHTS INTO THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ARE PRESENTED. CONTENTS: THE ERA OF THE PARISH CONSTABLE, 900-1750; THE NEW POLICE IN LONDON, 1750-1830; THE FIRST PROVINCIAL POLICE, 1830- 1853; CONSOLIDATION OF THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY POLICE SYSTEM, 1853-1888; LIFE, WORK AND WELFARE OF THE VICTORIAN POLICEMAN, 1856-1908; TOWARDS A POLICE SERVICE, 1908-1939; WAR INTERLUDE, 1939-1945; REFORM ON AN EBB TIDE, 1945-1959; RETURN TO FIRST PRINCIPLES, 1959-1962; FORWARD FROM THE ROYAL COMMISSION, 1962-1966.

16724 \$03

CITATION: SCHRAG, CLARENCE. DISABILITY, SYSTEM IMPAIRMENT, AND REHABILITATION. PRESENTED AT MONTEFIORE CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONAL PLASTIC SURGERY AT MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 7-9, 1967. NEW YORK, 1967. 22 P.

DEVIANCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED AS SOCIETY'S REACTION TO CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF ITS MEMBERS RATHER THAN AS A PROPERTY OF ANY GIVEN INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP. AT PRESENT THERE IS VERY LITTLE SYSTEMATIC THEORY ABOUT DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, THOUGH SUCH THEORY IS NECESSARY FOR EFFECTIVE SOCIAL ACTION. DEVIANCE IS TO BE DISTINGUISHED FROM DISORGANIZATION WHICH, ALTHOUGH IT MAY MAKE DEVIANCE UNAVOIDABLE, IS A CHARACTERISTIC OF SOCIAL, NOT PERSONAL, SYSTEMS. WHERE SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION OCCURS, THE PROPER TARGET OF REFORM AND RECONSTRUCTION IS NOT THE DEVIANT INDIVIDUAL BUT IS SOCIETY ITSELF--IN PARTICULAR, ITS NORMATIVE SYSTEM AND ITS MECHANISM FOR ESTABLISHING, ENFORCING, AND ASSESSING ITS RULES OF ORDER. THEORIES POSITING AN ORGANIZED COORDINATION OF HUMAN ENERGIES, BASED ON RATIONAL SYSTEMS MODELS, OFFER THE BEST PERSPECTIVES FOR SOCIAL CONTROL. AN INTERACTION BETWEEN AN ORGANIZATION'S NORMATIVE AND ACTION SUB-SYSTEMS CAN BE INSTITUTIONALIZED IN RATIONAL SYSTEMS BY RESEARCH AND INFORMATION FEEDBACK. SUCH INFORMATION CAN INCREASE THE ORGANIZATION'S CAPACITY TO LEARN FROM ITS EXPERIENCE AND TO ADAPT TO CHANGE. A SYSTEMS APPROACH APPLIED TO THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRISON, SHOWS A TREND TOWARD "FLAT," DECENTRALIZED ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES. THE TRADITIONAL STEREOTYPE OF THE CRIMINAL IS BEING MODIFIED, BUT THE CHANGES HAVE NOT BEEN MADE AS A RESULT OF A RATIONAL SYSTEM OF CRIME CONTROL. THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND CAPABILITIES OF THE SURGICAL AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF ADULT OFFENDERS PROJECT, FUNDED BY THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION CAN ALSO BE VIEWED FROM A SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE. THE PROJECT FOCUSES NARROWLY ON DEVIANCE, YET IT HAS POTENTIAL FOR DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM OF DISORGANIZATION, AS IT INCORPORATES PROFESSIONAL WORKERS AND INVOLVES COLLABORATION AMONG A NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL AGENCIES.

16725 \$03

CITATION: LEWIN, MICHAEL L. PLASTIC SURGERY IN REHABILITATION OF THE

PRISON INMATE: THE PLASTIC SURGEON'S VIEW. PRESENTED AT MONTEFIORE CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONAL PLASTIC SURGERY AT MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 7-9, 1967. NEW YORK, 1967. 9 P.

CITN2:

PLASTIC SURGERY SERVICES OFFER PROMISE OF BECOMING AN IMPORTANT ADJUNCT IN THE SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF THE PUBLIC OFFENDER AND SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN HIS REHABILITATION. THERE IS A NEED TO TEST THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SUCH PROGRAMS WITH OTHER DELINQUENT OR PRE-DELINQUENT GROUPS: ADOLESCENTS, FEMALES, INMATES OF MINIMUM SECURITY PRISONS, AND PERHAPS WITH SOME POVERTY PROGRAMS. A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF PLASTIC SURGERY IS BEING DONE NOW. EXISTING PROGRAMS SHOULD BE STRENGTHENED AND ENLARGED. FACILITIES SHOULD BE IMPROVED AND NEW ONES CREATED. AFFILIATION WITH TEACHING PROGRAMS SHOULD BE EFFECTED WHEREVER POSSIBLE. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF PATIENTS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED FOR VARIOUS PRISON POPULATIONS. MEANINGFUL RECORD-KEEPING WITH UNIFORM DATA COLLECTION IS ESSENTIAL. LONG TERM FOLLOW-UP CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION OFFICERS AND WELFARE WORKERS. THIS PROGRAM SHOULD BE PLANNED AND COORDINATED AT THE STATE LEVEL IN COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES. PARTICIPATING CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE CHOSEN FOR THEIR AVAILABLE HOSPITAL FACILITIES, AND THEIR PROXIMITY TO TEACHING HOSPITALS OR OTHER PLASTIC SURGERY SERVICES. IF PLASTIC SURGERY CAN BE EFFECTIVE IN THE REHABILITATION OF THE INMATE CRIMINAL, PERHAPS IT COULD ALSO BE EFFECTIVE IN THE PREVENTION OF POTENTIAL CRIMINALITY. THE FINDINGS OF THIS CONFERENCE SHOULD BE WIDELY DISSEMINATED TO JUDGES, YOUTH WORKERS, WELFARE WORKERS AND JOB CORPS ADMINISTRATORS, SO THAT ALL OF THEM CAN BE ALERTED TO THE VALUE OF THESE SERVICES. (AUTH. ED.)

16726 \$03

CITATION: ELIAS, ALBERT. PLASTIC SURGERY AND INMATE REHABILITATION. PRESENTED AT MONTEFIORE CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONAL PLASTIC SURGERY AT MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 7-9, 1967. NEW YORK, 1967. 12 P.

THE SURGICAL AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF ADULT OFFENDERS PROJECT FUNDED BY THE U. S. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION HAS SHOWN THAT PLASTIC SURGERY IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION CAN AID IN REHABILITATING CHRONIC ADULT OFFENDERS. THE PROGRAM HAS RAISED ISSUES RELEVANT TO REHABILITATION IN GENERAL AND TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF PLASTIC SURGERY PROGRAMS IN AN INSTITUTION, SPECIFICALLY. THE FIRST SET OF ISSUES DEALS WITH THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE DISFIGURED OFFENDER. HE IS A SOCIALLY MARGINAL PERSON, IN BOTH THE FORMAL AND THE INFORMAL SYSTEMS OF THE INSTITUTION, IN HIS RELATIONS WITH OTHER INMATES AND WITH STAFF. ISSUES RAISED WITH RESPECT TO ADMINISTRATION AND TREATMENT INCLUDE: THE NATURE OF THE FACTORS WHICH MOTIVATE INMATES TO VOLUNTEER FOR THE PROGRAM; THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STAFF TO INSURE VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROGRAM; AND THE TYPE OF EFFECT ON THE INMATE THE SCREENING PROCESS MIGHT HAVE. THE FINAL SET OF ISSUES CONCERNS FINDINGS OF THE PROJECT WHICH MAY HAVE BROADER IMPLICATIONS. AMONG THESE ARE: THAT THE REHABILITATION OF THE DISFIGURED OFFENDER MUST INVOLVE THE COMMUNITY--BOTH ITS FORMAL AGENCIES AND PRIMARY GROUPS; THAT EX-OFFENDERS SEEKING AID FROM SUCH AGENCIES HAD MUCH DIFFICULTY IN SECURING IT; THAT THE RATE OF ATTRITION OF CASES IS RELATIVELY HIGH; THAT A VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION COUNSELOR PROGRAM IN THE INSTITUTIONAL SETTING MAY ENABLE THIS SERVICE TO BE OF GREATER USE TO DISFIGURED OFFENDERS THAN IT WOULD BE IF LOCATED IN THE COMMUNITY; AND THAT THERE MAY BE A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TYPE OF OFFENDER AND THE TYPE OF SERVICE HE RECEIVES, SO THAT ATTEMPTS TO REHABILITATE DISFIGURED OFFENDERS SHOULD CONSIDER IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THESE OFFENDERS. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES NOW EXIST IN MANY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH COULD SERVE AS A FOCAL POINT FOR DEVELOPING PLASTIC SURGERY PROGRAMS. MORE RESEARCH IS NECESSARY TO TEST THE VALIDITY OF THE IMPLICATIONS DRAWN AND TO DISCOVER THE IMPACT OF SUCH PROGRAMS ON THE DISFIGURED OFFENDER.

16727 \$03

CITATION: WARDROP, K. R. H. DELINQUENT TEENAGE TYPES. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):371-380, 1967.

A DELINQUENT TYPCLOGY FORMULATED FROM A PSYCHIATRIC POINT OF VIEW WOULD INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING BROAD GROUPINGS: (1) ORGANIC: TEENAGERS WHOSE DELINQUENCY IS THE RESULT OF SOME DEGREE OF BRAIN DAMAGE; (2) GROSSLY DEPRIVED DELINQUENT: THOSE WITH A HISTORY OF ILLEGITIMACY OR REJECTION AT AN EARLY STAGE, FOLLOWED BY A VERY DEPRIVED FIRST FEW YEARS OF LIFE, INVOLVING STATUTORY CHILD CARE, FREQUENT FOSTERING, AND PLACEMENT IN CHILDREN'S HOMES, AND AN INCREASING REJECTION BY THE COMMUNITY AS THE CHILD BECOMES OLDER; (3) EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED DELINQUENT: USED LOOSELY TO INCLUDE ALL THOSE CASES WHOSE DELINQUENCY ORIGINATES FROM UNDERLYING SEVERE EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE, NEUROTIC OR PSYCHOTIC REACTION; (4) FAMILY PROBLEM DELINQUENTS: ADOLESCENTS WHOSE DELINQUENCY IS REACTIVE TO INTERPERSONAL TENSION IN FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS; (5) SITUATIONAL DELINQUENCY: DELINQUENTS WHO ARE TYPICAL PRODUCTS OF THEIR BACKGROUNDS. THE OBJECT OF DEFINING DELINQUENT TYPES IS TO GET A CLEARER PICTURE OF TREATMENT NEEDS. EACH REQUIRES A DIFFERENT REGIME AND MANAGEMENT; BUT FACILITIES FOR THESE ARE OFTEN LACKING.

16728 \$03

CITATION: FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIME CONTROL, MARCH 28-29, 1967. PROCEEDINGS, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967. 161 P. \$60

THE FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIME CONTROL, ATTENDED BY MORE THAN 700 PROFESSIONALS INVOLVED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE--LEADING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, JUDGES, AND CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL FROM EVERY STATE--CONVENED TO PLAN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A NATIONAL STRATEGY TO ARREST AND THEN REVERSE A TREND TOWARD LAWLESSNESS IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. BASED UPON THE FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, THE CONFERENCE'S PANEL DISCUSSION TOPICS INCLUDED: UPGRADING PERSONNEL; RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND THE AGENCIES OF JUSTICE; CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS: INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITY TREATMENT; PROGRAMS AND PROCEDURES TO TAKE MARGINAL OFFENDERS OUT OF THE CRIMINAL SYSTEM; POOLING, CONSOLIDATION, COORDINATION AND REORGANIZATION OF SERVICES AND PROGRAMS; CRIMINAL CODE REVISIONS; MOBILIZING THE COMMUNITY FOR PREVENTION; AND FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTING CHANGE.

16729 \$03

CITATION: CZAJKOSKI, EUGENE H. INNOVATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PROBATION. POLICE, 12(2):51-54, 1967.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT OF THE RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF PROBATION ARE: (1) THE INCREASED IMPETUS GIVEN TO THE TREND FROM "SURVEILLANCE" CONCEPTS TO "TREATMENT" CONCEPTS; (2) THE VARIEGATED GROWTH OF COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT PROGRAMS, BOTH RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL; (3) THE WIDENING USE OF NON-PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL; (4) THE INTEGRATION OF EX-OFFENDERS INTO THE TREATMENT PROCESS AND THEIR EFFECTIVE USE AS AGENTS OF CHANGE OR THERAPY. THESE INNOVATIONS HAVE ALREADY MADE A CLEAR IMPACT UPON THE FIELD OF PROBATION. OTHERS, SUCH AS "REALITY THERAPY" AND "CONDITIONING THERAPY," ARE GAINING IN IMPORTANCE. (AUTH.ED.)

16730 \$03

CITATION: JOHNSON, LYNDON B. (1) TO ACT AGAINST CRIME. (2) ADDRESS TO THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, (3) KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, (4) SEPTEMBER 14, 1967. (5) WHITE HOUSE, 1967. 12 P.

THE PRINCIPLES AND FINDINGS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ARE USED IN OUTLINING THE PROVISIONS OF THE PROPOSED SAFE STREETS AND CRIME CONTROL ACT. IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS ACT, THE PASSAGE OF THE PROPOSED GUN SALE LAW, WHICH LIMITS THE SALE OF FIREARMS, IS SEEN AS AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARD PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING CRIME.

16731 \$03

CITATION: FATTAH, EZZAT ABDEL. TOWARDS A CRIMINOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF VICTIMS. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW, 22:(209): 162-163, 1967.

CRIME STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT THERE ARE CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS AND TRAITS MANIFESTED BY CRIMINALS WHICH MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO CLASSIFY THEIR VICTIMS; AN OUTLINE IS PRESENTED WHICH ATTEMPTS TO DISCERN THE TYPICAL ELEMENTS IN THE VICTIM'S PERSONALITY AND TO DEFINE HIS ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE OFFENSE AND THE OFFENDER AND THE PART HE PLAYED IN THE OFFENSE. WITH THIS APPROACH THE FOLLOWING VICTIM-TYPES ARE SUGGESTED: NON-PARTICIPATING VICTIMS; LATENT OR PREDISPOSED VICTIMS; PROVOCATIVE VICTIMS; PARTICIPATING VICTIMS; AND FALSE VICTIMS.

16732 \$03

CITATION: HIRSCHI, TRAVIS, SELVIN, HANAN C. DELINQUENCY RESEARCH: AN APPRAISAL OF ANALYTIC METHODS. NEW YORK, FREE PRESS, 1967. 280 P. \$7.50.

CRITIQUES ARE MADE OF METHODS OF ANALYZING SURVEY DATA AND OF TECHNIQUES OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON DELINQUENCY. A WIDE RANGE OF STUDIES CONDUCTED BETWEEN 1950 AND THE PRESENT WHICH HAVE USED QUESTIONNAIRE OR INTERVIEW DATA ARE SUBJECTED TO CRITICISM AND DISCUSSION. A SET OF ESSAYS ON IMPORTANT TOPICS IN METHODOLOGY, CONCLUDE THE WORK. THESE ATTEMPTS TO CLARIFY SUCH PROBLEMS AS THE MEANING OF RELIABILITY; THE VALUE OF SCALING; THE LEGITIMATE USE OF STATISTICAL TESTS; AND THE SHORT COMINGS OF TABULAR ANALYSIS. CONTENTS: NATURE OF METHODOLOGICAL CRITICISM; CAUSAL ANALYSIS; MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS; CONCEPTUALIZATION AND INFERENCE.

16733 \$03

CITATION: STATEN ISLAND MENTAL HEALTH SOCIETY. WAKOFF RESEARCH CENTER. SOCIAL RESTORATION RESEARCH CENTER. SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, JULY 31, 1966 - JUNE 30, 1967, BY WALLACE MANDELL AND RICHARD M. SILVERSTEIN. IN: CONFERENCE ON THE SOCIAL RESTORATION OF OFFENDERS THROUGH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING, NOVEMBER 13-16, 1967. NEW YORK, WAKOFF RESEARCH CENTER, 1967

AN ANNUAL REPORT ON RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE LOUIS M. WAKOFF RESEARCH CENTER AND THE SOCIAL RESTORATION RESEARCH CENTER IS PRESENTED. THE RESEARCH STUDIES ARE GROUPED UNDER FIVE HEADINGS: STUDIES OF SOCIAL FACTORS IN COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH; STUDIES OF THE SOCIALLY DEVIANT; STUDIES IN EXPERIMENTAL THERAPIES; STUDIES IN DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY; AND STUDIES IN EDUCATION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS. THESE ARE CONDUCTED BY A STAFF OF 25 RESEARCHERS, SUPPLEMENTED BY OTHER TEMPORARY STAFF AS NEEDED. A FINANCIAL STATEMENT IS INCLUDED.

16734 \$03

CITATION: GLASSER, IRA. JUDGEMENT AT FORT JACKSON: THE COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN HOWARD B. LEVY. LAW IN TRANSITION QUARTERLY, 4(3):123-156, 1967.

IN A RECAPITULATION OF THE COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN HOWARD B. LEVY, IT IS CONTENDED THAT HIS CONVICTION WAS A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE AND A DIRECT VIOLATION OF THE GUARANTEES PROVIDED BY THE FIRST AMENDMENT. ORDERED TO TRAIN U.S. SPECIAL FORCES AIDMEN AS BONA FIDE PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL, LEVY REFUSED, ON THE GROUNDS THAT TO DO SO WOULD VIOLATE HIS MEDICAL ETHICS. THE 10-HOUR INFORMAL TRAINING PROGRAM SATISFIED NONE OF THE CRITERIA INSISTED ON BY MOST DOCTORS. ANOTHER OBJECTION AROSE OVER THE POLITICAL USE OF MEDICINE BY SPECIAL FORCES AIDMEN WHOSE MAIN PURPOSE IS TO WIN THE ALLEGIANCE OF THE PEOPLE IN VIET NAM. LEVY WAS SUBSEQUENTLY BROUGHT TO TRIAL ON FIVE CHARGES, ALL OF WHICH INVOLVED THE FIRST AMENDMENT: (1) WILLFULLY DISOBEYING AN ORDER; (2) MAKING STATEMENTS DESIGNED TO PROMOTE DISLOYALTY AMONG THE TROOPS; (3) UTTERING INTEMPERATE, DEFAMATORY, PROVOKING, DISLOYAL, CONTEMPTUOUS, AND DISRESPECTFUL STATEMENTS; (4)

COMMUNICATING BY MAIL WITH INTENT TO IMPAIR AND INTERFERE WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY OF A MEMBER OF THE MILITARY FORCES; AND, (5) INTENT TO IMPAIR THE LOYALTY, MORALE, AND DISCIPLINE OF A MEMBER OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES. THE CENTRAL QUESTION THAT FACED THE COURT- MARTIAL WAS: TO WHAT EXTENT DOES THE FIRST AMENDMENT APPLY TO THE ARMED FORCES? IN ORDER FOR FIRST AMENDMENT RESTRICTIONS TO BE RELAXED, TWO CONDITIONS MUST BE SATISFIED: (1) THERE MUST EXIST A CANGER TO SOME PARAMOUNT STATE INTEREST; AND, (2) THE DANGER MUST BE BOTH CLEAR AND PRESENT, WITH THE BURDEN OF PROOF BEING ON THE STATE. IN CAPTAIN LEVY'S CASE, AT NO POINT DURING THE TRIAL DID THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAIN, OR ATTEMPT TO SUSTAIN, THAT BURDEN.

16735 \$03

CITATION: WAHL, ALFONS. INTERNATIONALES COLLOQUIUM UBER: NEME MERODEN DER FREIKEITS BESCHRANKNEY IN VOLLZUGE. (INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NEW METHODS IN CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT.) BEWAHRUNGSHILFE, 14(4):235-269, 1967.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NEW METHODS IN CORRECTIONS, SPONSORED BY THE UNITED NATIONS, THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, AND THE WEST GERMAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, WAS HELD IN ULM, GERMANY. THIS ARTICLE SUMMARIZES THE PROCEEDINGS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE. THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS WERE DISCUSSED: WEEK-END IMPRISONMENT, WORK RELEASE, FURLOUNDS, ATTENDANCE CENTERS, GROUP HOMES, HOSTELS, OPEN INSTITUTIONS, PROBATION HOMES, HALFWAY HOUSES, AND OTHER FORMS OF PARTIAL IMPRISONMENT.

16736 \$03

CITATION: DORSCH, AUGUST WILHELM. THEORIE UND PRAXIS IN DER PROPHYLAKTISCHEN ARBEIT DER BEWAHRUNGSHILFE. (THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PREVENTIVE WORK IN PROBATION.) BEWAHRUNGSHILFE, 14(4):270-276, 1967.

SEVERAL WEST GERMAN PROBATION OFFICERS GAVE LECTURES TO STUDENTS, AGED 14 TO 21, DURING REGULAR SCHOOL HOURS AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE. THE LECTURES WERE DESIGNED TO GIVE YOUNG PEOPLE "FOOD FOR THOUGHT," TO FAMILIARIZE THEM WITH THE CAUSES AND THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, TO IMPRESS UPON THEM THE LONG-RANGE CONSEQUENCES OF AN ILLEGAL ACT, AND TO DESCRIBE DANGEROUS SITUATIONS WHICH SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

16737 \$03

CITATION: BAUMANN, ERWIN. DIE NICHTSESSHAFTEN IN DER BEWAHRUNGSHILFE. (MIGRANTS ON PROBATION.) BEWAHRUNGSHILFE, 14(4):281-287, 1967.

THERE ARE SOME 750,000 PERSONS IN WEST GERMANY WHO HAVE NO PERMANENT RESIDENCE. THEY ARE A PARTICULARLY CRIME- PRONE GROUP AND THUS PRESENT THE PROBATION OFFICER WITH ONE OF HIS GRAVEST PROBLEMS. AS MIGRANTS AND VAGRANTS THEY RESIST HIS EFFORTS TO INTEGRATE THEM INTO SOCIETY AND TO HELP THEM TO LEAD A LAW-ABIDING LIFE. SOCIETY, ON THE OTHER HAND, REFUSES TO ADMIT THESE PERSONS INTO THE MAINSTREAM OF ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE. TO BE EFFECTIVE THE PROBATION OFFICER MUST EMPLOY ALL HIS SKILLS AS A CASEWORKER; HE MUST SECURE THE COOPERATION OF ALL AGENCIES WHICH SERVE THE MIGRANT; AND HE MUST BE SATISFIED WITH SMALL AND PARTIAL SUCCESSES.

16738 \$03

CITATION: ABORTION LEGISLATION: THE NEED FOR REFORM. VANDERBILT LAW REVIEW, 20(6):1313-1328, 1967.

LEGISLATURES MUST BRING THE ABORTION STATUTES INTO CONFORMITY WITH MODERN MEDICAL PRACTICE AND WITH THE CHANGING ATTITUDES OF THE PUBLIC, DESPITE THAT THE MORAL AND THEORETICAL QUESTIONS CONCERNING ABORTION WILL REMAIN UNANSWERABLE. PROPOSALS FOR REFORM LEGISLATION SHOULD PROVIDE FOR ABORTION NOT ONLY TO SAVE THE MOTHER'S LIFE, BUT ALSO TO PRESERVE HER HEALTH--BOTH PHYSICAL AND MENTAL, AND FOR CASES

WHERE THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL RISK THAT THE CHILD WILL BE BORN WITH A GRAVE DEFORMITY. THESE PROVISIONS SHOULD APPLY ONLY TO ABORTIONS PERFORMED IN A HOSPITAL BY A LICENSED PHYSICIAN WITH THE APPROVAL OF A HOSPITAL BOARD. THE CRIMINAL PROHIBITION SHOULD BE RETAINED FOR ALL ABORTIONS PERFORMED BY NON-PHYSICIANS. WOMEN IMPREGNATED BY RAPISTS SHOULD ALSO BE ENTITLED TO A LEGAL ABORTION AFTER A JUDICIAL DETERMINATION OF THE VALIDITY OF THE WOMAN'S ALLEGATIONS. IT IS NOT SUGGESTED THAT THESE PROPOSALS WILL COMPLETELY ELIMINATE THE "BACKSTREET ABORTIONIST." A BETTER SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF UNWANTED PREGNANCY IS BROAD DISTRIBUTION OF EFFECTIVE CONTRACEPTIVES. THIS WOULD LEAVE LEGAL ABORTION AS THE SOLUTION FOR THOSE WHO ACTUALLY DESIRE CHILDREN, BUT WHO, DUE TO EVENTS INTERVENING BETWEEN CONCEPTION AND BIRTH, FIND IT UNWISE TO CARRY THE PREGNANCY TO TERMINATION. IT WOULD APPLY TO THOSE, SUCH AS VICTIMS OF RAPE OR INCEST, AND THE MENTALLY INCOMPETENT, WHO ARE UNABLE TO MAKE A CHOICE. (AUTH. ED.)

16739 \$03

CITATION: KIRKPATRICK, A.M. CRIMINAL RECORD--SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES. CHITTY'S LAW JOURNAL, 15(8):1-5, 1967.

CRIMINAL RECORDS ARE RELATED TO A SECOND PUNISHMENT SOCIETY IMPOSES ON AN OFFENDER ONCE HE HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM A PENAL INSTITUTION. THE EX-INMATE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT IS PLACED IN A "BARRED" CLASS AS A RESULT OF THE LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF HIS ACTIONS AND FACES A STIGMA WHICH TENDS TO PRODUCE AUTOMATIC AND BLANKET DISCRIMINATION. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A PARDON BE GRANTED FIVE YEARS FOLLOWING THE INMATE'S RELEASE WHICH WOULD NULLIFY HIS CRIMINAL RECORD, ENABLING HIM TO DENY LEGALLY HIS STATUS AS A PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED OFFENDER. THIS REMEDY, HOWEVER, MAY BE DIFFICULT AND IMPRACTICAL TO EXECUTE. THE PROBLEM ARISES AS TO WHAT THE EX-INMATE WILL DO DURING THE FIVE-YEAR WAITING PERIOD REQUISITE TO THE GRANTING OF THE PARDON. FURTHERMORE, AN EMPLOYER MAY EASILY CHANGE THE WORDING OF THE EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION FORMS SO AS TO UNCOVER EVEN THE GRANTING OF A PARDON. THE USE OF PARDON, THE GUARDING OF RECORDS, AND THE CHANGING OF EMPLOYMENT FORMS ARE DELICATE MATTERS AS THE EMPLOYER HAS THE RIGHT TO DECIDE WHO HE WANTS TO HIRE, AND HE MUST ASSESS ANY POSSIBLE RISK. NEVERTHELESS, ALL EMPLOYERS, AS PART OF THEIR CORPORATE COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY, SHOULD ASSUME A SHARE OF THE SOCIAL OBLIGATION TO REESTABLISH THE EX-INMATE, WHO FORMS AN INCREASINGLY LARGE PROPORTION OF THE POTENTIAL LABOR FORCE.

16740 \$03

CITATION: NEW YORK (STATE). PAROLE DIVISION. THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT: FOR THE YEAR JANUARY 1, 1966 TO DECEMBER 31, 1966. ALBANY, 1967. 272 P.

IN THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF PAROLE AN ACCOUNT IS GIVEN OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR. IN ADDITION TO NARRATIVE DESCRIPTIONS, DETAILED STATISTICAL DATA ARE PRESENTED IN MULTIPLE TABLES. NUMERICAL DESCRIPTIONS ARE PROVIDED CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD OF PAROLE AND THE DIVISION OF PAROLE, INCLUDING: PAROLE TOWARD HEARINGS; NUMBER OF INMATES RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION; NUMBER OF PAROLEES UNDER SUPERVISION; ABSCONDERS; AND VIOLATORS.

16741 \$03

CITATION: U.S. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS. FEDERAL OFFENDERS IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS, 1966. WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967. 69 P., APP.

THE DATA IN THIS REPORT ARE DERIVED FROM TWO SOURCES. THE CLERKS OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS HAVE RECORDED THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT, INCLUDING THE OFFENSES CHARGED, THE TYPE OF PLEA ENTERED, THE OUTCOME OF TRIALS, AND, WHERE THERE ARE CONVICTIONS, THE SENTENCE IMPOSED. PROBATION OFFICERS, ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIVE WORK, REPORTED ON SUCH MATTERS AS AGE, RACE, SEX, AND THE NATURE OF ANY PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD OF THE CONVICTED DEFENDANT IN CASES WHERE INVESTIGATIONS ARE REQUESTED BY THE COURTS. THE DETAILED

STATISTICAL TABLES AND ANALYSES CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT HAVE BEEN WORKED OUT BASED ON A COMBINATION OF THESE REPORTS. (AUTH. ED.) PARTIAL CONTENTS: DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF; TYPES OF SENTENCES; SEVERITY OF SENTENCE - A COMPARISON; CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS; PRIOR RECORD, OFFENSE, SEX, RACE, AND AGE; RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AND AGAINST PROBATION; PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORTS.

16742 \$03
CITATION: BRASTRON, CURTIS. THE DETOXIFICATION CENTER. FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, 36(12):6-8, 1967.

THE PUBLIC INEBRIATE HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED AS BOTH A COMMUNITY PROBLEM AND A MAJOR SOURCE OF DIFFICULTY FOR THE POLICE. ACCORDINGLY, THE ST. LOUIS POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS RECEIVED A GRANT FROM THE OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE TO ESTABLISH A ST. LOUIS DETOXIFICATION CENTER. THE CENTER'S CLIENTELE IS COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF INEBRIATES OF THE SKID ROW VARIETY, AND IT IS THIS GROUP WHICH HAS PLACED THE GREATEST BURDEN ON POLICE PATROL TIME AND EFFICIENCY. DURING THE PRESCRIBED SEVEN-DAY STAY, THE PUBLIC INEBRIATE RECEIVES THE BENEFIT OF BOTH PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL THERAPY. UPON ARRIVAL THE PATIENT RECEIVES A THOROUGH MEDICAL EXAMINATION, FOLLOWED BY A SHOWER AND REST IN ONE OF THE CENTER'S 30 BEDS. ALL PATIENTS RECEIVE THREE HIGH-PROTEIN MEALS A DAY WITH SNACKS AVAILABLE AT ALL TIMES. GIVEN PROPER NOURISHMENT, MEDICATION, AND A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT, THE PATIENT'S HEALTH IMPROVES. WHEN THIS HAS HAPPENED, A VARIETY OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL THERAPEUTIC SERVICES INITIATE THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL REHABILITATION. INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP THERAPY, UNSTRUCTURED GROUP THERAPY, SELF-GOVERNMENT, WORK THERAPY, SOCIO-DRAMA, SOCIAL AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELING, DIDACTIC FILMS, AND LECTURES ARE DESIGNED TO HELP THE PATIENT CONFRONT HIS DRINKING PROBLEM IN A FRAMEWORK OF REALITY. AN INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROGRAM SHOWS THAT A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF RESOURCES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' TIME HAS BEEN SAVED AND THAT THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS FOR PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS HAS DECREASED 60 PERCENT FROM THE PRECEDING YEAR. EARLY FINDINGS ALSO INDICATE THAT THIS TYPE OF PROGRAM IS VASTLY SUPERIOR TO THE CONVENTIONAL METHODS USED IN THE TRADITIONAL CRIMINAL PROCESS.

16743 \$03
CITATION: AUBRY, ARTHUR S. JR. THE VALUE OF ETHICS IN THE POLICE SERVICE. POLICE, 12(2): 40-42, 1967

BASIC ETHICAL CONCEPTS AND ETHICAL METHODS OF OPERATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE FOLLOWING CONSIDERATIONS: (1) THAT THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER'S MOST BASIC DUTY IS TO SERVE MANKIND; (2) THAT THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF ALL MUST BE SAFEGUARDED; (3) THAT THE INNOCENT MUST BE PROTECTED AGAINST DECEPTION; (4) THAT THE PEACEFUL AND LAWABIDING MUST BE DEFENDED AGAINST VIOLENCE AND DISORDER; (5) THAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF ALL MUST BE RESPECTED; (6) THAT SELF-RESTRAINT MUST BE DEVELOPED AND MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES; (7) THAT THE POLICE OFFICER MUST BE EXEMPLARY IN LIVING BY THE LAW AND IN ADHERING TO DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS; (8) THAT CONFIDENTIAL MATTERS MUST ONLY BE DISCLOSED WHEN ONE IS ORDERED TO DO SO BY A HIGHER AUTHORITY IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY; (9) THAT PERSONAL CONSIDERATIONS SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO INFLUENCE DECISION-MAKING; (10) THAT CRIMINALS MUST BE PROSECUTED RELENTLESSLY AND WITHOUT COMPROMISE; (11) THAT UNDUE FORCE SHOULD NOT BE USED AND GRATUITIES NOT BE ACCEPTED; AND (12) THAT THE OFFICER HAS AN ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITY TO RECOGNIZE HIS SHIELD AS THE SYMBOL OF PUBLIC FAITH. (AUTH. ED.)

16744 \$03
CITATION: AN ANALYSIS OF BANK ROBBERIES IN CALIFORNIA DURING 1965. IN: CALIFORNIA. CRIMINAL STATISTICS BUREAU. BANK ROBBERY IN CALIFORNIA, SACRAMENTO, 1967, P. 33-86.

A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF 1965 ROBBERIES OF BANKS AND SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN CALIFORNIA YIELDED MANY SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS. A FEW OF THESE ARE: (1) 298 OFFENSES, 12 PER 100 BANKING OUTLETS, WERE

CLASSIFIED AS BANK ROBBERIES DURING 1965; (2) 52 SAVINGS AND LOAN ROBBERIES, OR 7 PER 100 OUTLETS (718 ON DECEMBER 31, 1965), WERE REPORTED DURING 1965; (3) FIREARMS WERE USED OR DISPLAYED MORE OFTEN IN THE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION ROBBERIES THAN IN BANK ATTACKS; (4) THE CLEARANCE RATE WAS HIGHER FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTION ROBBERIES (66 PERCENT) THAN FOR ALL ROBBERIES IN THE STATE (34 PERCENT); (5) OF THE CASES TABULATED, TWO-THIRDS OF THE BANK AND THREE-FOURTHS OF THE SAVINGS AND LOAN ROBBERIES TOOK PLACE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY; (6) A FEW OF THE CONCLUSIONS REGARDING ROBBERIES OF BANKS CONSIDERED ALONE FOLLOW: (A) THE NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR WAS \$554,600, OR AN AVERAGE OF \$1,861 PER ATTACK, AND THE MEDIAN NET LOSS WAS \$732; (B) A LONE "BANDIT" COMMITTED THE OFFENSE IN 82 PERCENT OF THE CASES; (C) FIREARMS WERE THREATENED OR ACTUALLY DISPLAYED IN 78 PERCENT OF THE ROBBERIES; (D) IN 78 PERCENT OF THE ATTACKS, A LONE TELLER WAS THE VICTIM; (E) ABOUT 61 PERCENT OF THE ATTACKS WERE INITIATED BY A NOTE; (F) ABOUT 36 PERCENT WERE COMMITTED BY LONE ROBBERS WHO APPROACHED ONE TELLER REINFORCING THEIR WRITTEN DEMANDS BY CLAIMING, SIMULATING, OR PRESENTING A WEAPON; (G) ONLY SEVEN PERCENT WERE CARRIED OUT BY "GANGS" OF TWO OR MORE ARMED ROBBERS WHO MADE VERBAL DEMANDS UPON ENTIRE BANK STAFFS. (7) ROBBERIES OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED VERY LITTLE VIOLENCE; NO VICTIMS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED. (AUTH. ED.)

16745 \$03

CITATION: NEW JERSEY. NARCOTIC DRUG STUDY COMMISSION. 1966 REPORT. TRENTON, 1967. 168 P.

IN REVIEWING ITS ACTIVITIES DURING 1966, THE NEW JERSEY NARCOTIC DRUG STUDY COMMISSION FINDS THAT, ALTHOUGH IT HAS BEEN POSSIBLE TO IMPROVE THE CONTROL OVER THE USE OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN NEW JERSEY, MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE. METHODS USED TO TREAT ADDICTS AND PREVENT DRUG ABUSE IN NEW JERSEY, AS WELL AS THROUGHOUT THE NATION, ARE NOT BEING CARRIED OUT ON A SUFFICIENTLY LARGE SCALE. THERE IS A NEED TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC, PARTICULARLY SUCH TARGET SEGMENTS AS STUDENTS. TEACHERS WHO PRESENT THE MATERIAL MUST BE CAREFUL NOT TO EXCITE THE CURIOSITY OF YOUTHS TO THE POINT WHERE THEY MIGHT WANT TO ABUSE DRUGS. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN IN THIS REPORT TO THE CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE OF CIVIL COMMITMENT AND ITS APPLICATION IN NEW JERSEY. THIS COMMISSION HOLDS THAT, BECAUSE OF THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE FEDERAL, THE NEW YORK STATE, AND THE CALIFORNIA LAWS, AND BECAUSE OF THE TREMENDOUS COST INVOLVED, NEW JERSEY SHOULD NOT HASTILY CHANGE ITS LAWS AT PRESENT. CONTENTS: CRIME OR ILLNESS, A CHALLENGE IN A FREE SOCIETY; CIVIL COMMITMENT; VOLUNTARY "SELF-HELP" ORGANIZATIONS; PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION; STATE DRUG LAWS; COUNTERFEITING; RECOMMENDATIONS.

16746 \$03

CITATION: KENTUCKY LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION. SUBCOMMITTEE ON PROBATION AND PAROLE: 1967 REPORT. FRANKFORT, 1967, 23 P. (INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 63)

DATA ON KENTUCKY'S PROBATION AND PAROLE PROGRAMS INDICATE A TREND TOWARD PAROLING FEWER INMATES FROM THE STATE'S CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. DURING AN 18-MONTH PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1965 TO JUNE 1966 THE PAROLE BOARD REVIEWED 3,065 CASES AND PAROLED 1,051, OR 34.3 PERCENT. THE BOARD DEFERRED 25.4 PERCENT OF THE CASES, AND REFUSED PAROLE TO 40.4 PERCENT OF THOSE REVIEWED. MANY (138) SHORT-TERM INMATES PREFERRED TO SPEND THREE OR FOUR EXTRA MONTHS IN PRISON ("SERVE-OUTS") AND BE FREE UPON RELEASE THAN TO BE RELEASED EARLY AND REPORT TO A PAROLE OFFICER FOR SEVERAL MONTHS. ALTHOUGH THE KENTUCKY DIVISION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE HAS BEEN UPGRADED CONSIDERABLY IN RECENT YEARS, AND IS ENGAGED IN A DYNAMIC PROGRAM OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING, ONLY IN NUMBERS HAS THERE BEEN A SLIGHT INCREASE IN THE USE OF PROBATION. IN PERCENTAGE FIGURES THE COURTS IN KENTUCKY ARE USING SUPERVISED PROBATION LESS FREQUENTLY, AND USING INFORMAL PROBATION MORE OFTEN. THERE ARE WIDE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AS TO THE USE OF PROBATION; SOME USE PROBATION IN A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF CASES AND OTHERS USE IT INFREQUENTLY. PARTIAL CONTENTS: PRISON POPULATION AND PAROLE AND PROBATION; TREND IN PAROLES; CONDITIONAL RELEASE; DISMAS HOUSE; COMMUNITY GUIDANCE CENTERS; WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS; RECOMMENDATIONS.

16747 \$03

CITATION: CALIFORNIA. CRIMINAL STATISTICS BUREAU. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA: A COHORT STUDY, BY ROMEY P. NARLOCH. SACRAMENTO, 1967. 88 P.

A STUDY IS MADE OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA IN 1960 IN TERMS OF THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE PARTICIPANTS INVOLVED. THIS INCLUDES A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE CRIME, THE VICTIM, THE OFFENDER, AND THE PROCEDURAL PROCESSES GENERATED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE STUDY CONTAINS: (1) A LEGAL DEFINITION OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE; (2) THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF CRIMINAL SLAYINGS; (3) A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS LAW ENFORCEMENT ROLES RELATED TO ILLEGAL KILLINGS; (4) THE PROCESSES EVOKED BY INVESTIGATIVE AND PROCEDURAL ACTIONS; AND (5) THE USE OF A SCHEMATIC CONSTRUCT TO DENOTE THE CRIME AND SUSPECT "FALL-OUT" EFFECT AT THE THREE THEORETICAL LEVELS ESTABLISHED BY THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT ROLES AND PROCEDURAL ACTIONS. CONSIDERED IN THE ABOVE IS A POPULATION OF 640 SLAYINGS AND THE 829 SUSPECTS RELATED TO THEM. IN THE SENSE THAT THE CRIME (VICTIMS) GROUP AND THE SUSPECT GROUP HAVE COMMON IDENTITIES IN BEING PRODUCTS OF 1960 KILLINGS THEY ARE ALSO REFERRED TO AS COHORTS. THE SECOND SECTION IS CONCERNED WITH SIMILAR BUT NUMERICALLY SMALLER POPULATIONS OF VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS, NAMELY THE VICTIM AND OFFENDER COHORTS RESULTING FROM THE PROCESSES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE WHICH OCCUR AT THE PROCEDURAL LEVELS MENTIONED ABOVE. THE 431 VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDES AND THEIR 523 RELATED OFFENDERS (DEFENDANTS) WERE FOUND TO HAVE ACQUIRED A COMMON CHARACTER, IN THAT THEY WERE SUBJECTS OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AT SOME TIME BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 1960 AND POINT OF STUDY CUT-OFF, JUNE 30, 1962. THE SOCIAL AND JUDICIAL HISTORIES OF THESE VICTIM AND OFFENDER GROUPS ARE ANALYZED AND DISCUSSED. (AUTH. ED.) PARTIAL CONTENTS: METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION; SOURCES OF DATA; CRIME AND ARREST PROCESS; AGENCY ROLES; OFFENDER- SUICIDES; SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS; MEANS BY RACE AND SEX; PRECIPITATING EVENTS; LOCATION; VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP; ADJUDICATION PROCESS.

16748 \$03

CITATION: FLYNN, JOHN J. CRIMINAL SANCTIONS UNDER STATE AND FEDERAL ANTITRUST LAWS. TEXAS LAW REVIEW, 45(7):1301-1346, 1967.

THE HISTORY AND USE OF STATE AND FEDERAL CRIMINAL ANTITRUST SANCTIONS ARE EXAMINED, AND TABLES ARE GIVEN OUTLINING THE DISPOSITION OF CASES BROUGHT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FROM 1890 TO 1959. TABLES OUTLINING REMEDIES AVAILABLE UNDER EACH STATE'S ANTITRUST STATUTES ARE ALSO PRESENTED. THE MYTHS AND PRESUMPTIONS THAT HAVE GROWN UP AROUND CRIMINAL ANTITRUST REMEDIES ARE DISCUSSED. IN CONCLUSION, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT FEDERAL ANTITRUST REGULATIONS BE ENFORCED PRIMARILY BY CRIMINAL SANCTIONS. THIS PROPOSAL IS ADMITTEDLY CONTRARY TO THE TREND TOWARD A POLICY OF REHABILITATION. BUT, SINCE IT IS DIFFICULT TO FIND ANY REHABILITATIVE PURPOSE IN JAILING THE NORMAL ANTITRUST VIOLATOR, IT IS APPARENT THAT CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT CAN ONLY SERVE AS A DETERRENT.

16749 \$03

CITATION: U.S. CONGRESS. HOUSE, GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE. CRIMES AGAINST BANKING INSTITUTIONS. EIGHTEENTH REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1964, 41 P.

THE 18TH REPORT OF THE HOUSE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE IS BASED ON A STUDY BY THE LEGAL AND MONETARY AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE. IN UNDERTAKING THIS STUDY, THE SUBCOMMITTEE INVITED THE FEDERAL SUPERVISORY AGENCIES, THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, THE U. S. SECRET SERVICE, AND GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS REPRESENTING THE BANKING AND SAVINGS AND LOAN INDUSTRIES TO COMMENT ON THE PROBLEM AND TO MAKE SUGGESTIONS. INCLUDED IN THE STUDY WERE SUCH EXTERNAL CRIMES AGAINST BANKING INSTITUTIONS AS ROBBERIES, BURGLARIES, AND LARCENIES, AND SUCH INTERNAL CRIMES AS EMBEZZLEMENTS AND FALSE ENTRIES. IT WAS

FOUND THAT THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE IN THE RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST BANKING INSTITUTIONS SINCE WORLD WAR II; AND THAT THERE ARE NO FEDERAL SUPERVISORY AGENCY REGULATIONS WHICH SPECIFY STANDARDS OR REQUIREMENTS FOR BANKING INSTITUTION STRUCTURES, DESIGN, SECURITY PROCEDURES, OR DEVICES. THE FEDERAL SUPERVISORY AGENCIES PREFER TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS, RATHER THAN REGULATIONS, ON SECURITY MATTERS; THEIR BELIEF THAT THE BANKING INSTITUTIONS HAVE DONE A SATISFACTORY JOB IN THIS AREA OF CRIME PREVENTION MUST BE VIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF THE FACT THAT THE BANK CRIME RATE CONTINUES TO INCREASE. A DETAILED STUDY OF 152 BANK HOLDINGS SHOWED THAT SOME INSTITUTIONS DO NOT HEED SOME OF THE MOST BASIC SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF EXTERNAL CRIMES; THERE IS A DIRECT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LACK OF SECURITY AND THE INCIDENCE OF EXTERNAL CRIMES. THE BANKS WHICH HAVE THE GREATEST SECURITY PROBLEMS WITH INTERNAL CRIMES ARE SMALL BANKS WHERE THE CONTROLS AND AUDITS WHICH WOULD PROTECT THEM ARE CONSIDERED TOO COSTLY. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE SUPERVISORY AGENCIES ESTABLISH, BY SPECIFIC REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES WHICH WILL LEAD TO THE PREVENTION OF CRIMES AGAINST BANKING INSTITUTIONS. FINGERPRINT CHECKS ON PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYEES SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN SUCH REGULATIONS.

16750 \$03
CITATION: STEEL, RONALD (ED.). NEW LIGHT ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. NEW YORK, H. W. WILSON, 1967. 221 P. (THE REFERENCE SHELF: VOL. 39: NO. 4) \$3.00

A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS FOCUSING ON THE VARIOUS ASPECTS AND PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS SUBMITTED. SUBJECT MATTER PRESENTED INCLUDES GENERAL DISCUSSIONS ON THE CAUSES AND PREVALENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; TYPES OF DELINQUENTS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS; THE SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; AND THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. CONTENTS: WHAT MAKES A DELINQUENT; TRUANTS, GANGS, AND ADDICTS; YOUTH IN REBELLION; SOCIETY AND THE ADOLESCENT; PREVENTION AND TREATMENT.

16751 \$03
CITATION: MCNEIL, FRANCES. A HALFWAY-HOUSE PROGRAM FOR DELINQUENTS. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(4):538-544, 1967.

STATE-ADMINISTERED HALFWAY HOUSES FOR DELINQUENTS WERE ESTABLISHED IN MICHIGAN AT A TIME WHEN COMPREHENSIVE POLICY CHANGES ENCOURAGED EXPERIMENTS AND RESEARCH IN REHABILITATION, INCLUDING A SEARCH FOR ALTERNATIVES TO TRAINING SCHOOL PLACEMENT. FIRST DEVELOPED IN JUNE 1964, THEY HAVE SERVED AS LEARNING LABORATORIES IN THE SUPERVISION OF DELINQUENTS IN AN OPEN SETTING. THEY ARE DESTROYING THE MYTH THAT ALL DELINQUENT BOYS CAN LEARN BETTER SELF-CONTROLS ONLY IN PARTLY CLOSED, HIGHLY SUPERVISED SETTINGS. IN THE HALFWAY HOUSE SYSTEM OF SUPPORTIVE CONTROLS, BOYS HAVE A CHANCE TO FUNCTION IN A NORMAL COMMUNITY AND LEARN TO MAKE THOSE DECISIONS THAT ESTABLISH CRIME-FREE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS. OPERATING HALFWAY HOUSES FOR BOYS, SOME OF WHOM HAVE SPENT TIME IN A TRAINING SCHOOL UNIT, HAS GIVEN FIELD AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF THE KNOWLEDGE AND CONFIDENCE TO TRY OTHER METHODS OF REHABILITATION. THE OPERATION AND PHILOSOPHY OF ONE SUCH HALFWAY HOUSE SERVING DELINQUENT BOYS IN FLINT, MICHIGAN PROVIDES A CASE HISTORY OF THIS NEW APPROACH IN PREPARING DELINQUENTS TO HANDLE THE REALITIES AND DECISION MAKING OF EVERYDAY LIVING IN A COMMUNITY.

16752 \$03
CITATION: MILLS, ROSEMARY. DELINQUENT DISABLED BOYS. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(4):545-552, 1967.

THE CASE HISTORIES OF FOUR PHYSICALLY DISABLED ADOLESCENT BOYS, WHO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED BY MAGISTRATES TO AN APPROVED SCHOOL IN SINGAPORE, ARE EXAMINED TO SEE HOW THE DISABILITY MAY HAVE INFLUENCED THE DELINQUENCY. ONE OR BOTH PARENTS OF THREE OF THE FOUR BOYS HAD DIED WHEN THE BOY WAS VERY YOUNG, AND THE DEATH OF THE PARENT WAS FOLLOWED BY A PERIOD OF EMOTIONAL STRESS. THIS IS THOUGHT TO BE A MORE IMPORTANT CAUSE OF THEIR DELINQUENCY THAN THE DISABILITY, WHICH ONLY AGGRAVATED THE PROBLEM BY INCREASING THE

BOYS' ANXIETY AND BY MAKING IT DIFFICULT FOR THEM TO EARN A LIVING EXCEPT BY BEGGING. THE FOURTH BOY'S CASE HISTORY IS COMPARED TO THAT OF CRAIG AS DESCRIBED BY SMITH IN LORD GODDARD. IN BOTH CASES THE FATHER PLAYED A SMALL PART IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FAMILY AND THE BOY WAS SPOILED BY HIS MOTHER. ONE OF THE TWO BOYS HAD TUBERCULOSIS OF THE HIP AND THE OTHER SUFFERED FROM WORD BLINDNESS. BOTH SEEMED UNABLE TO TOLERATE THE FRUSTRATION AND THE FEELING OF INFERIORITY THE DISABLEMENT IMPOSED, AND THEIR DELINQUENCY TOOK THE FORM OF EXTREME AGGRESSIVENESS. (AUTH. ED.)

16753 \$03

CITATION: WEBSTER, JOHN A. "WHOSE SIDE ARE YOU ON?" ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 3(1):1-6, 1967.

POLICE CONCERN OVER A SEEMINGLY UNFAVORABLE PUBLIC ATTITUDE TOWARD THEM HAS GENERATED A RESPONSE ON THEIR PART WHICH ASKS, "WHOSE SIDE ARE YOU ON?" THIS RESPONSE IS INAPPROPRIATE TO MANY OF THE QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE POLICE BY THE PUBLIC, AND THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF THE QUESTION IS POLARIZATION. THIS MAY BE SEEN IN THE ATTEMPT TO BUILD A PROFESSIONAL POLICE FORCE WHICH INTERPRETS ITS FUNCTION AS BEING TO SATISFY PROFESSIONAL POLICE NEEDS RATHER THAN PUBLIC NEEDS. AS THE POLICE FORCE INCREASES ITS PROFESSIONAL POSTURE, IT ALSO INCREASES THE DISTANCE BETWEEN ITSELF AND THE COMMUNITY, RESULTING IN A LOSS OF KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION ON HOW BEST TO SERVE THE PUBLIC. POLICE CRITICISM OF RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AND ITS RESISTANCE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS ARE FURTHER EXAMPLES OF THIS POLARIZATION.

16754 \$03

CITATION: NAEGELE, TIMOTHY D. CIVILIAN COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE IN LOS ANGELES. ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 3(1):7-34, 1967.

POLICE REVIEW BOARDS RECEIVE AND INVESTIGATE COMPLAINTS, DETERMINE THEIR VALIDITY, AND IMPOSE SANCTIONS. POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARGUE THAT DISPOSITION OF CIVILIAN COMPLAINTS IS THE PREROGATIVE OF POLICE MANAGEMENT; THAT SUCH BOARDS USURP THE POWERS OF LEGALLY CONSTITUTED ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. IF REVIEW BOARDS WERE LIMITED TO MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS AND IF THE POWER TO DISCIPLINE REMAINED WITHIN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, THESE ARGUMENTS WOULD BE ANSWERED. THE POLICE ALSO MAINTAIN THAT REVIEW BOARDS ARE UNNECESSARY AS CIVILIANS HAVE RECOURSE TO THE REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES THROUGH THE COURTS. BUT IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER CIVILIAN REDRESS OUTSIDE OF A REVIEW STRUCTURE WOULD OFFER AN ADEQUATE SUBSTITUTE TO CURBING POLICE ABUSES AND TO SATISFYING AGGRIEVED CITIZENS. REVIEW BOARDS ARE NECESSARY ONLY IN THOSE CITIES WHOSE COMPLAINT SYSTEM IS WIDELY DISTRUSTED. THE MOST IMPORTANT FUNCTION A BOARD COULD PLAY IN SUCH CITIES WOULD BE NOT THE REDRESS OF ALL PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS. RATHER, IT WOULD BE TO ACHIEVE A GRADUAL RESTORATION OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE AS THE COMMUNITY BECAME CONVINCED THAT THE WRONGS OF THE POLICE WOULD NOT BE IGNORED. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE GIVEN POSITING AN OPTIMUM STRUCTURE FOR A REVIEW BOARD AND THE OMBUDSMAN SYSTEM IS DISCUSSED. THE PRESENT HANDLING OF COMPLAINTS IN LOS ANGELES IS THE FOCAL POINT OF THESE RECOMMENDATIONS.

16755 \$03

CITATION: EISENBERG, ULRICH. STRAFE UND FREIHEITSENTZIEHENDE MASSNAHME. (PENALTIES AND LIBERTY-DEPRIVING MEASURES). HAMBURG, KRIMINALISTIK VERLAG, 1967. (KRIMINOLOGISCHE SCHRIFTENREIHE: BAND 30) \$4.00

WEST GERMAN CRIMINAL LAW PROVIDES FOR TWO TYPES OF DISPOSITIONS ("DUAL SYSTEM") OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED AN OFFENSE: LEGAL PUNISHMENT FOR THOSE WHO ARE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR ACTS, AND MEASURES OF SECURITY AND TREATMENT FOR THOSE HELD NOT CRIMINALLY LIABLE. THE PRESENT STUDY IS AN ATTEMPT TO SHOW THE DISADVANTAGES OF, AND TO PROPOSE AN ALTERNATIVE TO, A SYSTEM WHICH ALLOWS SIMULTANEOUSLY SENTENCING AN OFFENDER TO A PENALTY AND TO A SECURITY MEASURE. PROPOSED IS A CRIMINAL LAW SYSTEM WHICH MAKES NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN A PENALTY AND A SECURITY MEASURE ("MONISTIC

SYSTEM"). THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL DEFENSE MOVEMENT HAS SUPPORTED SUCH A SYSTEM.

16756 \$03

CITATION: HAGEDORN, ROBERT. A CROSS-CULTURAL ASSESSMENT OF OFFICIAL REACTIONS TO DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):381-393, 1967.

THE HYPOTHESIS THAT OFFENSE RATES ARE LOW WHEN FORMAL SANCTIONS OF DEVIANT ACTS ARE BOTH SEVERE AND UNIFORM WAS TESTED. A NEGATIVE RELATIONSHIP WAS FOUND, HOWEVER, BETWEEN SEVERITY AND UNIFORMITY. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE CLASSICAL ARGUMENT CONCERNING SEVERITY AND UNIFORMITY AS IT APPLIES TO A SAMPLE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IS ACADEMIC; SANCTIONS ARE SELDOM BOTH SEVERE AND UNIFORM. THIS STUDY CONSIDERED THE NEGATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEVERITY OF OFFENSE AND UNIFORMITY OF PUNISHMENT IN FOUR CITIES IN TWO CULTURES--THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO; DETERMINED WHETHER SUBGROUPS EXIST WHICH COULD BE USED TO TEST THE ORIGINAL HYPOTHESIS; AND OFFERED A PARTIAL EXPLANATION FOR THE NEGATIVE RELATIONSHIP. JUVENILE COURT RECORDS FROM AUSTIN AND CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, AND SALTILLO AND MONTEREY, MEXICO, WERE ANALYZED. STATISTICAL PROCEDURES FOR MEASURING UNIFORMITY AND SEVERITY WERE DEVELOPED. A SUBSTANTIAL NEGATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEVERITY AND UNIFORMITY WAS OBSERVED IN THE FOUR CITIES. RECIDIVISM, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS DID NOT ACCOUNT FOR THE VARIATION IN EITHER DIRECTION OR MAGNITUDE OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SEVERITY AND UNIFORMITY. THE NEGATIVE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN UNIFORMITY AND SEVERITY CAN BE UNDERSTOOD TO BE IN PART DUE TO: (1) OFFICIAL REACTIONS TO OFFENSES DEFINED AS BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS; AND (2) DIFFERENCES IN THE EXTENT TO WHICH AUTHORITIES EXPERIENCE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE VALUES OF TREATMENT VERSUS PUNISHMENT.

16757 \$03

CITATION: MORSBACH, HELMUT, MORSBACH, GISELA. ATTITUDES TOWARD CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):394-403, 1967.

SOUTH AFRICA HAS A LONG TRADITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE DISCUSSION ABOUT ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY. A REPORT OF THE PENAL AND PRISON REFORM COMMISSION IN 1947 CONCLUDED THAT PUBLIC OPINION IN SOUTH AFRICA AT THAT TIME WAS NOT READY FOR ANY CHANGE. THE PRESENT STUDY ATTEMPTED TO ASSESS AN ELITE SEGMENT OF PUBLIC OPINION--THAT OF THE WHITE AFRIKAANS- AND ENGLISH- SPEAKING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. A QUESTIONNAIRE CONSISTING OF 31 ITEMS DESIGNED TO TEST ATTITUDES TOWARD CAPITAL PUNISHMENT WAS DRAWN UP AND ADMINISTERED TO 31 AFRIKAANS- SPEAKING STUDENTS AND 160 ENGLISH-SPEAKING STUDENTS. OF THESE, 81 WERE ENROLLED IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS, 39 IN THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE, 20 IN THE FACULTY OF LAW, AND 20 IN THE FACULTY OF DIVINITY. FINDINGS REVEALED THAT THE AFRIKAANS-SPEAKING STUDENTS AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING LAW STUDENTS WERE LARGELY IN FAVOR OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT; THE ARTS AND SCIENCE STUDENTS OCCUPIED A NEUTRAL POSITION; AND THE DIVINITY STUDENTS WERE GENERALLY OPPOSED TO IT. ON THE BASIS OF THESE FINDINGS IT SEEMED UNLIKELY THAT ANY CHANGES WOULD BE MADE IN SOUTH AFRICAN CRIMINAL LAW.

16758 \$03

CITATION: JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1967 SENTENCING INSTITUTE FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES, SANTA BARBARA, MARCH, 1967. SAN FRANCISCO, 1967. 128 P.

THIS INSTITUTE WAS HELD TO PROMOTE GREATER UNIFORMITY OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE AND TO IMPROVE THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. THE PROCEEDINGS INCLUDE PRESENTATIONS AND PANEL DISCUSSIONS ON FOUR CRIMINAL CASES WITH AN EMPHASIS ON THE DETERMINATION OF SENTENCING CRITERIA. ALSO INCLUDED ARE DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING THE NARCOTIC OFFENDER AND THE FEMALE CRIMINAL OFFENDER.

16759 \$03
CITATION: WHITROD, R.W. AS SOCIETY BECOMES MORE AFFLUENT,
DELINQUENCY INCREASES. POLICE JOURNAL, 40(11):508-519,
1967

THE ASSOCIATION OF AFFLUENCE WITH CRIME, THE PROBLEMS FOR POLICE THAT APPEAR TO STEM FROM THIS ASSOCIATION, AND SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED BY THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT ARE DISCUSSED. TWO IMPORTANT PROBLEMS ARE PRESENTED THAT ARE NOT RECEIVING THE ATTENTION THEY DESERVE: THE ABSENCE OF ANY OBJECTIVE MEASURE OF PRIORITY FOR POLICE MANPOWER ALLOCATION, AND THE LACK OF REAL COORDINATION BETWEEN THE OFFICIAL AGENCIES ENGAGED IN THE WAR AGAINST CRIME.

16760 \$03
CITATION: STASTNY, V. VODACEK, L. OTAZKA UZTAHU SEBEVRAZD A SEBEVRAZEDNYCH POKUSU K CINNOSTI SLUNECHI. (ON THE RELATION OF SUICIDE AND SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS TO SOLAR ACTIVITY.) CESKOSLOVENSKA PSYCHIATRIE, 63(5):307-313, 1967.

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF SUICIDES, ATTEMPTED AND CARRIED THROUGH, AND THE AMOUNT OF SOLAR SPOTS AND ERUPTIONS IS INVESTIGATED. SUICIDES AND SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS IN 1964 IN MORAVIA PROVIDED THE DATA. NO RELATION WAS FOUND TO EXIST. IT IS SUGGESTED, HOWEVER, THAT THIS QUESTION SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE STUDIED IN FUTURE YEARS AND THAT YEARS OF MINIMAL AND MAXIMAL SOLAR ACTIVITY SHOULD BE COMPARED.

16761 \$03
CITATION: DOBROTKA, G. PARANOIDNA OBRANA AKO MOTIVACIA TRESTNEHO CINU. (PARANOID DEFENSE AS A MOTIVATION OF CRIME.) CESKOSLOVENSKA PSYCHIATRIE, 63(5):318-324, 1967.

RESEARCH WAS DONE ON DELUSIONAL EXPERIENCING MOTIVATED BY PARANOIA. THE CASES STUDIED WERE THOSE OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE WITH PARANOID PSYCHOSES. IT WAS FOUND THAT SUCH EXPERIENCING ACTIVATES DEFENSIVE MECHANISMS IN THE PERSONALITY. THE PARANOID DEFENSE MAY BE EITHER STHENIC (AGGRESSIVE, PREVENTIVE) OR ASTHENIC. AN ASTHENIC REACTION MAY BECOME STHENIC. A "FICTIONAL" FORM OF PARANOID DEFENSE MAY ALSO OCCUR, IN WHICH STHENIC DEFENSE PRECAUTIONS ARE APPLIED IN AN ASTHENIC WAY. THESE PRECAUTIONS ARE IRRATIONAL AND ARE MOTIVATED BY MAGICAL IDEAS AND MEGALOMANIAC IDENTIFICATIONS. IF THESE RELIEVING CHILDLIKE MECHANISMS DO NOT RELEASE THE PARANOID ANXIETY AND AGGRESSIVENESS CAUSING THEM, A PREVENTIVE ATTACK ON THE DELUSIONALLY IDENTIFIED PERSECUTOR MAY OCCUR. A PRE-PARANOID AMOTIONAL RELATION TO THIS PERSON DOES NOT INHIBIT THE AGGRESSIVENESS. THE POSSIBILITY OF A PREVENTIVE ATTACK ARISING FROM A PARANOID DEFENSE CANNOT BE PREDICTED.

16762 \$03
CITATION: WOLF, BIRGITTA. VON DER STRAFE ZUR KONSEQUENZMASSNAHME. (FROM PUNISHMENTS TO MEASURES OF PROTECTION AND TREATMENT.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(11):572-575, 1967.

MANY COUNTRIES ARE GRADUALLY MOVING AWAY FROM CONCEPTS OF CRIMINAL LAW AND PUNISHMENT TOWARD ONES DIRECTED AT THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. PROTECTION AND TREATMENT WITHOUT CRUELTY, WITHOUT A VIOLATION OF HUMAN DIGNITY, WITHOUT DESTRUCTION OF THE OFFENDERS' FAMILY, AND WITHOUT UNNECESSARY HARSHNESS ARE SOUGHT. THE TREND IS TOWARD: RESTITUTION IN FREEDOM; HUMANE INSTITUTIONS FOR THOSE FROM WHOM THE PUBLIC MUST BE PROTECTED; TREATMENT OF PSYCHOPATHS ACCORDING TO THE DANISH MODEL; VISITS BY THE INMATE'S FAMILY, FURLOUGHS, AND VACATIONS; AND THE RIGHT TO A HIGHER EDUCATION IN PRISON.

16763 \$03
CITATION: ZIRPINS, WALTER. WIRTSCHAFTSKRIMINALITAT. (ECONOMIC CRIMINALITY.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(11):576-579, 1967.

ECONOMIC CRIMINALITY REPRESENTS ALL NONVIOLENT OFFENSES COMMITTED THROUGH ILLEGAL EXPLOITATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND ABUSE OF THE TRUST ON WHICH THIS ACTIVITY IS BASED. THE FOLLOWING ARE SIX BASIC TYPES OF ECONOMIC CRIME: FRAUD, BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION, PRICE FIXING, TAX EVASION, FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY, AND USURY. THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURE OF ALL ECONOMIC CRIMES IS THAT THEY APPEAR TO BE PART OF EVERYDAY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND ARE EXECUTED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO BE INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM THAT ACTIVITY TO OUTSIDERS AND TO THE VICTIM. ECONOMIC CRIME IS UNDERMINING SOCIETY'S TRUST IN LAW AND ORDER AS EACH NEW PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WHITE COLLAR CRIME FOSTERS SPECULATION ON THE TOTAL EXTENT OF SUCH CRIME.

16764 \$03

CITATION: NAVARRO, AGUSTIN. EL DELITO ECONOMICO. (THE ECONOMIC OFFENSE.) CRIMINALIA, 33(9):428-486, 1967.

THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTION STATES (ARTICLE 28) THAT THE MEXICAN PENAL CODE MUST CONTAIN ARTICLES OUTLAWING INFRINGEMENTS ON ECONOMIC LIBERTY. ARTICLE 253 OF THE REVISED CODE (1954) PRESCRIBES NINE YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR ILLEGAL ACTS WHICH "GRAVELY AFFECT NATIONAL CONSUMPTION." IT OUTLAWS MONOPOLIES, HOARDING, OR UNAUTHORIZED EXPORTATION OF MATERIALS WHICH ARE OF THE GREATEST NECESSITY TO THE CONSUMING PUBLIC, COVERING A RANGE FROM CORN, BEANS, AND RICE TO STRUCTURAL STEEL. THE SECRETARY OF ECONOMICS MUST ADD THE FOLLOWING ITEMS TO THIS LIST: PAPER, INK, ATHLETIC AND RECREATIONAL SUPPLIES, AND AMUSEMENT AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES. TRUSTS ARE SIMILARLY OUTLAWED, AS IS PRICE-FIXING AMONG VARIOUS CORPORATIONS. ARTICLE 387 ESTABLISHES MINIMUM WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS, AND OUTLAWS USURY AND INTEREST OF MORE THAN ONE PERCENT PER MONTH ON LOANS. MEXICAN ECONOMIC LAW IS BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT BOTH THE INDIVIDUAL CONSUMER AND THE NATIONAL RESOURCES AND INTERESTS MUST BE PROTECTED BY LAW.

16765 \$03

CITATION: SULLIVAN, CLYDE E. JOB DEVELOPMENT AND PLACEMENT OF THE EX-OFFENDER. IN: CONFERENCE ON THE SOCIAL RESTORATION OF OFFENDERS THROUGH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING. NOVEMBER 13-16, 1967. NEW YORK, WAKOFF RESEARCH CENTER, 14 P.

THE AVERAGE OFFENDER ENTERING THE LABOR MARKET FROM JAIL OR PRISON FACES GREATER EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS THAN AN AVERAGE WORKER UNDERTAKING A CHANGE IN STATUS IN THE OCCUPATIONAL WORLD. YOUNG ADULTS ENTERING THE LABOR MARKET FROM JAIL ARE LIKELY TO BE DEPRIVED OF A CHOICE OF GOOD JOBS PRIMARILY BECAUSE THEY ARE NON-WHITE, POORLY EDUCATED, CULTURALLY IMPOVERISHED, AND DIFFERENT, AND SECONDARILY BECAUSE THEY HAVE CRIMINAL HISTORIES AND JAIL RECORDS. FAULT LIES WITH A PRISON SYSTEM WHICH, RATHER THAN CORRECT THESE SOCIAL HANDICAPS, REINSERTS HIM INTO THE COMMUNITY AFTER HE HAS "PAID" FOR HIS CRIME WITH A CERTAIN NUMBER OF DAYS OF HIS LIFE. THE RESTORATION OF YOUTH THROUGH TRAINING PROJECT (RYT) WAS AN EXPERIMENT DESIGNED TO TEST THE PROPOSITION THAT RECIDIVISM CAN BE REDUCED BY: (1) RAISING EMPLOYABILITY LEVELS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS LEAVING JAIL; (2) PLACING THEM IN WORK SITUATIONS WHERE EXISTING LABOR MARKET DEMANDS AND FUTURE GROWTH POTENTIAL LOWER THE RISK OF UNEMPLOYMENT; AND, (3) PROVIDING THEM WITH ACCESS TO SUPPORTIVE SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY THAT WOULD HELP THEM STAY AT WORK. JOB DEVELOPMENT PLAYS AN INTEGRAL ROLE IN THIS PROJECT BY STIMULATING AND MANAGING SOCIAL MOBILITY AND BY OPENING CHANNELS AND ELIMINATING BARRIERS TO TRANSITION. THE JOB DEVELOPER, OPERATING FROM A BASE IN CORRECTIONS, MUST DEVELOP SOUND WORKING RELATIONS WITH SOCIAL AGENCIES IN HIS COMMUNITY. HE MUST STUDY THE COMMUNITY TO DETERMINE WHO THE GATEKEEPERS OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ARE. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT HE KNOW THE EMPLOYERS AND THEIR SELECTION AND FIRING PROCEDURE, AND THAT HE LOOK FOR POSSIBLE WAYS TO MODIFY UNREASONABLE HIRING RESTRICTIONS. AT TIMES, PLACEMENT MAY BE EFFECTED THROUGH THE JOB DEVELOPER'S EFFORTS TO REDEFINE EXISTING JOB OPENINGS TO CONFORM TO THE APPLICANT'S QUALIFICATIONS.

16766 \$03
CITATION: WEINSTEIN, NOAH, GOODMAN, CORINNE R. THE SUPREME COURT AND THE JUVENILE COURT. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(4):481-487, 1967.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITS 68-YEAR HISTORY, THE JUVENILE COURT HAS FELT THE IMPACT OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT THE EXACT EFFECT OF THE DECISIONS, BUT THEY WILL BE OF PRIME IMPORTANCE IN THEIR INFLUENCE ON JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURES. THE SUPREME COURT'S PRONOUNCEMENTS REQUIRE JUVENILE COURTS TO PROVIDE CHILDREN WITH THE ADEQUATE SERVICES NECESSARY TO THEIR REHABILITATION. FURTHER, THE COURTS MUST NOW ADOPT, FOLLOW, AND PUBLISH RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE. THE SUPREME COURT DID NOT INTEND IN ITS OPINIONS TO CONVERT THE JUVENILE COURT INTO A CRIMINAL COURT--AT LEAST NOT AT THIS TIME. BUT IT IS UP TO THE COMMUNITY TO PROVIDE THE JUVENILE COURT WITH FACILITIES AND SERVICES WHICH WILL ENABLE IT TO FUNCTION PROPERLY AS A JUVENILE COURT RATHER THAN AS A JUVENILE CRIMINAL COURT. (AUTH. ED.)

16767 \$03
CITATION: MISNER, GORDON E. THE URBAN POLICE MISSION. ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 3(1):35-46, 1967.

THE CHANGE IN THE CHARACTER OF THE URBAN POLICE MISSION IS EXAMINED. THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND IS PRESENTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESENT CONCEPTS ABOUT THE POLICE MISSION, AND NEW TECHNIQUES OF ANALYSIS ARE RELATED TO GOAL DEFINITION AND THE MEASUREMENT OF POLICE EFFECTIVENESS. ONE OF THE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED IS THE ASSUMPTION FREQUENTLY MADE BY BOTH THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC THAT THE POLICEMAN'S PRINCIPAL TASK IS TO CONTROL CRIME AND TO INVESTIGATE AND APPREHEND CRIMINALS. EXAMINATION OF A TYPICAL URBAN POLICE DEPARTMENT'S ACTIVITIES FOR A YEAR SHOW, HOWEVER, THAT MORE THAN 80 PERCENT OF THE FIELD OFFICER'S ON-CALL TIME IS SPENT IN NON-CRIMINAL MATTERS. ALSO, THERE EXISTS A VAGUENESS, GENERALITY, AND LACK OF PRECISION IN EFFORTS TO RELATE LEVELS OF POLICE SERVICE TO THE PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT. A SURVEY OF POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE LITERATURE REVEALS LITTLE CHANGE IN THE EVALUATION OF POLICE EFFECTIVENESS IN THE LAST 40 YEARS. MODELS OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF POLICE SERVICE SHOULD BE CREATED AND MEASUREMENT MADE OF POLICE PERFORMANCE AT THOSE LEVELS.

16768 \$03
CITATION: PFISTER, A. "ORDNUNGSBUSSEN" AUF DER STRASSE. (MINOR PENALTIES FOR THE BREACH OF PUBLIC ORDER.) SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR STRAFRECHT, 83(3):286-309, 1967.

UNLIKE MOST WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, SWITZERLAND HAS NO UNIFORM PROVISIONS ABOUT THE PROSECUTION OF MINOR TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS. PROCEDURES USED IN DIFFERENT CANTONS ARE SLOW AND INEFFECTIVE. IN 1966, A GROUP OF EXPERTS COMMISSIONED BY THE FEDERAL JUSTICE AND POLICE DEPARTMENT ELABORATED A PROPOSAL OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE PROSECUTION OF MISDEMEANORS. POLICE ARE TO BE AUTHORIZED TO IMPOSE FINES, THOUGH THE OFFENDERS MAY ALTERNATELY DEMAND A COURT HEARING. THE PROPOSAL OPENS THE WAY FOR SIMPLIFYING THE PROCEDURE FOR THE PROSECUTION OF MINOR OFFENSES IN GENERAL. IN SUCH CASES, THE IMPOSITION OF PENAL SANCTIONS, EITHER BY POLICE OFFICERS OR BY COURTS, WOULD HAVE TO BE IMMEDIATE AND ANONYMOUS, AND WOULD DEPEND UPON THE CONSENT OF THE OFFENDER. THE REGULATIONS WOULD NOT APPLY TO MINORS. THE CANTONS WOULD NOT BE AUTHORIZED TO PROSECUTE OFFENDERS WHO HAVE ALREADY BEEN PENALIZED IN THIS MANNER BY FEDERAL LAW.

16769 \$03
CITATION: NEW YORK STATE. CORRECTION DEPARTMENT. ANNUAL REPORT OF DIVISION OF EDUCATION, 1965. ALBANY, 1967. 43 P., APP.

THIS DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION SERVES TWO PURPOSES: FIRST, IT IS PRESENTED FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION TO THOSE OUTSIDE THE DEPARTMENT WHO MAY BE INTERESTED IN THE PROGRAM. SECOND, IT IS TO PROVIDE

COLLATED INFORMATION TO THE EDUCATION STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT IN ORDER THAT THEY MIGHT EVALUATE THEIR OWN PROGRAM IN THE LIGHT OF THE TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL EDUCATIONAL PICTURE. DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS ARE GIVEN OF SPECIFIC METHODS OF INSTRUCTION, SUCH AS THE LAUBACH. CONTENTS: COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES; INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM; ACADEMIC PROGRAM; PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION; CELL STUDY AND CORRESPONDENCE; COLLEGE PROFICIENCY PROGRAM; VOCATIONAL EDUCATION; PHYSICAL EDUCATION; RECREATION; AUDIO-VISUAL; LIBRARY; INSERVICE TRAINING; EDUCATION STAFF; COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES; RECOMMENDATIONS.

16770 \$03
CITATION: COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. COMMITTEE ON YOUTH AND CORRECTION. THE FAMILY COURT AND OTHER COURTS IN NEW YORK CITY. A HANDBOOK OF JURISDICTION, ORGANIZATION, PROCEDURES AND POWERS. NEW YORK, 1967. \$1.00 67 P.

THIS HANDBOOK WAS PREPARED TO HELP PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORKERS IN DEALING WITH THE NEW FAMILY COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. IT DESCRIBES IN DETAIL THE JURISDICTION, ORGANIZATION, PROCEDURES, AND POWERS OF THAT COURT. CONTENTS: THE COURTS SERVING NEW YORK CITY; JURISDICTION OF THE FAMILY COURT; ORGANIZATION OF THE FAMILY COURT; PROCEDURES IN THE FAMILY COURT; DISPOSITIONS BY THE FAMILY COURT; GLOSSARY.

16771 \$03
CITATION: TOWE, THOMAS E. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN THE SOVIET UNION: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LAW REVIEW, 115(8):1251-1274, 1967.

VIEWED IN TERMS OF MARXIST CONCEPTS OF CLASS STRUGGLE, LAW IN THE SOVIET UNION BECOMES A POLITICAL INSTRUMENT USED TO ACHIEVE THE COLLECTIVE GOALS OF THE DOMINANT CLASS. BECAUSE GREATER IMPORTANCE IS PLACED ON THE ECONOMIC GOALS OF SOCIETY THAN ON ETHICAL AND MORAL COMPLICATIONS AGAINST VIOLATING THE LAW, AND BECAUSE LAW IS CONSIDERED AN INSTRUMENT IN THE HANDS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE, PARTY POLICY, AND NOT THE CONSTITUTION, IS SUPREME. THE JUDICIARY IS NOT TRULY INDEPENDENT. NEVERTHELESS, SOVIET CITIZENS DO ENJOY CONSIDERABLE PROTECTION OF THEIR RIGHTS, TO THE EXTENT THAT THE EXERCISE OF THESE RIGHTS DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH THE GOALS OF THE STATE OR THE DESIRES OF THE PARTY. MOST CASES DO NOT INVOLVE SUCH INTERFERENCE. THE SOVIET APPROACH HAS SOME POSITIVE ADVANTAGES OVER THE AMERICAN ONE. RELIANCE ON THE POWER OF THE STATE TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE COLLECTIVELY HAS RESULTED IN A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF ECONOMIC STABILITY FOR ALL; A HIGH DEGREE OF JOB SECURITY; FREELY AVAILABLE MEDICAL SERVICES; HIGHER EDUCATION FOR ALL QUALIFIED STUDENTS; AND INEXPENSIVE LEGAL SERVICES. OTHER BENEFITS INCLUDE: THE SOVIET PROCURACY'S RECEIPT AND INVESTIGATION OF INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS; THE EFFORT MADE TO INFORM CITIZENS ABOUT THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES; A SPEEDY COURT PROCEDURE; AND EQUAL TREATMENT FOR THE VARIOUS ETHNIC GROUPS AND FOR MEN AND WOMEN. HOWEVER, ALTHOUGH THE SOVIET CITIZEN RECEIVES ADEQUATE PROTECTION FROM FOREIGN ENEMIES, FROM CRIMINAL ELEMENTS IN SOCIETY, FROM ARBITRARY ACTIONS OF HIS FELLOW CITIZENS, AND FROM ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION, HE STANDS UNPROTECTED AGAINST THE OVERWHELMING POWER OF THE PARTY LEADERS. (AUTH.ED.)

16772 \$03
CITATION: SEARCH OF MOTOR VEHICLES. FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, 36(8):7,8,19-22, 1967. 36(9):20-22, 25-27, 1967. 36(10):10, 11, 18-23, 1967. 36(11):19-25, 1967. 36(12):18-24, 1967.

IN THE CONCLUDING FIVE OF A SERIES OF 10 ARTICLES DEALING WITH POLICE PROCEDURE IN THE SEARCH OF MOTOR VEHICLES, PREVIOUS COURT CASES ARE CITED TO DELINEATE THE LEGAL SCOPE AND THE LIMITATIONS ON CONDUCTING SUCH SEARCHES. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON THE LAWFULNESS OF THE ARREST ON THE BASIS OF PROBABLE CAUSE. THE VALIDITY IS DISCUSSED OF EVIDENCE WHICH IS OBTAINED AS A RESULT OF SEARCHES MADE ROUTINELY, INCIDENTALLY, AND UNDER A PRETEXT. TECHNICAL ITEMS OF IMPORTANCE

STRESSED ARE THE PROXIMITY OF THE VEHICLE IN QUESTION TO THE VICINITY OF THE ARREST AND THE CONTEMPORANEOUSNESS OF THE SEARCH WITH THE ARREST. ABANDONMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES IS VIEWED IN TERMS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE FOURTH AMENDMENT WHICH PROTECT THE PRIVACY OF PROPERTY AGAINST ARBITRARY INTRUSION BY OFFICERS OF THE STATE. POLICE PROCEDURE IN BORDER SEARCHES IS UNIQUE IN THAT A BORDER SEARCH IS NOT DEPENDENT UPON SHOWING PROBABLE CAUSE.

16773 \$03

CITATION: DOMFELD, GLEN R. THE SHOPLIFTER. FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, 36(12):2-5, 1967.

THE AMOUNT OF SHOPLIFTING FROM RETAIL STORES IS ASSUMING IMMENSE PROPORTIONS. CURRENT RETAIL THEFT IS ESTIMATED AT 2.5 BILLION DOLLARS AND IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THIS FIGURE WILL BE 4.5 BILLION FOR THE YEAR 1975. SHOPLIFTERS ARE UNLIKE ANY OTHER GROUP OF LAW VIOLATORS; THEY COVER A WIDE RANGE OF AGES AND REPRESENT EVERY WALK OF LIFE. THEY ARE GENERALLY PLACED IN CATEGORIES BY TYPE: THE PROFESSIONAL, THE NARCOTIC ADDICT, THE VAGRANT, THE KLEPTOMANIAC, THE AMATEUR, AND THE TEENAGE GANG MEMBER. THOUGH IT IS PREDICTED THAT CONTROLS ON SHOPLIFTING WILL IMPROVE, THESE SHOULD BE SUPPLEMENTED BY TRAINING FILMS, EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS, AND SEMINARS FOR RETAILERS; AND A PROGRAM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION TO ILLUSTRATE TO THE PUBLIC THE GRAVITY OF THE PROBLEM.

16774 \$03

CITATION: MASSACHUSETTS. CORRECTION DEPARTMENT. AN EVALUATION OF A MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM IN A MAXIMUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, BY FRANCIS J. CARNEY AND ESTELLE D. BOTTOME. BOSTON, 1967. 18 P., APP. (PUBLICATION NO. 803)

A STUDY WAS MADE TO EVALUATE EMPIRICALLY THE IMPACT OF THE MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM AT THE MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT WALPOLE. TWO SAMPLES WERE INCLUDED IN THE ANALYSIS: ONE CONSISTED OF 115 INMATES WHO HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN A RELATIVELY LONG-TERM THERAPY RELATIONSHIP; THE OTHER WAS MADE UP OF 138 NON-THERAPY INMATES. A COMPARISON OF THE EXPECTED AND THE ACTUAL RECIDIVISM RATES OF THE THERAPY (RX) SAMPLE REVEALED THAT THE PSYCHOTHERAPY PROGRAM HAD A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON REDUCING RECIDIVISM. FURTHER, WHEN THE RX AND THE NON-RX RECIDIVISTS WERE COMPARED, IT WAS FOUND THAT THE RX RECIDIVISTS STAYED OUT IN THE COMMUNITY SIGNIFICANTLY LONGER BEFORE RE-INCARCERATION, AND, ALSO, THAT THEY TENDED TO BE RETURNED FOR LESS SERIOUS OFFENSES. FURTHER, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THERAPY AND RECIDIVISM WAS INVESTIGATED WITH THE VARIABLES--TYPE OF INMATE, LENGTH OF TIME IN THERAPY, AND MODE OF THERAPY--CONTROLLED. THOSE WITH SHORTER RECORDS WERE THE BEST CANDIDATES FOR THERAPY. YOUNGER INMATES WITH LONGER RECORDS APPEARED TO BE THE LEAST APPROPRIATE CANDIDATES. DIFFERENT MODES OF PSYCHOTHERAPY DID NOT TEND TO BRING ABOUT ANY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE RECIDIVISM PATTERNS OF THESE TWO TYPES OF INMATES. THE DATA DID SUGGEST, HOWEVER, THAT GROUP THERAPY WAS MORE EFFECTIVE ON A LONG-TERM BASIS, WHILE INDIVIDUAL THERAPY TENDED TO BE MORE SUCCESSFUL FOR SHORT-TERM PATIENTS. THE IMPLICATIONS OF THESE FINDINGS WERE DISCUSSED, ESPECIALLY WITH REFERENCE TO THE DECISIONS OF THE CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE. ALSO, THE NEED FOR FURTHER RESEARCH ON THOSE WHO SEEMED TO BE LARGELY UNAFFECTED BY PSYCHOTHERAPY WAS EMPHASIZED. (AUTH. ED).

16775 \$03

CITATION: ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND. SOCIAL SCIENCE SECTION. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN NEW ZEALAND, EDITED BY PETER J. BLIZARD. WELLINGTON, 1967. 96 P. \$2.00.

THE INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY HAS RISEN CONSIDERABLY IN NEW ZEALAND SINCE THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR. THIS COLLECTION OF PAPERS PRESENTS RELEVANT FACTS ABOUT DELINQUENCY IN THAT COUNTRY. TOPICS COVERED ARE: THE DEFINITION OF A JUVENILE DELINQUENT; THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT, POLICE, AND THE COMMUNITY IN THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DELINQUENCY; AND CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE FIELD. CONTENTS:

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN NEW ZEALAND: AN EDITORIAL INTRODUCTION, BY PETER J. BLIZARD; WHAT DO WE MEAN BY JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FIELD OF INQUIRY, BY D. F. MACKENZIE; THE COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND THE FIGHT AGAINST DELINQUENCY, BY J. T. FERGUSON; THE ROLE OF THE NEW ZEALAND POLICE: PREVENTION, DETECTION AND PROSECUTION, BY B. L. BURROWS; CURRENT RESEARCH ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, BY S. W. SLATER; JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: WHAT CAN THE COMMUNITY DO, BY J. L. ROBSON.

16776 \$03

CITATION: OHIO COMMITTEE ON DELINQUENCY AND CRIME. THE INITIAL IMPACT OF THE GAULT DECISION ON JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURE IN OHIO, BY WALTER W. RECKLESS AND WALTER C. RECKLESS. COLUMBUS, 1967. 14 P.

QUESTIONNAIRES ENTITLED "QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE IMPACT OF GAULT ON JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURE" WERE SENT TO THE JUVENILE COURTS IN OHIO IN SEPTEMBER 1967. OVERALL IT WAS FOUND THAT THERE HAS BEEN A MORE RIGOROUS APPLICATION OF PROCEDURAL SAFEGARDS BY THE JUVENILE COURTS IN OHIO SINCE THE GAULT DECISION. THIS HAS BEEN TRUE ESPECIALLY WITH REGARD TO PARTICULARS IN AFFIDAVITS, PROTECTION AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION, AND CONFRONTATION OF COMPLAINING WITNESSES. IT APPEARED, HOWEVER, THAT THE OHIO COURTS NEVER HAD AS FAR TO GO TOWARD COMPLYING WITH THESE STANDARDS AS DID THE GILA COUNTY COURT OF ARIZONA, THE HOME OF GAULT. BEARING DIRECTLY ON THIS POINT IS THE FACT THAT THE JUVENILE COURT LAW OF OHIO HAS FOR SOME TIME REQUIRED THAT SUMMONSES, WARRANTS AND OTHER WRITS BE ISSUED, AND HAS DEMANDED THAT COPIES OF THE HEARING BE SENT TO THE PARENTS OR GUARDIANS. MORE RECENTLY, IT SPECIFIED THE RIGHT OF A CHILD TO BE REPRESENTED BY AN ATTORNEY. RECENTLY, THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF COMPLIANCE WITH GAULT IN OHIO HAS BEEN IN THE REALM OF THE ADVERSARY PROCEDURE. IT IS HERE THAT OHIO COURTS HAVE THE GREATEST DISTANCE TO GO IN COMPLYING WITH GAULT.

16777 \$03

CITATION: GLASER, DANIEL. INCENTIVES MOTIVATING PRISONER BEHAVIOR. PRISON JOURNAL, 47(1):12-20, 1967.

INCENTIVES WHICH SHAPE HUMAN BEHAVIOR MOST SIGNIFICANTLY ARE THE RESPONSES OF OTHER PERSONS AND THE EXPERIENCE OF SUCCESS IN PERFORMING CHALLENGING TASKS. THE TRADITIONAL PRISON PROVIDES SUCH INCENTIVES TO PRISONERS PRIMARILY IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN AN ORDERLY INSTITUTION. THE COLLABORATIVE MODEL OF PRISON OPERATION, THE OPPOSITE OF THE TRADITIONAL MODEL, FOCUSES ON COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL SERVICES AND CAN ACHIEVE AN EQUALLY ORDERLY INSTITUTION. MOST IMPORTANT, HOWEVER, IT MOTIVATES THE OFFENDER AND HELPS HIM TO ATTAIN SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN A NON-CRIMINAL POST-RELEASE LIFE.

16778 \$03

CITATION: HELLER, MELVIN S. PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN THE USE OF PRISON INMATES FOR MEDICAL EXPERIMENTATION. PRISON JOURNAL, 47(1):21-38, 1967.

THE PRACTICE OF USING PRISON INMATES FOR MEDICAL EXPERIMENTATION IS CONSIDERED. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE DIRECTOR OF AN INSTITUTION MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT THE INSTITUTIONAL SUITABILITY OF ANY PROPOSED RESEARCH PROGRAM INVOLVING MEDICAL EXPERIMENTATION, PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT, AND TESTING BASED ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INSTITUTION'S RESEARCH REVIEW BOARD. FURTHER, THE BOARD SHOULD STIMULATE INSTITUTIONAL RECEPTIVITY NOT ONLY TO MEDICAL RESEARCH, BUT TO A VARIETY OF CORRECTIONS-RELATED STATISTICAL, OBSERVATIONAL, AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES IN SOCIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, PENOLOGY, EDUCATION REHABILITATION, AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT. IN MEDICAL EXPERIMENTATION THE PRISON MUST BE TREATED AS MORE THAN A FACILITY AND ITS INMATES AS MORE THAN LABORATORY SUBJECTS. IF THE PRISON ADMINISTRATION AND ITS INMATES ARE REGARDED AS PARTNERS SHARING IN THE RESEARCH PROJECTS, MUCH GOOD CAN RESULT.

16779 \$03
CITATION: GORDON, JOHN J. THE PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC OFFENDER PROGRAM OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. PRISON JOURNAL, 47(1):39-42, 1967.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC OFFENDER PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED EARLY IN 1967 IN A UNIT AT THE CAMP HILL STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. THE PROGRAM REPRESENTS A NEW MULTI-AGENCY APPROACH AND IS BEING IMPLEMENTED THROUGH THE COORDINATION OF THREE STATE AGENCIES: THE BUREAU OF CORRECTION, THE BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, AND THE BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. THE RATIONALE FOR THE PROGRAM IS THE IDEA THAT REVISION OF THE PRESENT PENAL SYSTEM FROM A PUNISHMENT AND SECURITY OPERATION TO A GUIDANCE, EDUCATIONAL, AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM WILL WORK TO REDUCE THE RECIDIVISM RATE. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE SERVICES OF THIS PROGRAM WILL EVENTUALLY REACH PRISONERS THROUGHOUT STATE AND COUNTY SYSTEMS AND, IF SUCCESSFUL, WILL CONSTITUTE A MAJOR CORRECTIONAL BREAKTHROUGH IN THE COMMONWEALTH. ONE OF THE GAPS IN THE AVAILABLE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES MAY BE BRIDGED BY LINKING INSTITUTIONAL AND POST-RELEASE TRAINING PROGRAMS.

16780 \$03
CITATION: KONIETZKO, KURT O. PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF INSTITUTIONAL INCENTIVE SYSTEMS. PRISON JOURNAL, 47(1):43-58, 1967.

MAKING THERAPY EFFECTIVE IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING IS NOT MERELY A MATTER OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMS. RATHER, IT IS A CASE OF RECONSTRUCTING THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. THE PROPOSED SYSTEM, BASED ON REALITY AND BEHAVIORAL THERAPY AND CYBERNETIC MODELS, WOULD REQUIRE A COMPLETE RESTRUCTURING OF TRADITIONAL PRISON PROGRAMS.

16781 \$03
CITATION: FORT, WILLIAM S. GAULT-ADVERSITY OR OPPORTUNITY? JUDICATURE, 51(2):53-57, 1967.

AS A RESULT OF THE GAULT DECISION, AN OPPORTUNITY HAS ARISEN TO DEVELOP A NEW LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE JUVENILE COURT. THIS FRAMEWORK WOULD AFFORD DUE PROCESS AND FUNDAMENTAL FAIRNESS AND WOULD AT THE SAME TIME RETAIN THE VITAL OBJECTIVES AT THE HEART OF THE JUVENILE COURT -- THE PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN.

16782 \$03
CITATION: NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE COURTS. NEW YORK, NO DATE. 21 P.

THERE HAS BEEN AN EXTENSIVE ATTACK ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA AND FLORIDA, AND SEVERAL OTHER STATES ARE SEEKING TO HAVE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL. OVER 100 CASES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURTS OF THESE STATES ON BEHALF OF CONDEMNED MEN. THE PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND OF THESE CASES IS PRESENTED. THE LEGAL ISSUES AND EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE INVOLVED ARE DISCUSSED WITH RESPECT TO: RIGHT TO COUNSEL; SCRUPLED JURORS; ABSENCE OF STANDARDS; AND CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.

16783 \$03
CITATION: SHAH, SALEEM A. SOME BASIC PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTS OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION. IN: CONFERENCE ON THE SOCIAL RESTORATION OF OFFENDERS THROUGH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING. NOVEMBER 13-16, 1967. NEW YORK, WAKOFF RESEARCH CENTER, 1967. 18 P.

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION REFERS TO THE PROCESS WHEREBY PRINCIPLES DERIVED FROM PSYCHOLOGICAL LEARNING THEORY ARE APPLIED IN THE TREATMENT OF MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIORS. THE ULTIMATE SOCIAL CRITERIA TO BE USED IN EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS RELATE TO THE PREPARATION THEY GIVE THE INDIVIDUAL FOR FUNCTIONING IN THE COMMUNITY AFTER RELEASE. IT IS THEREFORE ESSENTIAL THAT THE

MODIFICATION OF BEHAVIOR ACHIEVED IN THE INSTITUTION BE GENERALIZED TO THE FREE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT. THE TASK FOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IS NOT ONLY TO REMOVE MAJOR BEHAVIORAL DEFICITS AND TO CORRECT DISTORTED PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR. THEY MUST ALSO STRENGTHEN THE NEW BEHAVIORS SO THAT THEY CAN BE MAINTAINED IN THE FACE OF DRASTIC CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT, WEAK AND UNCERTAIN REINFORCEMENT SCHEDULES, AND A NUMBER OF OTHER STRESSFUL AND DISRUPTIVE INFLUENCES FOUND IN THE COMMUNITY. A VARIETY OF BEHAVIORAL PRINCIPLES CAN BE USED IN STRENGTHENING THE NEWLY-LEARNED SKILLS GRADUALLY SO THAT THEY WILL PERSIST AND BECOME CAPABLE OF BEING MAINTAINED WITH MINIMAL ENVIRONMENTAL REINFORCEMENT. A VARIETY OF FACILITIES WHICH WILL CAREFULLY GRADUATE THE RELEASE PROCESS AND PROVIDE A WIDE RANGE OF FOLLOW-UP AND OTHER SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY ARE MOST ESSENTIAL TO GENERALIZING BEHAVIORAL CHANGES TO THE COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT.

16784 \$03

CITATION: LEIBERG, LEON G. THE USE OF NONPROFESSIONALS AND SERVICE VOLUNTEERS IN CORRECTIONS. IN: CONFERENCE ON THE SOCIAL RESTORATION OF OFFENDERS THROUGH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING, NOVEMBER 13-16, 1967. NEW YORK, WAKOFF RESEARCH CENTER, 1967. 14

CITN2: P.

DUE TO THE GROWING SHORTAGES OF SKILLED AND QUALIFIED WORKERS IN AN EXPANDING AREA OF NEED, THE DEMAND FOR INDIGENOUS, NON-PROFESSIONAL WORKERS HAS INCREASED. CORRECTIONS, IN GENERAL, HAS BEEN CAUTIOUS OF USING THESE WORKERS FOR FEAR OF POSSIBLE PROBLEMS CAUSED BY THEIR LACK OF ACADEMIC TRAINING AND, ON OCCASION, THEIR POSSESSION OF POLICE RECORDS. NEVERTHELESS, RECENT EXPERIMENTS SUPPORTED BY FEDERAL FUNDS AND INTERESTED GROUPS IN NUMEROUS CITIES HAVE DEMONSTRATED THE DEDICATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF SUCH VOLUNTEERS. ONE SUCH GROUP, COMPOSED OF VISTA'S EMPLOYED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, HAS ACHIEVED NOTABLE RESULTS WITH INMATES. BY PROVIDING A DIALOGUE RATHER THAN AN EMASCULATING MONOLOGUE, THE VOLUNTEERS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ADAPT THEIR APPROACH TO THE NEEDS AND DESIRES OF THE MEN, THEREBY ACHIEVING AN EFFECTIVENESS THAT FORMAL, IMPERSONAL, INSTITUTIONALIZED PROGRAMS HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO ATTAIN.

16785 \$03

CITATION: WORMSER-MIGOT, OLGA. LES PHASES DU PRE-GENOCIDE NAZI (1933-194C). (STAGES OF NAZI PREGENOCIDE.) ETUDES INTERNATIONALES DE PSYCHO-SOCIOLOGIE CRIMINELLE, NO VOL. (11-12-13):3-7, 1967.

THE PRECONDITIONS FOR NAZI GENOCIDE IN GERMANY (INCLUDING ANTI-SEMITISM AND THE SUSPENSION OF NORMAL JUSTICE) WERE SLOWLY CREATED BY A FEW UNSTABLE MEN IN A COUNTRY SUFFERING FROM SEVERE ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS. THE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENT WAS FEAR: THE GERMAN PEOPLE THEMSELVES WERE THE FIRST VICTIMS OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS. THOSE WHO HAD EXPERIENCE IN THE CAMPS WERE AFRAID TO SPEAK OUT; THOSE WHO HEARD OF THEM REFUSED TO BELIEVE. INSTEAD, PEOPLE WERE MADE TO BELIEVE THAT EACH CAMP INMATE HAD DONE SOMETHING UNLAWFUL; WHEN HE DIED HIS DEATH WAS CAREFULLY MADE TO APPEAR TO BE DUE TO NATURAL CAUSES. PEOPLE BELIEVED THAT NOT THEY BUT OTHERS WOULD BE MADE VICTIMS AND WERE MORE CONCERNED WITH EVENTS IN SPAIN THAN WITH THOSE IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY.

16786 \$03

CITATION: REED, JACK, K., MORRIS, PAUL. CONSERVATION CAMPS. CORRECTIONAL REVIEW, NO VOL. (MAY/JUNE):7-12, 1967.

IN TRACING THE PROGRESS OF INMATE WILLIAM J. ROBINSON FROM THE TIME OF INITIAL COMMITMENT TO HIS RELEASE ON PAROLE, A DESCRIPTION OF THE SIERRA CONSERVATION CENTER IN CALIFORNIA IS PRESENTED. THIS CENTER, ONE OF THREE IN THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, IS AN ORIENTATION, CLASSIFICATION, AND TRAINING CENTER DESIGNED TO PREPARE INMATES FOR CAMP PLACEMENT. IN ADDITION TO A MANDATORY SIX-WEEK PHYSICAL FITNESS AND FORESTRY TRAINING PROGRAM, INMATES ARE

GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AN EXTENSIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM WHICH RANGES IN SCOPE FROM BASIC LITERACY TRAINING THROUGH HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION. A VOCATIONAL PROGRAM GEARED TOWARD PROVIDING INMATES WITH SPECIAL SKILLS RELATED TO THEIR CAMP ASSIGNMENTS IS ALSO MADE AVAILABLE. IRON MINE, A MINIMUM SECURITY CAMP FOR 80 PRISONERS, IN WHICH ROBINSON WAS PLACED, FEATURES EVENING HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION CLASSES AND VARIOUS OTHER SELF-IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS INCLUDING GROUP COUNSELING, THROUGH WHICH IT IS HOPED THAT ATTITUDINAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGES CAN BE EFFECTED, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR WORK SCHEDULE. THE OPEN AND RESPONSIBLE ATMOSPHERE OF A CAMP COUPLED WITH A REASONABLE PAROLE PROGRAM HAS BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN SUCCESSFULLY ADJUSTING AND RESTORING OFFENDERS TO SOCIETY.

16787 \$03

CITATION: MIDDENDORFF, WOLF. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PUNISHMENT AND OTHER MEASURES OF TREATMENT RELATING TO TRAFFIC OFFENCES. IN: COUNCIL OF EUROPE. EUROPEAN COMMITTEE ON CRIME PROBLEMS. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PUNISHMENT AND OTHER MEASURES OF TREATMENT.

CITN2: STRASBOURG, 1967, P. 189-257.

CRIMINOLOGICAL FINDINGS WITH REGARD TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SENTENCES IN GENERAL PRECEDE A DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF THE FEW INVESTIGATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN CONCERNED WITH THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PENALTIES AGAINST TRAFFIC OFFENDERS. THE SCIENCE OF TRAFFIC CRIMINOLOGY WHICH HAS BEEN DEVELOPING IN RECENT YEARS ATTEMPTS TO APPLY THE FINDINGS OF GENERAL CRIMINOLOGY TO THE CRIMINAL LAW RELATING TO TRAFFIC; IT HAS DISCOVERED CLOSE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN CRIME IN GENERAL AND TRAFFIC DELINQUENCY; AND HAS WORKED OUT TWO MAIN TYPES OF TRAFFIC OFFENDERS: CASUAL OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS. THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT FINDINGS OF TRAFFIC CRIMINOLOGY ARE THAT: (1) THE CERTAINTY AND UNIFORMITY OF PUNISHMENT MUST BE INSURED; (2) THERE ARE CASUAL AND PERSISTENT OFFENDERS; AND (3) THE USE OF PRISON SENTENCES SHOULD BE AVOIDED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. CONCLUSIONS THAT MAY BE DRAWN FROM THESE FINDINGS ARE THAT: (1) THE POLICE MUST BE STRENGTHENED AND THEIR WORK RATIONALIZED AND IMPROVED BY TECHNICAL MEANS; (2) CRIMINAL TRAFFIC PROCEEDINGS SHOULD BE SIMPLIFIED AND SHOULD BE MADE SIMILAR TO THE AMERICAN TICKET SYSTEM; (3) PRISON SENTENCES SHOULD BE AVOIDED AND THE USE OF FINES INCREASED, SINCE THE GREATEST EFFECT ON THE PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM IS ACHIEVED BY FINES AND DISQUALIFICATIONS FROM DRIVING; (4) TRAFFIC JUDGES SHOULD BE SPECIALLY SELECTED AND RECEIVE GOOD TRAINING; (5) CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH MUST BE INTENSIFIED AND SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON THE PREPARATION OF STANDARDS FOR UNIFORM SENTENCING; (6) INVESTIGATION OF TYPES OF TRAFFIC OFFENDERS AND PROGNOSIS; DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFECT THEORY; AND COMPARATIVE INTERNATIONAL STUDY IN THIS AREA ARE NEEDED.

16788 \$03

CITATION: BLOMBERG, DICK. SURVEY FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SOCIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL STUDIES OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE PLACE OF DETENTION OR TREATMENT. IN: COUNCIL OF EUROPE, EUROPEAN COMMITTEE ON CRIME PROBLEMS. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PUNISHMENT AND OTHER

CITN2: MEASURES OF TREATMENT. STRASBOURG, 1967, P. 157-188.

THE LITERATURE DEALING WITH SOCIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL STUDIES OF THE EFFECT THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT HAS ON TREATMENT SUGGESTS THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS: (1) WITH RESPECT TO INSTITUTIONAL AND STAFF FACTORS, THE MORE CUSTODY-ORIENTED AN INSTITUTION, THE STRONGER IS THE PEER SOLIDARITY; (2) AUTHORITARIAN ORGANIZATION AND REGIME PROVIDE OBSTACLES TO SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT; (3) DIVERGENCE BETWEEN CUSTODIAL GOALS AND TREATMENT GOALS IMPAIRS EFFICIENCY AND EVEN FOSTERS DISORGANIZATION IN THE INSTITUTION; (4) SMALLER INSTITUTIONS SEEM TO BE MORE EFFICIENT IN BRINGING ABOUT INMATE CHANGE. THE EFFECTS OF THE INMATE SYSTEM ARE: (1) ITS CONTROL OF CONDUCT REJECTS REHABILITATION; (2) COMPARATIVELY FEW INMATES INTERNALIZE THE VALUES AND BELIEFS OF THE INMATE CULTURE; (3) THE BLOCKING OF TREATMENT IS ITS MOST DETRIMENTAL EFFECT; (4) EVIDENCE OF THE VALUES AND BELIEFS OF INMATE CULTURE EFFECTING POST-RELEASE BEHAVIOR IS SLIGHT. THE STUDIES REVIEWED HAVE PROVED THAT SIGNIFICANT RELATIONS AND

CO-VARIATIONS EXIST BETWEEN SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS AND INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS.

16789 \$03

CITATION: DEBUYST, CHRISTIAN. THE STANDPOINT OF EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY. IN: COUNCIL OF EUROPE. EUROPEAN COMMITTEE ON CRIME PROBLEMS. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PUNISHMENT AND OTHER MEASURES OF TREATMENT. STRASBOURG, 1967, P. 105-153.

THIS OVERVIEW OF THE LITERATURE DEALING WITH THE EVALUATION OF THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS DIVIDES THE RESEARCH IN THIS AREA INTO TWO GROUPS: (1) PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN WHICH QUANTITATIVE METHODS HAVE BEEN USED TO MEASURE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT; AND (2) RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGICAL CLINICAL PRACTICE. THE FIRST ASSESSES PERSONALITY CHANGES IN THE OFFENDER AS A RESULT OF TREATMENT, USING SUCH DEVICES AS ATTITUDE SCALES, PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES (TAT), AND ANALYSIS OF PERSONAL BACKGROUND; THE SECOND FOLLOWS THE GRADUAL BREAKING DOWN OF RESISTANCE TO TREATMENT. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THERE IS A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE EFFECT OF TREATMENT AS MEASURED BY PSYCHOLOGICAL MEANS, AND THE SUBJECT'S BEHAVIOR IN THE OUTSIDE WORLD FOLLOWING TREATMENT. THE CLINICAL APPROACH CLARIFIES THE REASONS FOR THIS DISCREPANCY AND REVEALS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF THE SUBJECT RESPONDING TO TREATMENT, PROVIDING WORKING HYPOTHESES FOR INTERPRETATION. IN ORDER TO GENERALIZE FROM THESE HYPOTHESES IT IS NECESSARY TO RETURN TO THE FIRST APPROACH AND TO DEVISE MORE ADEQUATE AND SENSITIVE INSTRUMENTS OF MEASUREMENT. BOTH APPROACHES ARE NECESSARY AND PROGRESS IN THIS FIELD SEEMS TO BE DEPENDENT UPON THE MAINTENANCE OF THIS DUAL ACTIVITY.

16790 \$03

CITATION: NEWELL, GORDON. THE COMMON-SENSE MAGIC OF BIRCH COTTAGE. READER'S DIGEST, NO VOL. (OCTOBER):223-242, 1967.

THE MAGIC OF BIRCH COTTAGE, A RESIDENCE FOR "HARD CORE" DELINQUENT GIRLS SENT TO MAPLE LANE SCHOOL IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE COMPASSION, WARMTH, HARD-EARNED WISDOM, AND OLD-FASHIONED COMMON SENSE OF THE TREATMENT STAFF. UNTIL 1961, THE "HARD CORE" CASES WERE ISOLATED IN A MAXIMUM SECURITY JAIL EUPHEMISTICALLY CALLED RAINBOW COTTAGE. AT THAT TIME, RAINBOW COTTAGE WAS REPLACED BY BIRCH COTTAGE, AN INTENSIVE TREATMENT CENTER WITH SPECIAL FACILITIES AND A HIGHLY SKILLED STAFF. BIRCH COTTAGE HAS BECOME THE STRONGEST LINK IN A LONG CHAIN OF TREATMENT. WASHINGTON STATE HAS A CENTRAL RECEPTION CENTER TO WHICH ALL COURT COMMITTED DELINQUENT CHILDREN ARE SENT FOR SIX WEEKS OF CAREFUL TESTING BEFORE BEING ASSIGNED TO AN INSTITUTION. THE DETAILED INFORMATION OBTAINED THERE ENABLES MAPLE LANE ADMINISTRATORS TO PREDICT QUITE ACCURATELY WHICH GIRLS ARE LIKELY TO BENEFIT FROM INTENSIVE TREATMENT. THE "HARD CORE" DELINQUENTS ARE THEN SENT DIRECTLY TO BIRCH COTTAGE. THE TREATMENT HAS VARIED FROM CASE TO CASE, BUT 95 OF EVERY 100 CASES IS SUCCESSFUL, SOMETIMES IN A FEW WEEKS, SOMETIMES ONLY AFTER A FEW MONTHS.

16791 \$03

CITATION: GOODWIN, RICHARD N. THE ROOTS OF VIOLENCE. VISTA VOLUNTEER, 3(10):22-31, 1967.

THE WAR IN THE CITIES IS THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE RACIAL CONFLICT IN AMERICAN HISTORY. ITS PORTENTS FOR THIS COUNTRY'S WELFARE DWARF THE AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE STRUGGLE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. NEGRO POVERTY IS SUSTAINED BY THE DISAPPOINTMENTS OF UNFULFILLED HOPES FOR A BETTER LIFE AND IS MANIFESTED IN AIMLESS URBAN VIOLENCE. EDUCATION FOR THE NEGRO IS POOR IN QUALITY AND, AS IT GENERALLY DOES NOT EQUIP HIM TO BREAK OUT OF THE VICIOUS CYCLE OF POVERTY, IT ERODES HIS INCENTIVE TO LEARN. THERE ARE NUMEROUS SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF NEGRO POVERTY AND VIOLENCE BUT ALL REQUIRE A DETERMINATION TO CONFRONT THE PROBLEM AND A NATIONAL WILLINGNESS TO DEVOTE THE NECESSARY RESOURCES. TOWARD THIS END, IMMEDIATE IMPACT PROJECTS, EASING THE MOST URGENT AFFLICTIONS AND RESTORING HOPE FOR A BETTER

FUTURE FOR THE NEGRO, SHOULD BE INSTITUTED; THE NEEDS FOR BETTER EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, DECENT HOUSING, MEDICAL TREATMENT, AND A HUMANE WELFARE SYSTEM SHOULD BE MET; AND A SENSE OF IDENTIFICATION WITH THE LARGER AMERICAN COMMUNITY SHOULD BE CREATED BY ENCOURAGING THE NEGRO TO LEAVE THE GHETTO AS OTHER MINORITIES HAVE DONE IN THE PAST.

16792 \$03
CITATION: MASSACHUSETTS. YOUTH SERVICE DIVISION. DELINQUENCY TRENDS IN MASSACHUSETTS: FISCAL YEARS 1951-1966. BOSTON, 1967. 23 P. (PUBLICATION NO. 290)

TRENDS IN THE NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF COMMITMENTS TO THE YOUTH SERVICE BOARD ARE PRESENTED IN THIS ANNUAL REPORT COVERING THE FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1, 1965 TO JUNE 30, 1966. TABLES PRESENTED INDICATE THAT THIS IS THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE YEAR THAT THE DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICE HAS EXPERIENCED A SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN COMMITMENTS, FROM 1007 TO 899, ALTHOUGH THE NUMBER OF JUVENILE APPEARANCES IN COURT HAS INCREASED IN EACH OF THE PAST TWO YEARS.

16793 \$03
CITATION: R., W. T. III. THE FOURTH AMENDMENT RIGHT OF PRIVACY: MAPPING THE FUTURE. VIRGINIA LAW REVIEW, 53(6):1314-1359, 1967.

THE RIGHT TO BE LEFT ALONE IS FUNDAMENTALLY DENIED TO A PERSON WHOSE PRIVACY IS INVADDED TO OBTAIN EVIDENCE FOR USE AGAINST HIM IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS. THE LOSS OF PRIVACY LIES BOTH IN THE UNREASONABLE SEARCH AND SEIZURE WHICH SECURES THE EVIDENCE AND IN THE INTRODUCTION OF THE EVIDENCE IN COURT. TO PREVENT THIS LOSS, THE FOURTH AMENDMENT TO THE U. S. CONSTITUTION EXPLICITLY REQUIRES THAT SEARCHES BE REASONABLE AND IMPLICITLY PROHIBITS THE ADMISSION OF EVIDENCE OBTAINED DURING AN UNREASONABLE SEARCH. PROTECTION OF PRIVACY INEVITABLY NECESSITATES PARTIAL SACRIFICE OF OTHER IMPORTANT SOCIAL OBJECTIVES. BUT WITH RARE EXCEPTIONS, NONE OF THESE IS SUFFICIENTLY IMPORTANT TO JUSTIFY UNREASONABLE SEARCH AND SEIZURE, BY ANYONE FOR ANY PURPOSE. THE LINE BETWEEN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IS TOO OFTEN BLURRED, AND THE EFFECT ON PRIVACY TOO OFTEN THE SAME IN BOTH CASES, TO JUSTIFY EXTENDING THE FULL PROTECTION OF THE AMENDMENT TO ONE SITUATION AND NOT TO THE OTHER. SIMILARLY, ONLY BY MISPLACED EMPHASIS CAN AN OFFICIAL SEARCH BE DISTINGUISHED FROM A PRIVATE ONE. JUDICIAL SUPERVISORY POWER SHOULD BE EXERCISED IN THE ADMISSION OF PRIVATELY SEIZED EVIDENCE. (AUTH. ED.)

16794 \$03
CITATION: MCFARLAN, C.H. ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT - FOR WHOM? WHOSE PROBLEM? IN: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS AND JUVENILE AGENCIES. PROCEEDINGS: 63RD ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE, 1967, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, EDITED BY JACK C. PULLIAM.
CITN2: ANAHEIM, 1967, P. 48-63. (VOL. 63)

THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT, BEGUN IN 1961, IS A COMBINED EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT. IT IS DESIGNED TO STUDY THE FEASIBILITY OF SUBSTITUTING INTENSIVE PROGRAMS IN THE COMMUNITY FOR TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS WITH SELECTED WARDS. BOYS AND GIRLS FIRST COMMITTED FROM THE JUVENILE COURTS OF THREE CALIFORNIA COUNTIES ARE SCREENED FOR ELIGIBILITY BY THE YOUTH AUTHORITY BOARD; OFFENDERS CONSIDERED SERIOUS THREATS TO THE COMMUNITY ARE EXCLUDED. THE REMAINDER (75 PERCENT OF THE BOYS AND 90 PERCENT OF THE GIRLS) ARE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED EITHER TO THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT OR TO THE REGULAR YOUTH AUTHORITY PROGRAM. THE PROGRAM UTILIZES VARIOUS COMBINATIONS OF GROUP COUNSELING, GROUP THERAPY, FAMILY THERAPY, INTENSIVE INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING, INVOLVEMENT IN VARIOUS OTHER GROUP ACTIVITIES AND SCHOOL TUTORING. THE IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN THE PROGRAM IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TREATMENT STRATEGY TO FIT THE INDIVIDUAL'S NEEDS AS DICTATED BY THE KIND OF "MATURITY" CATEGORY ASSIGNED HIM. THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THOSE IN THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT DO BETTER THAN THOSE IN THE

REGULAR PROGRAM. THE YOUTH AUTHORITY OPERATES ANOTHER INNOVATIVE PROGRAM, THE COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROJECT, BEGUN IN 1964. THIS PROJECT PROVIDES FOR THE RELEASE OF SELECTED JUVENILE WARDS FROM THE RECEPTION CENTER DIRECTLY TO INTENSIVE PAROLE PROGRAMS, DESIGNATED TO PROVIDE INTENSIVE SERVICE TO 100 WARDS FOR AN AVERAGE OF 12 MONTHS, AND LESS INTENSIVE SUPERVISION FOR 50 WARDS UNTIL TERMINATION OF PAROLE. WARDS IN THIS PROGRAM SEEM TO BEHAVE BETTER ON PAROLE THAN DO OTHER PAROLEES. THESE TWO PROGRAMS HAVE HAD AN IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF OTHER EXPERIMENTAL PAROLE PROGRAMS, ON THE REGULAR PAROLE OPERATION, ON AGENCY RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN COMMUNITIES, AND, TO SOME EXTENT, ON THE GENERAL PUBLIC ATTITUDE.

16795 \$03

CITATION: UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA (YUGOSLAVIA). INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY. KRITERIJI ZA ODMJERAVANJE KAZNE OD STRANE SUDOVA U SLOVENIJI. (CRITERIA IN THE SENTENCING PRACTICE OF THE SLOVENE COURTS.) LJUBLJANA, YUGOSLAVIA, 1966. 260 P. (PUBLICATION NO. 10)

IT WAS QUESTIONED WHETHER THE RECENT TENDENCY OF SLOVENE COURTS TO PASS MINIMUM PENALTIES IS DUE TO THE INSIGNIFICANCE OF THE CRIMES COMMITTED OR WHETHER PASSING SUCH PENALTIES IS THE REGULAR PRACTICE EVEN IN MORE SERIOUS CASES. A STUDY WAS CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE IF THERE ARE CERTAIN ESTABLISHED CRITERIA IN THE SENTENCING PRACTICES OF THE COURTS, AND TO DETERMINE THE RELATIVE BEARING CIRCUMSTANTIAL INFLUENCES HAVE ON THE SEVERITY OF PUNISHMENT OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS. THE SAMPLE CONSISTED OF ALL ADULT OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF RELEVANT CRIMES BY ALL SLOVENE COURTS IN 1961. THE RESEARCH DATA WERE COLLECTED BY MEANS OF A QUESTIONNAIRE COMPLETED BY LEGALLY COMPETENT PERSONNEL WHO DREW ON THE COURT RECORDS OF THE OFFENDERS. THE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT IN FORMULATING GENERALLY ACCEPTED SENTENCING CRITERIA, THE COURTS DO NOT ENTIRELY ACCEPT ALL OF THE PRINCIPLES INCORPORATED IN THE YUGOSLAV CRIMINAL CODE. IN ADDITION, THEY FORM CRITERIA OF THEIR OWN BASED ON CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE OFFENSE AND THE SIGNIFICANCE THE COMMUNITY GIVES TO THE OFFENSE. AS A RESULT OF THE JUDGES' PREFERENCE FOR CIRCUMSTANCE OVER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CRIMINAL CODE AS A SENTENCING CRITERION, SHORT PRISON SENTENCES HAVE BEEN PASSED EVEN IN CASES OF MULTI-RECIDIVISM WHEN THE OFFENSE WAS A MINOR ONE. THE "TREATMENT CHARACTER" OF THE PUNISHMENT IS THEREBY PUSHED INTO THE BACKGROUND WHILE THE REPRESSIVE CHARACTER OF PUNISHMENT HAS LOST ITS MEANING DUE TO THE MILDNESS OF THE PENALTY. THUS, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT A CHANGE OF SENTENCING POLICY IS IMPERATIVE IF PUNISHMENT IS TO ATTAIN ANY SPECIFIC GOAL.

16796 \$03

CITATION: CHILDREN'S VILLAGE (DOBBS FERRY). YOUTH IN TROUBLE: A VOCATIONAL APPROACH. FINAL REPORT OF A RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT. DOBBS FERRY, NEW YORK, 1966. 229 P.

A VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEMONSTRATION PROJECT WAS CONDUCTED AT THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, DOBBS FERRY, NEW YORK WITH A SAMPLE OF BOYS CONFINED TO THE INSTITUTION. THE BOYS RANGED IN AGE FROM 10 TO 18, 60 PERCENT OF WHOM WERE FROM NEW YORK CITY, AND 70 PERCENT OF WHOM WERE ACADEMICALLY RETARDED. FOUR GROUPS WERE FORMED: ONE RECEIVED A FULL RANGE OF IN-CARE AND AFTER-CARE SERVICES; A SECOND RECEIVED NO SERVICES; AND TWO OTHER GROUPS RECEIVED ONLY CERTAIN SERVICES FOR A LIMITED TIME. SIXTY-SEVEN DIFFERENT MEASURING TESTS WERE ADMINISTERED TO EACH SUBJECT, BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER HIS PARTICIPATION IN THE EXPERIMENT. THE AVERAGE SUBJECT SPENT 19 MONTHS IN THE PROJECT PROGRAM, WAS EITHER NEGRO OR PUERTO RICAN, AND CAME FROM A NEIGHBORHOOD WHICH HAD CLOSE TO A "HIGH DELINQUENCY" CRITICAL SCORE. ALTHOUGH NEARLY ALL WERE RETURNED TO DEPRIVED NEIGHBORHOODS, THE TREATED BOYS SHOWED MORE ABILITY TO HOLD JOBS AND TO MAINTAIN AN ACCEPTABLE CONFORMITY RATING. THE BOYS FROM THE TRAINING PROGRAM MAINTAINED THE ATTITUDE INSTILLED IN THEM AT THE VILLAGE THAT THE WORK THEY WERE DOING WOULD HELP THEM GET AHEAD IN THE WORLD. THE STUDY INDICATES THAT BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED WHEN IN-CARE COUNSELING IS BEGUN SOON AFTER THE BOY'S ARRIVAL AT THE INSTITUTION, AND AFTER-CARE COUNSELING IS CONTINUED UPON HIS RELEASE. ONLY THE

MOST STABLE AND SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE BOYS (PROTESTANT AND WHITE) WERE ABLE TO BENEFIT SIGNIFICANTLY FROM AFTER-CARE ALONE.

16797 \$03

CITATION: U. S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CRIME: REPORT WITH SEPARATE AND INDIVIDUAL VIEWS. WASHINGTON, D.C., U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1967. 59 P. (90TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, REPORT NO. 387)

AN ANTI-CRIME BILL HAS BEEN DRAFTED BY THE U. S. HOUSE TO DEAL WITH THE RAPIDLY GROWING CRIME PROBLEM IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE MAIN SECTIONS OF THE BILL DEAL WITH ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT, CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY, DETENTION OR ARREST OF PERSONS, OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE, CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND OBSCENITY, CITATIONS, AND SUPERVISION OF CERTAIN OFFENDERS. THE COMMITTEE WHICH DRAFTED THE BILL RECOMMENDS ITS IMMEDIATE PASSAGE.

16798 \$03

CITATION: SOUTHERN STATES PRISON ASSOCIATION. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1966 SOUTHERN STATES PRISON ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, OKLAHOMA CITY, JUNE 5-8, 1966. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, (1967). 85 P.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN CORRECTIONS AND THE PARTICULAR PROBLEMS OF CORRECTIONS IN THE SOUTH WERE DISCUSSED AT THE 1966 SOUTHERN STATES PRISON ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE. SPEECHES WERE GIVEN ON: CHANGES WHICH WILL OCCUR IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS IN THE NEAR FUTURE; THE CURRENT CONCEPT OF CORRECTIONS; DETERMINING WHAT TYPE OF MAN IS BEST SUITED FOR CORRECTIONAL WORK; TRENDS IN CORRECTIONAL OFFICER TRAINING; THE USE OF COMPUTERS IN CORRECTIONS; COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL SERVICES; MENTALLY RETARDED AND MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS; THE PLACE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM; ORIENTATION PROGRAMS FOR NEWLY ADMITTED INMATES; REALITY THERAPY IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING; AND THE OPPOSITION OF ORGANIZED LABOR AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN THE SOUTH TO CORRECTIONAL TRAINING AND WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS.

16799 \$03

CITATION: MURTAGH, JOHN M. STATUS OFFENSES AND DUE PROCESS OF LAW. FORDHAM LAW REVIEW, 36(1):51-58. 1967.

OVER TWO MILLION DERELICTS ARE ARRESTED ANNUALLY IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER PUBLIC INTOXICATION, DISORDERLY CONDUCT, VAGRANCY, LOITERING, AND RELATED STATUTES. WHILE DRUNKENNESS MAY BE THE OCCASION FOR SUCH ARRESTS, TERMED STATUS ARRESTS, HUMAN INADEQUACY IS THE GRAVAMEN OF THE OFFENSE, AND SUCH PUNISHMENT OF THE HARMLESS AND UNFORTUNATE IS A CRUEL ANACHRONISM IN OUR FREE SOCIETY. HOWEVER, WITH THE PROGRESSIVE THINKING OF THE COURT IN THE LITIGATION OF THE FENSTER CASE AND THE DECLARATION OF SECTION 887(1) OF THE NEW YORK CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AS UNCONSTITUTIONAL, THE CRIMINAL PROCESS HAS BECOME RECOGNIZED AS AN IRRATIONAL MEANS OF DEALING WITH DRUNKENNESS CASES. FURTHERMORE, THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE PROMISE MORE EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF THE PROBLEMS OF DRUNKENNESS AND THE AMELIORATION OF THE CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO THE EXISTENCE OF THIS SYMBOL OF CHRONIC HUMAN INADEQUACY. (AUTH. ED.)

16800 \$03

CITATION: DINKELSPIEL, RICHARD C., GOUGH, AIDAN R. A FAMILY COURT ACT FOR CONTEMPORARY CALIFORNIA. YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(2):32-42, 1967.

IN 1966, THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON THE FAMILY WAS CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF REAPPRAISING CALIFORNIA'S PRESENT DOMESTIC RELATIONS LAWS AND RECOMMENDING REVISIONS WHICH WOULD COPE MORE EFFECTIVELY AND HARMLESSLY WITH THE COMPLEXITIES OF FAMILY DISCORD. TOWARD THIS END, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A FAMILY COURT BE CREATED IN EACH COUNTY EMPOWERED WITH FULL JURISDICTION IN ALL CASES INVOLVING

THE LEGAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF A FAMILY UNIT. THESE COURTS WOULD EMPLOY THE SERVICES OF A PROFESSIONAL STAFF TRAINED IN THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES WHICH WOULD NOT ONLY WORK TOWARD RECONCILIATION OF THE PARTIES INVOLVED BUT WOULD ASSIST THE SPOUSES IN REDUCING THE AREAS OF CONTROVERSY WHEN DIVORCE IS INEVITABLE. THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS A SYSTEM OF NEUTRAL PLEADING TO MINIMIZE CONFLICT AND RANCOR AND TO PERMIT THE FAMILY COURT TO FOCUS ITS INQUIRY UPON THE REAL PROBLEMS OF THE MARRIAGE. THIS WOULD REPLACE THE PRESENT ANTAGONIST SCHEME OF ADVERSARY PLEADING, THEREBY ELIMINATING THE NEED FOR ASSUMING A FORMAL ADVERSARY POSTURE AT THE OUTSET OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS. UNDER THE PRESENT LAW THE COURT CAN NEVER GO BEYOND "TECHNICAL FAULT" IN ITS DETERMINATIONS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THIS EXISTING LAW BE MODIFIED TO ELIMINATE THE PRESENT FAULT GROUNDS OF DIVORCE AS DETERMINANTS OF DISSOLUTION, AND TO REMOVE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE THE ELEMENT OF FAULT FROM BEING THE CONTROLLING FACTOR IN THE DIVISION OF COMMUNITY PROPERTY, ALIMONY, AND CHILD CUSTODY.

16801 \$03
CITATION: THORNTON, WARREN. THE CHANGING FACE OF THE JUVENILE COURT IN CALIFORNIA. YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(2):43-47, 1967.

UNTIL RECENTLY THE JUVENILE COURTS OF CALIFORNIA HAVE FOLLOWED A CASUAL LEGAL PROCEDURE AS ARCHAIC STATUTES WERE THE GUIDELINES FOR JUDICIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS. THE CONCEPTS OF THE PATERNAL JUVENILE COURT JUDGE ACTING AS A SUBSTITUTE FATHER AND OF THE FRIENDLY PROBATION OFFICER BEING ALWAYS INTERESTED IN THE CHILD'S BEST WELFARE PREVENTED THE RULES OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE FROM INTERFERING WITH THEIR GOOD INTENTIONS. HOWEVER, WITH THE REWRITING OF THE JUVENILE LAW IN 1961 AND THE RECENT SUPREME COURT RULINGS TOWARD PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, JUVENILE JUDICIAL PROCEDURE WILL COME TO RESEMBLE ADULT CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, WITH CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS PRESENTLY APPLICABLE TO ADULT OFFENDERS BECOMING EQUALLY AVAILABLE TO YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

16802 \$03
CITATION: DELINQUENCY. IN: ONTARIO. LEGISLATURE. SELECT COMMITTEE ON YOUTH. REPORT. TORONTO, CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1967, P. 245-293.

THE CONCERNS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE WERE: THE EFFECT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR ON SOCIETY; WHAT HAPPENS TO DELINQUENTS; AND THE MEANS AND RESOURCES FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AVAILABLE TO THE PROVINCE'S YOUTH. STATISTICAL INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE REPORT INDICATED AN UPWARD TREND IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE PROVINCE. RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE CONCERNING HALFWAY HOUSES; FOR YOUTH, JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS; CLINICAL SERVICES AND SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL FOR COURTS, THE DESERTED WIVES AND CHILDREN'S MAINTENANCE ACT; JUVENILE COURT JUDGES; DETENTION FACILITIES; JUVENILE PROBATION; CONFIDENTIALITY OF JUVENILE COURT RECORDS; POLICE YOUTH DEPARTMENTS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS; DETACHED WORKER PROGRAMS; AUTOMOBILE OWNERSHIP; ALCOHOL AND YOUTH; SETTLEMENT HOUSES; AND CHILDREN IN CUSTODY.

16803 \$03
CITATION: GOLDSTEIN, ABRAHAM S. THE INSANITY DEFENSE. NEW HAVEN, YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1967. 289 P. \$1.95

THE CONCEPT OF INSANITY IS EXAMINED AND RELATED TO THE GENERAL BODY OF CRIMINAL LAW. THE EFFECT WHICH WORDS USED IN PLEADING THE INSANITY DEFENSE HAVE UPON CRITICAL POINTS IN THE TRIAL PROCESS IS APPRAISED IN OPERATIONAL TERMS. THE CONSEQUENCES OF AN ACQUITTAL DUE TO INSANITY--WHETHER RELEASE OR INDETERMINATE COMMITMENT--ARE EXPLORED. FURTHER, AN EXAMINATION IS MADE OF THE IMPACT THESE CONSEQUENCES MAY HAVE ON OTHER PROCESSES COMPETING WITH THE INSANITY DEFENSE. SUCH PROCESSES INCLUDE CIVIL COMMITMENT PROCEDURES, OTHER DEFENSES MADE AVAILABLE BY THE CRIMINAL LAW, AND CRIMINAL CONVICTION ITSELF, PARTICULARLY THROUGH A PLEA OF GUILTY. CONTENTS: INSANITY

AND THE CRIMINAL LAW; THE DEFENDANT; M'NAGHTEN: THE STEREOTYPE CHALLENGED; THE MISNAMED "IRRESISTIBLE IMPULSE" RULE; THE NEW RULES: INSANITY AS LEGAL STANDARD; A NOTE ON EXPERT OPINION AND THE TEST QUESTIONS; PLEADING, PROOF AND PRESUMPTIONS; EXPERT WITNESSES AND AN EFFECTIVE DEFENSE; THE SPECIAL PROBLEM OF THE INDIGENT ACCUSED; ACQUITTAL AS PREVENTIVE DETENTION: THE PROBLEM OF RELEASE; COMPETING PROCESSES AND ATTRITION BEFORE TRIAL; COMPETING DEFENSES; THE TREND TOWARD SUBJECTIVE LIABILITY; REFLECTIONS ON THE INSANITY DEFENSE.

16804 \$03
CITATION: U. S. NARCOTICS BUREAU. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION. WASHINGTON, D.C., U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1966. 32 P.

THIS PAMPHLET BRIEFLY REVIEWS THE HISTORY OF DRUGS AND DRUG ABUSE, PARTICULARLY IN THE UNITED STATES, AND DESCRIBES THE ROLE OF THE U. S. NARCOTICS BUREAU IN PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING NARCOTICS. THE IDEA OF ESTABLISHING AMBULATORY TREATMENT CLINICS WHICH WOULD LEGALLY CONTINUE DISPENSING NARCOTICS TO ADDICTS IS REJECTED BOTH SINCE SUCH CLINICS HAVE FAILED IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE PAST AND SINCE THEY WOULD PERPETRATE THE PROBLEM OF ADDICTION. THE PRINCIPAL SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DRUG ABUSE ARE COMPULSORY HOSPITALIZATION OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS, AND EXTENDING EFFECTIVE POLICING AND HEAVY PENALTIES TO EVERY PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

16805 \$03
CITATION: HEYNS, GARRETT. PROBLEMS OF STAFF RECRUITING AND DEVELOPMENT. IN: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS AND JUVENILE AGENCIES. PROCEEDINGS: 63RD ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE, 1967, ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, EDITED BY JACK C. PULLIAM. ANAHEIM, 1967, P. 37-46. (VOL. 63)
CITN2:

THERE IS A SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER IN CORRECTIONS AND AN ABSENCE OF UNIFORM STANDARDS ON MANPOWER NEEDS, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS. EXISTING MANPOWER IS NOT USED AS EFFECTIVELY AS IT COULD BE. CORRECTIONS CAN ONLY RECRUIT AND RETAIN THOSE WHO ENTER THE POOL OF POTENTIAL CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER. THE KIND OF PEOPLE WHO MAKE THEMSELVES AVAILABLE DEPENDS ON THE SALARY LEVEL, HOW PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL GROUPS VIEW CORRECTIONAL WORK, WHAT PROSPECTS CORRECTIONS OFFERS FOR CAREER DEVELOPMENT, THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIVIDUAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND THE PERSONAL MOTIVATIONS FOR SERVICE TO OTHERS. THE COMMITTEE ON ACTION OF THE JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING MADE A SURVEY OF STATE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS, PAROLE AND PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS, AND N.C.C.D. FILES TO FIND OUT WHAT RECRUITMENT METHODS ARE COMMONLY USED. THESE METHODS ARE DELINEATED BY THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: ADVERTISING, DIRECT RECRUITMENT, GENERAL PUBLICITY, RECRUITMENT PAMPHLETS, AND INCENTIVE PROGRAMS.

16806 \$03
CITATION: GEORGE, B. JAMES, JR. (ED.), GLASSER, STEPHEN, KAMISAR, YALE. A NEW LOOK AT CONFESSIONS: ESCOBEDO - THE SECOND ROUND. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, INSTITUTE OF CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION, 1967. 285 P. \$15.00 (I.C.L.E. SPECIALTY HANDBOOK NO.20)

A TRANSCRIPT OF LECTURES AND PANEL DISCUSSIONS COMPONENT OF A SERIES OF IN-DEPTH NATIONAL SEMINARS ON MIRANDA V. ARIZONA AND ITS RELATED CASES, IS PRESENTED. THESE PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS OUTLINE THE MEANING OF THE MIRANDA DECISION AND EXPOSE RELATED PROBLEMS AND GRAY AREAS WHICH STILL EXIST. DISCUSSED ARE THE SCOPE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DECISION; THE DECISION'S IMPACT ON POLICE AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE; THE ADMISSIBILITY OF VARIOUS TYPES OF EVIDENCE, INCLUDING CONFESSIONS; AND THE NEW ROLE AND OBLIGATIONS OF COUNSEL FROM CUSTODY TO COURTROOM.

16807 \$03
CITATION: CANLIS, MICHAEL N. THE POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. YOUTH
AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(3):12-16, 1967.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN A SPEECH PRESENTED AT THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION PAROLE AND CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE IN OAKLAND ON MAY 31, 1967, CALL FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF ALL ASPECTS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE: THE POLICE, CORRECTIONS, PAROLE, AND THE COURTS. THIS IS NECESSARY TO FACILITATE A MORE CONCERTED EFFORT AGAINST CRIME. TO ACHIEVE THIS END, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT WHATEVER COMPETITION OR MISUNDERSTANDING EXISTS BETWEEN THESE AGENCIES BE ELIMINATED, AND THAT THEY JOIN FORCES PUBLICLY AND MEANINGFULLY. THEY MUST AVOID THE TENDENCY TO TAKE PUBLIC ACTION AGAINST EACH OTHER WHICH HAS RESULTED IN SOME LOSS OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE PAST.

16808 \$03
CITATION: ELLINGSTON, JOHN R. THE YOUTH AUTHORITY PLAN AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN CALIFORNIA. YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(3): 17-32, 1967.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY IS TRACED FROM ITS INCEPTION IN 1942 TO THE PRESENT. ITS INNOVATIONS IN THE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IS STRESSED. IN MOST RESPECTS THE WORK OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY HAS EXCEEDED THE EXPECTATIONS OF ITS EARLIEST SPONSORS, HAVING HAD A CONSIDERABLY GREATER DEGREE OF SUCCESS THAN PREVIOUS DELINQUENCY CORRECTION EFFORTS HAVE HAD. THIS SUCCESS IS ATTRIBUTED TO ITS LEADERSHIP; TO THE REMARKABLY HIGH CALIBER OF ITS STAFF; AND TO THE CONSISTENT SUPPORT GIVEN TO IT BY CALIFORNIA'S GOVERNORS, LEGISLATURE, AND PEOPLE.

16809 \$03
CITATION: UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM. FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE WHO HAVE PROBLEMS. YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(3): 33-40, 1967.

A SUMMARY IS PRESENTED OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST STATE CONFERENCE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COMMISSIONS HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO ON MARCH 4, 1967. ATTENDED BY 200 DELEGATES REPRESENTING 44 COMMISSIONS, THIS CONFERENCE AIMED TO EXPAND THE PARTICIPANT'S KNOWLEDGE AND TO SUGGEST METHODS OF APPLYING THEIR KNOWLEDGE. THE SUBJECTS PRESENTED AT THIS CONFERENCE INCLUDED: THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT, OPERATION, AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF STATUTES DEFINING JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSIONS; THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION TO THE JUVENILE COURT JUDGE, THE CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, AND THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS; WHAT LIES AHEAD IN JUVENILE COURT LEGISLATION; THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION TO THE COMMUNITY; THE CRITERIA FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS; AND DELINQUENCY AND CRIME PREVENTION.

16810 \$03
CITATION: STOCKDALE, ERIC. THE COURT AND THE OFFENDER. LONDON, VICTOR GOLLANCZ, 1967. 208 P. \$6.50

THE MAIN CRITICISM OF THE CRIMINAL COURT IN ENGLAND IS THAT IT IS ISOLATED FROM THE OFFENDER. GREATER RESPONSIBILITIES SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THIS COURT AFTER SENTENCING. A KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE SENTENCE IS LIKELY TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF SENTENCING; LAWYERS COULD OFFER THEIR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE PRISON ADMINISTRATION; AND THE COURT COULD PRESENT A JUDICIAL OUTLOOK TO HELP DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN PAROLE, RELEASE, AND TREATMENT. IT COULD ALSO ASSUME SOME OF THE BURDENS NOW PLACED UPON THE PRISON ADMINISTRATION. THE PRINCIPAL CONCLUSION DRAWN FROM COMPARING THE ENGLISH PENAL SYSTEM WITH THOSE OF HOLLAND, DENMARK, AND SWEDEN IS THAT AN INSTITUTE SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED DESIGNED TO COPE WITH SENTENCING AND OTHER PROBLEMS. CONTENTS: ENGLAND: SOME MISGIVINGS; HOLLAND: THE NATION CARES; DENMARK: THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE IN PRACTICE; SWEDEN: THE TECHNICIANS MOVE IN; ENGLAND: SOME SUGGESTIONS.

16811 \$03

CITATION: CIVIL RESTRAINT, MENTAL ILLNESS, AND THE RIGHT TO TREATMENT. YALE LAW JOURNAL, 77(1):87-116, 1967.

THE POWER OF THE STATE TO INCARCERATE FOR REASONS OTHER THAN CONVICTION HAS NOT BEEN SUBJECTED TO THE LIMITATIONS PLACED ON THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. CIVIL CONFINEMENT IS SUPPORTED ON TWO GROUNDS. FIRST, IT IS HELD THAT SOCIETY MUST COMMIT FOR TREATMENT THOSE UNABLE TO DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER TO SEEK TREATMENT. SECOND, THE NEED FOR PREVENTIVE DETENTION IS CITED. THE INADEQUATE FACILITIES OF MENTAL INSTITUTIONS PREVENT THE REALIZATION OF THE BENEVOLENT INTENTIONS OF COMMITMENT FOR TREATMENT. RECENT JUDICIAL DECISIONS HAVE SOUGHT TO IMPLEMENT THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE TREATMENT OF THOSE INCARCERATED UNDER CIVIL COMMITMENT LAW. THE DIFFICULTIES INHERENT IN THIS ATTEMPT SUGGEST THAT COURTS SHOULD LIMIT THEIR ROLE IN THE MENTAL HEALTH PROCESS TO THAT OF STRATEGIC INTERVENOR, USING CONSTITUTIONAL DOCTRINE TO SPUR PUBLIC ADOPTION OF MORE SUITABLE MEANS OF CONTROL. DETERMINING THE ADEQUACY OF TREATMENT COULD PERHAPS BEST BE DONE BY AN INDEPENDENT ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY. WHETHER COURTS OR ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES REVIEW TREATMENT, THE POWER TO RELEASE IF ADEQUATE TREATMENT IS NOT FORTHCOMING REMAINS THE RESIDUAL REMEDY.

16812 \$03

CITATION: SOUTH CAROLINA. JUVENILE CORRECTIONS BOARD. TWENTY YEARS OF PROGRESS. COMPILED AND EDITED BY MRS. EDNA GRIER. COLUMBIA, 1967. 44 P.

A PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1966-1967 DESCRIBING THE OPERATIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA BOARD OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS IS PRESENTED. INCLUDED ARE PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS OF THE JOHN G. RICHARDS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THE RIVERSIDE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, THE SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THE SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, AND THE JUVENILE PLACEMENT BUREAU.

16813 \$03

CITATION: KAUFMANN, ULRICH. HOW TO AVOID BURGLARY, HOUSEBREAKING AND OTHER CRIMES. NEW YORK, CROWN PUBLISHERS, 1967. 144 P. \$3.95

THIS MANUAL OFFERS SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO PREVENT THEFT AND BODILY HARM. IT SHOWS HOW ONE MAY SECURE HIS HOME, POSSESSIONS, AND FAMILY WITHOUT SPENDING MONEY OR TAKING UNNECESSARY CHANCES. CONTENTS: OUTSIDE THE HOME; OUTSIDE YOUR APARTMENT; HOUSE INSIDE; INSIDE YOUR APARTMENT; BURGLARS AND BURGLARIES; VISITOR CONTROL; INFORMERS; SERVANTS, AUNTS, AND CHILDREN; AWAY FROM HOME; FAR AWAY FROM HOME; HOTEL/MOTEL ROOM; YOUR CAR; BEING FOLLOWED; BEING OVERHEARD; SELF-DEFENSE; SPECIAL DEVICES; CHECKLISTS.

16814 \$03

CITATION: INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF THE JUVENILE DRUG OFFENDER. SACRAMENTO, 1967. 35 P.

TWO COMMONLY-HELD PROPOSITIONS ON CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG ABUSE WERE TESTED: (1) THERE IS A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG INVOLVEMENT AND OTHER DELINQUENCY; AND (2) THERE IS A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG INVOLVEMENT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND. THE ARREST RECORDS OF 866 YOUTHS WERE FOLLOWED-UP FOR PERIODS OF FOUR TO SIX YEARS FROM THE TIME OF THEIR INITIAL DRUG ARREST. THE GROUP WAS COMPOSED OF ALL KNOWN PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 WHOSE ARREST WAS REPORTED BY THE LOS ANGELES CITY POLICE FOR THE FIRST TIME ON A NONOPIATE DRUG CHARGE DURING 1960 AND 1961. DATA WERE GATHERED FOR EACH ARRESTEE ON PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ON THEIR SUBSEQUENT ARRESTS, WHETHER ON A DRUG OR A NON-DRUG CHARGE. OVER HALF THE GROUP WAS NOT SUBSEQUENTLY ARRESTED ON ANY DRUG CHARGE. THUS, THE IDEA THAT A PERSON ONCE INVOLVED WITH DRUGS CANNOT BREAK THE INVOLVEMENT IS NOT UPHOLD. FURTHER, LATER OPIATE USE IS NOT SHOWN TO BE A NECESSARY CONSEQUENCE OF MARIJUANA OR DANGEROUS DRUG INVOLVEMENT. ALTHOUGH

THOSE ARRESTED MORE OFTEN ON DRUG CHARGES WERE ALSO ARRESTED MORE OFTEN ON NON-DRUG CHARGES, THE DATA DO NOT IMPLY THAT DRUG INVOLVEMENT INEVITABLY LEADS TO SUBSEQUENT NON-DRUG DELINQUENCY. THE GENERAL CONCLUSION REACHED IS THAT DRUG INVOLVEMENT IS FREQUENTLY A PART OF THE OVERALL DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR OF DELINQUENT YOUTH. ARRESTEES FROM STANDARD-AND-ABOVE AREAS TENDED TO BE SUBSEQUENTLY ARRESTED ON A DRUG CHARGE MORE OFTEN THAN DID THOSE FROM LESS-THAN-STANDARD AREAS. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN ARRESTEES OF EACH AREA WITH REGARD TO SUBSEQUENT NON-DRUG ARREST RATES. THERE IS NEED FOR RELIABLE INFORMATION ON DRUGS AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG ABUSE IN ORDER TO PLAN PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL PROGRAMS AND TO GUIDE SOCIAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION.

16815 \$03

CITATION: PURVIS, STUART S. FAMILY COURTS: A PLAN FOR ALBERTA. CANADIAN BAR JOURNAL, 10(5): 374-388, 1967.

IN 1966, THE BENCHERS OF THE LAW SOCIETY OF ALBERTA FORMED A COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND RECOMMEND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF LEGAL AID IN CIVIL MATTERS. IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES, THE BASIS OF THE PROBLEM HERE IS A DISPUTE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE AND OFTEN INVOLVES CHILDREN. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A FAMILY COURT BE ESTABLISHED AS A DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA WHICH WOULD HAVE FULL JURISDICTION IN ALL MATTERS RELATING TO FAMILY LAW. DUE TO A NEED TO AUGMENT THE LEGAL PROCESS BY ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER PROFESSIONS IN THE FIELDS OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE AND MEDICINE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A DEPARTMENT OF COURT SERVICES BE ESTABLISHED. ALSO SUGGESTED IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ADVISORY BOARD, COMPOSED OF LAWYERS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND OTHER INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS, TO ASSIST, ADVISE, AND COORDINATE THE NEW COURT DIVISION. SUCH A BOARD WOULD ALSO WORK TO GAIN ACCEPTANCE BY THE LEGAL PROFESSION, THE JUDICIARY, AND THE PUBLIC OF THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED.

16816 \$03

CITATION: DE BRAY, L. TRAVAIL SOCIAL ET DELINQUANCE. (SOCIAL WORK AND DELINQUENCY.) BELGIUM, UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES, 1967, 382 P. (EDITIONS DE L'INSTITUT DE SOCIOLOGIE)

DELINQUENCY IS INCREASINGLY BEING VIEWED AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON AND THE ABSTRACT CONCEPT OF MORAL RESPONSIBILITY IS GIVING WAY TO THE CONCEPT OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. BECAUSE OF THIS SHIFT, THE TREATMENT AND RESOCIALIZATION OF DELINQUENTS, WHICH IS REPLACING RETRIBUTIVE PUNISHMENT, HAS A GROWING NEED FOR THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SOCIAL WORK. THE PURPOSE OF SOCIAL WORK IS TO TREAT PERSONS WITH PROBLEMS BY THE USE OF BOTH INDIVIDUALIZED CASEWORK AND GROUP WORK, THEREBY HELPING THEM TO ACQUIRE A REALISTIC OUTLOOK, TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY, AND TO SEEK SOLUTIONS THROUGH THEIR OWN RESOURCES AND THOSE OF THE GROUP. THUS SOCIAL SERVICE CAN ASSIST JUDGES IN CHOOSING APPROPRIATE DISPOSITIONS AND CAN AID CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS IN MAXIMIZING THE THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF INCARCERATION. THE CONTRIBUTION SOCIAL WORK MAKES TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN BELGIUM IS PRIMARILY IN THE FORM OF CASEWORK, GROUP WORK HAVING BEEN INSTITUTED RELATIVELY RECENTLY. SOCIAL WORK HAS IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS TO PERFORM, NOT ONLY IN PRISON TREATMENT, BUT ALSO BEFORE SENTENCING AND AFTER RELEASE.

16817 \$03

CITATION: OBJECTIFS ET REALISATION DU P.T.K. (OBJECTIVES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PENITENTIARY TRAINING CAMP.) BULLETIN DE L'ADMINISTRATION PENITENTIAIRE, 21(3):153-160, 1967.

THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF SHORT-TERM IMPRISONMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IS UNSATISFACTORY. BASED ON THE BELIEF THAT CERTAIN GROUPS OF DELINQUENTS SENTENCED TO SHORT TERMS OF INCARCERATION WOULD BENEFIT MORE FROM A SPECIAL FORM OF TREATMENT, A PENITENTIARY TRAINING CAMP WAS OPENED ON AN EXPERIMENTAL BASIS IN THE NETHERLANDS. THE MAIN GOAL OF THE TRAINING CAMP IS TO MAKE INMATES AWARE OF THE MEANING OF THEIR BEHAVIOR TO OTHERS AND OF THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL RELATIONS. THE TRAINING IS CONSIDERED SUCCESSFUL TO THE EXTENT THAT

THE JUVENILE FREELY ADAPTS TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF SOCIAL LIFE. TO PREPARE JUVENILES FOR SOCIAL REINTEGRATION, NORMAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG ADMINISTRATION, STAFF, AND THE JUVENILES ARE PROMOTED. INTERACTION, COMMUNICATION, AND DISCUSSION ARE PROMOTED IN WORK, SPORTS, SOCIO-CULTURAL GROUPS, AND IN A VARIETY OF PROGRAMS OF GUIDED INTERACTION.

16818 \$03

CITATION: TURK, AUSTIN T. PSYCHIATRY VS. THE LAW--THEREFORE? CRIMINOLOGICA, 5(3):30-35, 1967.

TODAY, ONE OF THE MOST COMMON WAYS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL TO COME INTO CONFLICT WITH THE STATE IN THE UNITED STATES IS THROUGH SOME ASPECT OF MENTAL HEALTH LEGISLATION. BY PLACING THE BURDEN OF MENTAL ILLNESS ON THE CITIZEN ACCUSED OF ANTISOCIAL CONDUCT AND IN PUNISHING HIM WITH INVOLUNTARY PSYCHIATRIC CONFINEMENT AND TREATMENT, THE CRIMINAL LAW IS COMING TO RESEMBLE THE LEGAL SYSTEMS OF MODERN TOTALITARIAN REGIMES. BOTH CRITICS AND FRIENDS OF THE PSYCHIATRIZATION OF THE LEGAL PROCESS HAVE SOUGHT TO INTERPRET THE FOLLOWING FACTS ABOUT THE IDEOLOGY OF "PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT." IT HAS TO AN INCREASING EXTENT: (1) BEEN ACCEPTED INTO LEGAL THOUGHT AND SCHOLARSHIP; (2) INFLUENCED THE DELIBERATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS OF LEGISLATIVE PLANNERS; AND (3) THROUGH INCORPORATION INTO STATUTES AND JUDICIAL OPINIONS AFFECTED EVERY STAGE OF THE PROCESSING OF THOSE ACCUSED OF VIOLATING LEGAL NORMS. THE VALUE OF PSYCHIATRY AS A LEGAL WEAPON HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED BY MANY PARTICIPANTS IN POLITICAL-LEGAL CONFLICT. IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT SOME OF THE STRONGEST PROPONENTS OF THE PSYCHIATRIZATION OF THE LEGAL PROCESS HAVE BEEN THOSE MOST OPPOSED TO THE SHIFT FROM PUNITIVE TOWARD TREATMENT CONTROL POLICIES, AND HAVE SHOWN LITTLE, IF ANY, RESPECT FOR THE WORKING IDEAS AND PROCEDURES OF THE PSYCHIATRIST. THIS IMPLIES THAT THE EFFECTS OF THE SHIFT FROM LEGALISM TOWARD PSYCHIATRISMS ARE CONGENIAL WITH "TOUGH" VIEWS ON SOCIAL CONTROL, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE INTENTION OF THOSE PSYCHIATRISTS WHO ARE WORKING TO PROMOTE THE SHIFT.

16819 \$03

CITATION: SCHAFER, STEPHEN. THE VICTIM AND HIS FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY. CRIMINOLOGICA, 5(3):25-29, 1967.

THE INTEREST BEING SHOWN IN THE CRIMINAL-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP INDICATES THAT THE UNDERSTANDING OF CRIME IN PASSING THROUGH A NEW PHASE. THIS MAY SIGNAL THE DECLINE OF THE OBJECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OFFENDER. MORE RESEARCH IS REQUIRED TO FIND EXACTLY WHERE THE LIMIT OF THE ACCOUNTABLE LINKS IN THE CHAIN OF CAUSES LIES. THE VICTIM'S INSTRUMENTALITY IS THE CAUSE-SELECTING FACTOR FOR HIS FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

16820 \$03

CITATION: MURTAGH, JOHN M. ARRESTS FOR PUBLIC INTOXICATION. CRIMINOLOGICA, 5(3):10-21, 1967.

THE PLIGHT OF THE DERELICT CREATES A GRAVE PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM. IT IS NOT, HOWEVER, A PENAL PROBLEM. THERE IS NO MORAL JUSTIFICATION WHATSOEVER FOR THE PRESENT PROGRAMS OF WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF DRUNKEN DERELICTS. FOR SOME, ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS CAN OFFER BENEFICIAL HELP; FOR OTHERS, MODERN THERAPY TECHNIQUES AND A HUMANE PROGRAM OF DAY-TO-DAY CARE AND RELIEF ARE OF THE UTMOST NECESSITY. FOR THE SAFETY OF THE DRUNKEN DERELICTS, THE POLICE SHOULD, IN APPROPRIATE CASES, ESCORT THEM TO PUBLIC SHELTERS; ONLY THOSE WHO ARE BOISTEROUS AND ASSAULTIVE SHOULD BE ARRESTED. THE SKID ROW PROBLEM WILL NEITHER BE SOLVED NOR MITIGATED BY MORE VIGOROUS POLICE ENFORCEMENT OF STERNER JUSTICE.

16821 \$03

CITATION: LOPEZ-REY, MANUEL. THE ALL-EMBRACING CONCEPTION OF CONTEMPORARY CRIMINOLOGY. CRIMINOLOGICA, 5(3):2-9, 1967.

THERE IS MUCH TO BE DONE TO CHANGE THE PREVAILING "ALL

EMBRACING" AIM OF CRIMINOLOGY. ACCORDING TO THIS AIM, IT IS ASSERTED THAT AS A SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINE DEALING WITH HUMAN BEHAVIOR, CRIMINOLOGY SHOULD NOT BE CONFINED TO THE STUDY OF CRIME IN THE LEGAL SENSE. RATHER, IT IS HELD, IT SHOULD ALSO DEAL WITH ANY ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR WHETHER OR NOT IT IS DEFINED AS CRIME. THE NEED NOW IS FOR A NEW APPROACH TO THE CONTROL OF CRIME, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THIS WILL NECESSITATE BUILDING A NEW TYPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, A TASK IN WHICH CRIMINOLOGY MUST PLAY A PRIMORDIAL ROLE. IT WOULD THUS SEEM THAT THE TASK OF CRIMINOLOGY IS TO: (1) DETERMINE THE AMOUNT OF CRIME (NOT MATHEMATICALLY EXPRESSED) THAT A PARTICULAR COUNTRY CAN ABSORB WITHOUT BEING SERIOUSLY DISTURBED; (2) HELP ORGANIZE THE WHOLE SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INCLUDING CRIMINAL LAW AND THE CONCEPT OF THE JUVENILE OFFENDER; AND (3) BRING CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW AS CLOSE TOGETHER AS POSSIBLE WITHOUT ANY EMPIRE-BUILDING AIM. AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM, CRIME IS CLOSELY LINKED TO NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS, NEEDS, AND ASPECTS OF MANY SORTS, WHICH MEANS THAT CRIMINOLOGY MUST BE MARKEDLY NATIONAL IN CHARACTER.

16822 \$03
CITATION: CONCURRENT CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS. COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW, 67(7):1277-1295, 1967.

THE PARTIES TO A CRIMINAL PROCEEDING ARE NOT PERMITTED TO LEARN AS MUCH AS CIVIL LITIGANTS CAN ABOUT THE CASE OF THE OTHER PARTY INVOLVED. THE FIFTH AMENDMENT PERMITS THE CRIMINAL DEFENDANT TO KEEP TO HIMSELF ANY GUILTY KNOWLEDGE HE HAS, AND NARROW CRIMINAL DISCOVERY RULES HAMPER THE INVESTIGATIONS OF BOTH SIDES. SPECIAL PROBLEMS ARE PRESENTED IN CASES OF CONCURRENT CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS WHERE A DEFENDANT'S PRIVILEGE TO SECRECY IS ENDANGERED BY "SECRETS" MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH CIVIL DISCOVERY. A CRIMINAL COURT COULD THEORETICALLY EXCLUDE FROM EVIDENCE ALL INFORMATION GAINED BY A PARTY THROUGH DISCOVERY IN A CONCURRENT CIVIL PROCEEDING. BUT IT WOULD PROBABLY PROVE TO BE IMPOSSIBLE IN PRACTICE TO DETERMINE WHAT EVIDENCE IS OBJECTIONABLE ON SUCH A GROUND, CONSIDERING THE BROAD SCOPE OF CIVIL DISCOVERY. THE ONLY PRACTICABLE REMEDY AVAILABLE TO A CRIMINAL COURT IS LIKELY TO BE AN INJUNCTION AGAINST PROCEEDINGS IN A CIVIL SUIT. THIS IS TENTATIVE REMEDY WHICH THE COURTS SHOULD NOT AVOID WITHOUT DISCUSSING THE PRESSURES WHICH MAY MAKE IT NECESSARY. THE MOST PROMISING APPROACH TO IMPROVING THE LAW IN THIS AREA LIES IN INCREASING THE NUMBER OF ENLIGHTENED DECISIONS BY CIVIL COURTS AND IN MAKING AVAILABLE WAYS OF CORRECTING THE LESS ENLIGHTENED ONES.

16823 \$03
CITATION: STONE, OLIVE M. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN FAMILY LAW IN BRITISH COMMON LAW JURISDICTIONS. COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW, 67(7):1241-1249, 1967.

A REVIEW OF THE CHANGES IN ENGLISH FAMILY LAW SINCE WORLD WAR II, WITH A DISCUSSION OF PRESENT TRENDS, IS PRESENTED. SUBJECTS OF REFORM UNDER DISCUSSION INCLUDE: DIVORCE: GROUNDS, PROCEEDINGS; MATRIMONIAL PROPERTY; PROVISIONS FOR CHILDREN, ILLEGITIMACY, ABORTION; AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: METHODS OF PREVENTION AND TREATMENT. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE GREATEST NEED FOR REFORM AT PRESENT IS IN THE AREA OF MATRIMONIAL PROPERTY.

16824 \$03
CITATION: WHISENAND, PAUL M., FELKENES, GEORGE T. AN OMBUDSMAN FOR POLICE: AN OVERVIEW AND CRITICAL APPRAISAL. POLICE CHIEF, 34(11):18-27, 1967.

ALTHOUGH THE CONCEPT OF THE OMBUDSMAN IS POTENTIALLY MERITORIOUS, SUCH AN AGENT MAY PRESENT ONLY LIMITED ADVANTAGES TO THE PRESENT GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES. SPECIFICALLY, THE INSTITUTION OF THE OMBUDSMAN MAY BE DUPLICATIVE OF EXISTING INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS, NOT ONLY IN POLICE AGENCIES, BUT IN NUMEROUS OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.

16825 \$03
CITATION: MARYLAND CRIME INVESTIGATING COMMISSION. THE GAMBLING
RACKETS WITHIN MARYLAND: 1956-1966. A REPORT WITH
EMPHASIS ON THE GAMBLING DEFENDANTS AS REFLECTED IN THE
CRIMINAL COURT DOCKETS OF BALTIMORE CITY AND MARYLAND'S 23
COUNTIES. CANTONSVILLE,
CITN2: 1967. 39 P.

THE MARYLAND CRIME INVESTIGATING COMMISSION COMPARED THE COURT
RECORDS FOR GAMBLING ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS FOR THE STATE'S 23
COUNTIES AND BALTIMORE. AN OUTLINE IS GIVEN OF THE HISTORY OF
GAMBLING, CONCENTRATING ON ITS HISTORY IN MARYLAND. STATISTICS ARE
PRESENTED ON THE NUMBER OF CASES IN 1956 AND 1966; THE ATTORNEYS AND
BONDING COMPANIES AIDING DEFENDANTS; AND THE SENTENCES PASSED BY
SPECIFIC JUDGES. RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE COMMISSION CALL FOR: A
LEGAL LOTTERY, WHICH, THOUGH IT WOULD NOT ELIMINATE ILLEGAL GAMBLING,
WOULD GREATLY CURTAIL IT; MAXIMUM FINES TO PERSONS INVOLVED IN
ORGANIZED GAMBLING, PARTICULARLY THE NUMBERS RACKET; ARRESTS OF
BETTERS AS WELL AS OF THOSE WHO TAKE BETS; CHARGING ARRESTED GAMBLERS
WITH VIOLATION OF FEDERAL AS WELL AS STATE STATUTES; AN INCREASE OF
FINES; AN INCREASE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCES; ASSIGNMENT OF
SPECIAL STATE ATTORNEYS TO PROSECUTE GAMBLING CASES; AND CLOSER
COOPERATION BETWEEN LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.

16826 \$03
CITATION: NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY (BOSTON). DEPARTMENT OF
REHABILITATION AND SPECIAL EDUCATION. CURRICULUM MATERIALS
DEVELOPED FROM A CONFERENCE ON THE JUVENILE COURT AND
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, EDITED BY REUBEN J. MARGOLIN.
BOSTON, (1967). 97 P.

THE CURRICULUM MATERIALS WHICH WERE DEVELOPED AT THE CONFERENCE
ON "THE JUVENILE COURT AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION" ARE PRESENTED.
THE CONFERENCE WAS SPONSORED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND
SPECIAL EDUCATION AT NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY AND THE VOCATIONAL
REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION. CONTENTS: WHY A WORKSHOP ON THE
JUVENILE COURT AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION; EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS OF
DELINQUENCY, BY WILLIAM C. KVARACEUS; PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF
DELINQUENCY, BY JOSEPH L. MASSIMO; SOME SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF
DELINQUENCY, BY STEPHEN SCHAFER; LEGAL ASPECTS OF DELINQUENCY, BY TED
RUBIN; PRACTICAL APPLICATION: SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS IN REHABILITATING
THE DELINQUENT; THE FAMILY COURT IN RHODE ISLAND; THE SPRINGFIELD
GOODWILL INDUSTRIES' PROGRAM FOR THE REHABILITATION OF YOUTHFUL
OFFENDERS; THE JUVENILE COURT AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, BY
DOROTHY SINGER.

16827 \$03
CITATION: SKOUSEN, W. CLEON. SENSITIVITY TRAINING--A WORD OF
CAUTION. LAW AND ORDER, 15(11):10-12, 70, 1967.

SENSITIVITY TRAINING, DESCRIBED BY BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS AS THE
LATEST METHOD OF IMPROVING INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS, WAS GRADUALLY
FOUND BY POLICE TO BE A ONE-WAY STREET. POLICE UNDERGOING A PROGRAM
OF SENSITIVITY TRAINING DISCOVERED THAT THEY WERE BEING TRAINED TO BE
SENSITIVE TO THE FEELINGS, ASPIRATIONS, AND FRUSTRATIONS OF
CRIMINALS, BUT THAT NO COMPARABLE EFFORT WAS BEING MADE TO MAKE THE
CRIMINALS SENSITIVE TO THE HAVOC THEY WERE CREATING IN THE COMMUNITY.
SENSITIVITY TRAINING FOCUSES THE SCRUTINY OF THE GROUP ON THE
PERSONAL CONVICTIONS AND ATTITUDES OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND SEEKS TO
MANIPULATE, ALTER, OR DESTROY THEM IF POSSIBLE. MUCH OF SENSITIVITY
TRAINING, DEVOTED TO CHALLENGING AND DISCREDITING THE
JUDAEO-CHRISTIAN VALUE SYSTEM, HAS AT ITS BASE AN IDEOLOGICAL WAR
AGAINST AMERICAN CULTURE.

16828 \$03
CITATION: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY. SAN
FRANCISCO PROJECT. THE IMPACT OF SUPERVISION: OFFICER AND
OFFENDER ASSESSMENT. BY JOSEPH D. LOHMAN, ALBERT WAHL,
ROBERT M. CARTER, AND ARTHUR E. ELLIOTT. BERKELEY, 1967.

IN AN ATTEMPT TO INVESTIGATE THE PROCESS OF PROBATION AND PAROLE SUPERVISION, THIS SURVEY GATHERED INFORMATION FROM THOSE DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE SUPERVISORY PROCESS AS IT OPERATES IN THE UNITED STATES PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA. INCLUDED WERE PROBATION OFFICERS, OFFENDERS, FRIENDS OR RELATIVES OF OFFENDERS, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THOSE COMMUNITY AGENCIES WHICH SERVED OFFENDERS. STANDARDIZED INTERVIEWS PROVIDED DATA USED TO: (1) ASCERTAIN AND DESCRIBE THE OFFENDER'S VIEW OF HIS SUPERVISORY EXPERIENCE; (2) ASCERTAIN AND DESCRIBE THE PROBATION OFFICER'S VIEW OF HIS SPECIFIC ROLE AND FUNCTION IN THE SUPERVISION OF THOSE OFFENDERS INCLUDED IN THE SAMPLE (71 PROBATIONERS AND 29 INSTITUTIONAL RELEASEES); AND (3) DESCRIBE THE SUPERVISORY EXPERIENCE FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THOSE PERSONS WHO MAINTAINED A PRIMARY GROUP RELATIONSHIP WITH THE OFFENDER DURING THE PERIOD OF SUPERVISION. THE RESULTS OBTAINED FROM THE INTERVIEWS ARE GIVEN IN TABLES INCLUDED IN THE REPORT. CONTENTS: VALIDITY; ROLE AND FUNCTION OF U. S. PROBATION OFFICER; THE SAMPLE; INTERVIEW PARTICIPATION; TYPE OF SUPERVISION; OFFENSE; AGE; SEX; RACE; EDUCATION; OCCUPATION; PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD; FRIEND/RELATIVE PARTICIPATION; FINDINGS; PLANNED CHANGES FOLLOWING THE TERMINATION OF SUPERVISION; PERCEPTIONS OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT DURING SUPERVISION; FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE ON SUPERVISION; CHANGES DURING SUPERVISION; HELPFULNESS OF SUPERVISION; NECESSITY OF SUPERVISION; ATTITUDE REGARDING DISPOSITION; DISADVANTAGE OF OFFENDER STATUS AND THE IMPORT OF THE CORRECTIONAL EXPERIENCE; OFFENDER CONTACT WITH LEGAL, INVESTIGATIVE, OR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DURING SUPERVISION; THE OFFENSE IN RETROSPECT; THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROBATION OFFICER AND THE OFFENDER; THE USE OF AUTHORITY; THE FOCUS OF COUNSELING IN SUPERVISION; FUNCTIONS OF PROBATION OFFICERS AS PROPOSED BY OFFENDERS; COLLATERAL INTERVIEWS BY PROBATION OFFICERS; THE PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION; OFFENDER UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES; AN AFTERVIEW OF INCARCERATION; OFFENDER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS; SUMMARY.

16829 \$03

CITATION: CONJUGAL VISITATION OR HOME FURLOUGHS. IN: VEDDER, CLYDE B., KING, PATRICIA G. PROBLEMS OF HOMOSEXUALITY IN CORRECTIONS. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1967. CHAPTER 4, P. 42-61.

A CURRENT CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION IN AMERICAN PENOLOGY IS CONCERNED WITH THE ISSUE OF CONJUGAL VISITATION AND HOME FURLOUGHS FOR PRISON INMATES. SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTATION HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT IN THIS AREA AT THE MISSISSIPPI STATE PENITENTIARY AT PARCHMAN AND IN NUMEROUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES, WHERE RESULTS INDICATE A GENERAL DECREASE OF HOMOSEXUALITY AND A RISE IN INMATE MORALE. NEVERTHELESS, RESEARCH IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE PAST HAS TENDED TO IGNORE THE POSSIBILITIES OF CONJUGAL VISITS CONTRIBUTING TO THE REHABILITATION PROCESS. AS A ONE SEX COMMUNITY, THE PRISON IS ABNORMAL, OFTEN PRODUCING CORRESPONDING ABNORMALITIES IN THE PERSONALITIES OF BOTH MALE AND FEMALE INMATES. THE ONLY SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF HOMOSEXUALITY IN PRISONS LIES IN THE ABOLITION OF THE CONDITIONS THAT FOSTER THIS BEHAVIOR.

16830 \$03

CITATION: LEVY, RUSSELL H. DIMENSIONS OF MENTAL RETARDATION AMONG WARDS OF THE ILLINOIS YOUTH COMMISSION. JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, 19(4):12-16, 1967.

A STATISTICAL STUDY WAS MADE, EMPLOYING THE WISC AND WAIS, TO EXPLORE THE QUANTITATIVE DIMENSIONS OF MENTAL RETARDATION, "M.R.," (I.Q. BELOW 70) AMONG FIRST MALE ADMISSIONS TO THE ILLINOIS YOUTH COMMISSION. EVEN THOUGH THE COURTS SHOULD SELECTIVELY SCREEN OUT RETARDATES FROM DELINQUENTS, IT WAS FOUND THAT THE DEGREE OF "M.R." WAS GREATER AMONG ILLINOIS YOUTH COMMISSION WARDS THAN AMONG ILLINOIS PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN (KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12). IN A SAMPLE OF NEGRO AND WHITE MALE DELINQUENTS, THE "M.R." RATE WAS 0.77 PERCENT

AMONG 787 WAIS SUBJECTS; 5.95 PERCENT AMONG 1,227 WISC SUBJECTS; AND 3.92 PERCENT FOR THE TOTAL GROUP AS COMPARED WITH AN ESTIMATED 0.85 PERCENT TO ONE PERCENT FOR THE GENERAL ILLINOIS PUBLIC SCHOOL POPULATION. THIS RELATIVELY STEEP PREVALENCE OF "M.R." MAY REFLECT: (1) THE HIGH RATIO OF NEGRO TO WHITE SUBJECTS COMPRISING THE SAMPLE; (2) THE FACT THAT 60.8 PERCENT OF THE BOYS TESTED ON THE WISC HAD A MEAN AGE OF 14.8 YEARS; AND (3) THE FACT THAT THE WISC ITSELF WAS STANDARDIZED ON AN ALL WHITE SAMPLE. A GRAPH HAS BEEN DEVELOPED AS A RESULT OF THIS STUDY, TO BE USED WITH THE WISC AND WAIS. IT PERMITS PREDICTION OF THE "M.R." RATE WITHIN THE MALE (FIRST COMMITMENT) ILLINOIS YOUTH COMMISSION POPULATION, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE PROPORTION OF NEGRO TO WHITE BOYS PRESENT.

16831 \$03

CITATION: CRAIG, WAYNE O. GORDON, GEORGE K. PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION, TEACHING MACHINES, AND ADULT EDUCATION. JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, 19(4):16-22, 1967.

PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION ESSENTIALLY INVOLVES SUBJECT MATTER ORGANIZED SO THAT SMALL UNITS OF INFORMATION ARE PRESENTED TO THE LEARNER ONE AT A TIME. THE TEACHING IS DONE IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE LEARNER MUST MAKE A RESPONSE TO THE FIRST UNIT BEFORE MOVING ON TO THE NEXT ONE SO THAT HE IS GIVEN CONFIRMATION OF EACH RESPONSE HE MAKES. THERE ARE NUMEROUS ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES IN THE USE OF PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION AND TEACHING MACHINES. SEVERAL FEATURES OFFER PROMISING POSSIBILITIES WITH REGARD TO THEIR UTILIZATION BY A BROAD RANGE OF ADULT LEARNERS, INCLUDING THOSE IN AN INSTITUTIONAL SETTING. IT HAS BEEN NOTED THAT SEVERAL CHARACTERISTICS FREQUENTLY FOUND AMONG PRISON POPULATIONS TEND TO PRODUCE NEGATIVE REACTIONS TO TRADITIONAL CLASSROOM PROCEDURES. INMATES ARE APT TO BE EMBARRASSED AND ILL AT EASE IN ATTEMPTS TO COMMUNICATE IN STANDARD ENGLISH. THEY HAVE USUALLY HAD A LIFETIME EXPERIENCE OF FAILURE AND THEIR DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE SATISFACTIONS IN ALL ACTIVITIES IS MORE PRESSING THAN THAT FOUND IN THE GENERAL ADULT POPULATION. PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION INCORPORATES FEATURES WHICH ARE USEFUL IN WORKING EFFECTIVELY WITH THIS POPULATION BY: (1) MINIMIZING THE DEMAND FOR COMPETENCE IN SPOKEN ENGLISH FOR THE ENTERING STUDENT; (2) PROMOTING PERSONAL EXPECTATION OF SUCCESS RATHER THAN FAILURE; (3) PROVIDING A FRESH APPROACH WHICH CAN BE ARRANGED TO MINIMIZE TRANSFER OF NEGATIVE ASSOCIATIONS; AND (4) AFFORDING A MAXIMUM OF IMMEDIATE SATISFACTION WITH PERSONAL PROGRESS.

16832 \$03

CITATION: VEDDER, CLYDE B., KING, PATRICIA G. PROBLEMS OF HOMOSEXUALITY IN CORRECTIONS. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1967. 63 P. \$4.50

EXISTING LITERATURE ON HOMOSEXUALITY IS REVIEWED WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR ALLEVIATING THIS PROBLEM IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT HOMOSEXUAL BEHAVIOR IS A SUPERFICIAL KIND OF ADJUSTMENT OF PARTICULAR SITUATIONAL PRIVATIONS. MANY HOMOSEXUALLY INVOLVED INMATES HAVE THEIR FIRST AFFAIR IN PRISON, AND USUALLY RETURN TO HETEROSEXUAL ROLES UPON THEIR RELEASE TO HOME COMMUNITIES. LESBIANISM IN PARTICULAR, BOTH AMONG INMATES AND WITH WOMEN GUARDS, POSES A SERIOUS THREAT IN SOME INSTITUTIONS. THE ONLY SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM LIES IN THE ABOLITION OF CONDITIONS THAT FOSTER SUCH BEHAVIOR THROUGH MORE WIDESPREAD ACCEPTANCE OF CONJUGAL VISITATION AND HOME FURLONGHS. CONTENTS: HOMOSEXUALITY; MALE HOMOSEXUALITY IN PRISON; FEMALE HOMOSEXUALITY IN PRISON; CONJUGAL VISITATION OR HOME FURLONGHS.

16833 \$03

CITATION: MALE HOMOSEXUALITY IN PRISON. IN: VEDDER, CLYDE B., KING, PATRICIA G. PROBLEMS OF HOMOSEXUALITY IN CORRECTIONS. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1967. CHAPTER 2, P.13-26.

HOMOSEXUALITY IS KNOWN TO THRIVE IN PRISONS DESPITE THE PRISON'S CRUEL ASSUMPTION THAT INMATES ARE SUPPOSED TO FUNCTION WITHOUT SEX

AND IN SPITE OF OUR CULTURE'S HOSTILITY TO HOMOSEXUAL BEHAVIOR. REPRESSION OF SEX IN PRISONS ENGENDERS A DESIRE FOR RELEASE WHICH USUALLY IS SATISFIED BY NARCISSISTIC, HOMOSEXUAL, OR ZOOPHILIC ACTIVITIES, AND IT IS LARGELY DUE TO THIS REPRESSION THAT A SIZEABLE PROPORTION OF MALE PRISONERS BECOME HOMOSEXUAL. ANNOYING ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS ARE PRESENTED TO PRISON OFFICIALS BY HOMOSEXUAL PRISONERS AND THESE PRISONERS WILL POSE A CONSTANT THREAT TO THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH THEY LIVE AFTER RELEASE. SO LONG AS HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS ARE SEGREGATED ACCORDING TO SEX, A FERTILE FIELD WILL REMAIN FOR HOMOSEXUAL TENDENCIES, AND EVEN THE BEST WARDEN IN THE BEST PRISONS CANNOT COPE WITH THIS PROBLEM IN AN ENVIRONMENT WHICH IS SO UNWHOLESOME AS THE TYPICAL PRISON.

16834 \$03

CITATION: VIRGINIA-JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURTS. YOUTH SERVICES DIVISION. HANDBOOK FOR COURT SERVICES. RICHMOND, 1967. VARIOUS PAGINGS. APP.

A HANDBOOK FOR COURT SERVICES OF VIRGINIA'S JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURTS IS PRESENTED. CONTENTS INCLUDE: THE PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY OF THE JUVENILE COURT MOVEMENT; THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND LEGAL JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT; THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS; LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE JUVENILE COURT; INTAKE; SOCIAL STUDIES AND REPORTS; THE COURT HEARING; PROBATION AND AFTERCARE; CASEWORK IN THE COURT SETTING; COURT RECORDS AND STATISTICAL REPORTS; INTERSTATE AGREEMENTS; COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND ORGANIZATION.

16835 \$03

CITATION: BAUER. CONSIDERATIONS SUR LE GENOCIDE. (VIEWS OF GENOCIDE.) ETUDES INTERNATIONALES DE PSYCHO-SOCIOLOGIE CRIMINELLE, NO VOL.(11-12-13):9-16, 1967.

PSYCHIC AND SOCIAL FACTORS LEADING TO GENOCIDE ARE SIMILAR FOR BOTH STATE AND INDIVIDUAL GENOCIDE. A PERSON WHO IS DISILLUSIONED WITH LIFE MAY TAKE REVENGE AGAINST THOSE WHOM HE HOLDS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS FAILURES WHETHER THESE ENEMIES ARE REAL OR ARE ONLY SCAPEGOATS. REVENGE CAN TAKE SEVERAL FORMS, ONE OF WHICH IS GENOCIDE. GENOCIDE MAY BE A COLLECTIVE ACTION BY PEOPLE WHO HAVE HAD SIMILAR DISAPPOINTMENTS AND REACT IN SIMILAR WAYS. THEIR COLLECTIVE ACTION FOLLOWS THE DYNAMICS OF GROUPS IN WHICH TENSION BETWEEN THE IN-GROUP AND THE OUT-GROUP CAN BE RELIEVED ONLY BY THE EXTINCTION OF THE OUT-GROUP. PREVENTION OF GENOCIDE REQUIRES ELIMINATING PREJUDICES BY EDUCATION; MODIFYING ATTITUDES TO ACHIEVE UNDERSTANDING AND RESPECT FOR OTHERS' RIGHTS; AND ERADICATING THE TENDENCY TOWARD BLIND OBEDIENCE TO COMMANDS.

16836 \$03

CITATION: PARIENTE, M. L'APPROCHE PSYCHOLOGIQUE DU GENOCIDE. (THE PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO GENOCIDE.) ETUDES INTERNATIONALES DE PSYCHO-SOCIOLOGIE CRIMINELLE, NO VOL.(11-12-13):17-30, 1967.

GENOCIDE, AN EXTREME KIND OF RACISM, EXISTS IN VARIOUS STAGES. THE BASIS IS THE BREAKDOWN OF MUTUAL RESPECT. FACTORS IN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY WHICH MAKE GENOCIDE POSSIBLE INCLUDE: PRIDE, THE NEED TO DOMINATE, MISTRUST OF OTHERS, LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF OTHERS, AND CHANGES IN ETHICS AND MORALITY. EARLY STAGES OF THIS KIND OF RACISM ARE FOUND IN PREJUDICES AGAINST NEGROES, WOMEN, OLDER PEOPLE, AND THE MENTALLY ILL. THE CAUSES OF ANTI-SEMITISM VARY FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY, AND INCLUDE ECONOMIC OR INTELLECTUAL JEALOUSIES AND POLITICAL PROFIT. IN NAZI GERMANY GENOCIDE WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE CONVERGENCE OF MANY FACTORS. GENOCIDAL TENDENCIES CAN BE COMBATED THROUGH SOCIO-ECONOMIC MEASURES LEADING TO POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY; AND THROUGH EDUCATIONAL MEASURES ENCOURAGING MUTUAL KNOWLEDGE AND THE FORMATION OF GROUPS FOR CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGE AND MUTUAL AID.

16837 \$03

CITATION: LEVY-VALENSI, E. AMADO. LE JUIF FACE AU GENOCIDE. (THE JEW CONFRONTING GENOCIDE.) ETUDES INTERNATIONALES DE PSYCHO-SOCIOLOGIE CRIMINELLE, NO VOL.(11-12-13):31-39, 1967.

A CONTINUITY EXISTS IN THE ATTITUDES AND RESPONSES THE JEW HAS TOWARD PREJUDICE, EXTENDING THROUGH HIS REACTION TO VARIOUS DEGREES AND KINDS OF ANTI-SEMITISM AND PERSECUTION TO ACTUAL GENOCIDE. ANTI-SEMITISM IS BASED ON THE CONCEPT OF THE SCAPEGOAT; THE JEW IS REJECTED BY THE NON-JEW WHO RECOGNIZES IN HIM CHARACTERISTICS WHICH THE NON-JEW HIMSELF POSSESSES BUT REJECTS OR DENIES. THE JEW, NOT UNDERSTANDING ALL THE DIMENSIONS OF THE SITUATION IN WHICH HE IS PLACED, ADOPTS COMPLEX REACTIONS AND ATTITUDES. PSYCHOLOGICAL RESPONSES OF THE JEW MAY BE FEAR, LOSS OF OBJECTIVITY REGARDING HIS SITUATION, ESCAPISM OR ATTEMPTS TO ASSIMILATE. THE JEW FACING THE PROBLEM OF GENOCIDE FINDS HIMSELF CONFRONTED ESSENTIALLY WITH A DIALOGUE WITH THE NON-JEW, A DIALOGUE WHICH HE OFTEN AVOIDS. SINCE ALL MEN ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OTHERS, THE JEW IS NO LESS GUILTY OF THE CRIMES AGAINST HIS FELLOW JEWS SIMPLY BECAUSE HE IS ON THE SIDE OF THE VICTIMS.

16838 \$03

CITATION: JANKELEVITCH, VLADIMIR. L'ANTISEMITISME N'EST PAS UN RACISME. (ANTI-SEMITISM IS NOT RACISM.) ETUDES INTERNATIONALES DE PSYCHO-SOCIOLOGIE CRIMINELLE, NO VOL.(11-12-13):43-48, 1967.

ANTI-SEMITISM IS NOT A KIND OF RACISM. RACISM INVOLVES THE HATRED AND SCORN OF A GROUP BELIEVED TO BE INFERIOR; ANTI-SEMITISM IS BASED ON ENVY, ESPECIALLY IN URBAN SOCIETY, OF A COMPETITIVE MINORITY GROUP. RACISM IS PROVOKED BY SIMPLE AND EVIDENT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GROUPS; ANTI-SEMITISM IS PROVOKED BY THE COMPLEX MIXTURE OF DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN JEWS AND NON-JEWS. THE ANTI-SEMITES HATES THE JEW FOR RESEMBLING HIMSELF; FOR A JEW TO APPEAR LIKE A NON-JEW IS BELIEVED TO BE FRAUDULENT. HATRED AND SUSPICION OF A SMALL DIFFERENCE IS MAGNIFIED BECAUSE OF THE MANY SIMILARITIES.

16839 \$03

CITATION: JACOB, NICOLAS. UNE DEFINITION JURIDIQUE DU GENOCIDE. (A JUDICIAL DEFINITION OF GENOCIDE.) ETUDES INTERNATIONALES DE PSYCHO-SOCIOLOGIE CRIMINELLE, NO VOL.(11-12-13):49-55, 1967.

GENOCIDE IS AN HISTORIC CONSTANT WHICH WAS AT FIRST LEGAL AND WHICH, WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLLECTIVE CONSCIENCE, BECAME ILLEGAL. THE CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY WAS DEFINED BY THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL AT NUREMBERG IN 1945 AND GENOCIDE WAS DEFINED IN 1948 BY THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON GENOCIDE. THE CONVENTION DISTINGUISHED GENOCIDE FROM CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY AND DEFINED GENOCIDE AS ANY ACTION WHICH IS INTENDED TO DESTROY OR SERIOUSLY RESTRICT MEMBERS OF A NATIONAL, ETHNIC, RACIAL, OR RELIGIOUS GROUP, BUT NOT SPECIFICALLY AS THOSE ACTS INTENDED TO DESTROY THE LANGUAGE, RELIGION, OR CULTURE OF SUCH GROUPS. GENOCIDE IS A CRIME IN THE COMMON LAW OF ALL CIVILIZED STATES; ITS PROHIBITION IS INTENDED TO PROTECT PERMANENT, COHESIVE, AND DEFINED GROUPS AGAINST EXTERMINATION. SINCE THE PERMANENT AND COHESIVE ASPECTS OF A GROUP ARE BASED ON CULTURAL UNITY, IT IS PERHAPS UNJUST THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY REJECTED THE CONCEPT OF CULTURAL GENOCIDE WHEN DEFINING THE CRIME.

16840 \$03

CITATION: BORNECQUE-WINANDYE, EDOUARD. PREVENTION ET PREVISION DOCTRINALES DE L'EVOLUTION DU GENOCIDE. ETUDES INTERNATIONALES DE PSYCHO-SOCIOLOGIE CRIMINELLE, NO VOL.(11-12-13):57-59, 1967.

ALTHOUGH THE AUTHORS OF INTERNATIONAL PENAL LAW HAVE PLACED GREAT IMPORTANCE ON GENOCIDE, IT HAS BEEN CONSIDERED AS ONE OF SEVERAL FORMS OF SERIOUS CRIME AGAINST THE PERSON OR AGAINST

HUMANITY, DISTINGUISHED ONLY BY THE SPECIFIC INTENTION OF DESTROYING, WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY, A NATIONAL, ETHNIC, RACIAL, OR RELIGIOUS GROUP. IN THE DOCUMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW GENOCIDE HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE SAME LEVEL WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL CRIMES SUCH AS TAKING HOSTAGES, TERRORISM, OR EVEN COUNTERFEITING. THIS IS PARADOXICAL SINCE, IN PRACTICE AND BY DEFINITION, GENOCIDE IS A MORE SERIOUS CRIME THAN THESE OTHERS WHICH IT BOTH ENCOMPASSES AND AGGRAVATES. IT IS NECESSARY TO CHANGE WORLD-WIDE ATTITUDES TO THIS PROBLEM AND TO INSERT THIS CHANGE INTO THE CONSTITUTION OF EACH STATE. IT SHOULD BE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT, IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF PASSIVITY AND HYPOCRISY, ABSTENTION OR REFUSAL TO PROTECT OTHERS AGAINST GENOCIDE IS COMPLICITY IN THE CRIME.

16841 \$03

CITATION: PENNSYLVANIA. PAROLE BOARD. 24TH ANNUAL REPORT 1966-1967. HARRISBURG, 1967. 52 P.

A NARRATIVE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT IS PRESENTED OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PAROLE BOARD FOR THE FISCAL YEAR WHICH ENDED JUNE 30, 1967. DATA ARE GIVEN ON BOARD ACTIONS AND BOARD SERVICES, INCLUDING: SPECIALIZED SERVICES, TRAINING SERVICES, ADULT PROBATION SERVICES, INTRASTATE SERVICES, INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES, AND INTERSTATE SERVICES.

17023 \$03

CITATION: MALINVERNI, ALESSANDRO. IL TENTATIVO PUNIBILE. (ATTEMPTED OFFENSE.) SCUOLA POSITIVA, 72(3):381-438, 1967.

ALL LEGISLATIVE SYSTEMS APPLY THE NOTION OF ATTEMPTED OFFENSE TO FELONIES ONLY. THE DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF SUCH AN OFFENSE, HOWEVER, DIFFER IN THE CRIMINAL CODES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES. ACCORDING TO THE SUBJECTIVE THEORIES, ANY VOLUNTARY ACTION AIMED AT THE CONSUMMATION OF AN OFFENSE CONSTITUTES AN ATTEMPTED OFFENSE. ACCORDING TO THE OBJECTIVE THEORIES, ATTEMPTED OFFENSE EXISTS, IF ITER CRIMINIS REACHES THE POINT WHERE THE DANGER OF ITS CONSUMMATION IS PRESENT. AN ACCURATE INTERPRETATION MUST TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE SUBJECT'S POSSIBLE ERROR, HIS SOCIAL DANGEROUSNESS, AND THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE ATTEMPTED OFFENSE WILL BE COMMITTED.

17024 \$03

CITATION: LANDREVILLE, PIERRE. BOSCOVILLE CENTRE DE REEDUCATION: ETUDE "FOLLOW UP." CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 9(4):337-345, 1967.

A STUDY TO MEASURE THE RATE OF FAILURE AND SUCCESS OF INDIVIDUALS RELEASED FROM THE BOSCOVILLE REEDUCATION CENTER IN QUEBEC USED A SAMPLE OF 257 MALES WHO HAD ENTERED THIS INSTITUTION BETWEEN 1954 AND 1962. THE MEDIAN AGE WAS 16. FORTY PERCENT REMAINED IN THE INSTITUTION LESS THAN 10 MONTHS AND 46 PERCENT STAYED MORE THAN 19 MONTHS. THERE WERE FEWER RECIDIVISTS AMONG THOSE INMATES REMAINING AT LEAST 18 MONTHS WHO HAD RECEIVED A COMPLETE TREATMENT PROGRAM. ONE-HALF OF THE INMATES WHO STAYED IN THE INSTITUTION LESS THAN SIX MONTHS COMMITTED FURTHER CRIMES, WHILE ONLY 20 PERCENT OF THOSE WHO STAYED 19 MONTHS OR LONGER DID SO. STATISTICAL TABLES ARE GIVEN ON THE PERCENT OF RECIDIVISM (DURING A TWO-YEAR PERIOD) ACCORDING TO: TIME PASSED IN THE INSTITUTION; YEAR OF ENTERING THE INSTITUTION; TYPE OF SENTENCE; AND WHETHER OR NOT THE DELINQUENT RECEIVED A COMPLETE TREATMENT PROGRAM. A CRITIQUE OF THE STUDY METHODOLOGY IS INCLUDED.

17025 \$03

CITATION: NEEDLEMAN, MURRAY, LECKERMAN, LAURENCE, KELNER, FREDERICK. A FURTHER STUDY ON THE BETA-WAIS RELATIONSHIP. CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST, 3(2):21, 1967.

ALTHOUGH THE WECHSLER ADULT INTELLIGENCE SCALE (WAIS) IS A HIGHLY ACCURATE MEASURE OF INTELLIGENCE, IT IS TIME- CONSUMING AND NOT ALWAYS PRACTICAL TO ADMINISTER. IN AN ATTEMPT TO TEST WHETHER

THE REVISED BETA EXAMINATION (1946) IS A MORE EFFICIENT MEASURE OF INTELLIGENCE IN A GROUP SITUATION, BOTH TESTS WERE ADMINISTERED TO 50 MALE SUBJECTS AT A CORRECTIONAL DIAGNOSTIC AND CLASSIFICATION CENTER. THE WAIS WAS RECORDED IN TERMS OF VERBAL, PERFORMANCE, AND FULL SCALE I.Q.'S, AND THE REVISED BETA I.Q. WAS ALSO DERIVED. THE RESULTS INDICATE THAT IN A POPULATION OF INDIVIDUALS CONFINED IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING, WHO ARE BOTH EDUCATIONALLY AND CULTURALLY DEPRIVED, THERE IS A HIGHLY POSITIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE WAIS AND THE REVISED BETA EXAMINATION. ALTHOUGH THE WAIS IS THE PREFERRED MEASURE IN TERMS OF ACCURACY AND THOROUGHNESS, IT IS MORE PRACTICAL TO USE THE REVISED BETA, WHENEVER THE CLINICAL INFORMATION REVEALED BY THE WAIS IS NOT VITAL TO THE EVALUATION.

17026 \$03

CITATION: SCOTT, GEORGE D. PROFILE OF A PRISON. CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST, 3(2):2-3, 1967.

THE PRISON CULTURE IS COMPOSED OF INMATES WHO IDENTIFY WITH EACH OTHER, HAVE STRONG GROUP LOYALTIES, AND POSSESS A VERY STRICT CODE OF BEHAVIOR. THE INSTITUTIONAL SETTING CONSTITUTES AN ARENA WHEREIN OPPOSING CULTURES ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A LIVING BALANCE. A CONTINUOUS BATTLE IS WAGED HERE AGAINST THE MAJOR CULTURE, FROM THE CUSTODIAL OFFICER TO THE KEEPERS TO THE WARDENS. RELEASED INMATES TAKE WITH THEM VALUE SYSTEMS ACQUIRED IN THE PRISON AND THEY RETAIN THEIR IDENTIFICATION WITH THE PRISON SUBCULTURE. DUE TO THESE CONDITIONS AN INCLINATION TOWARD RECIDIVISM IS PREVALENT AMONG THEM.

17027 \$03

CITATION: BLUM, RICHARD H. DRUGS, BEHAVIOR, AND CRIME. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 374(NOVEMBER):135-146, 1967.

THE DIFFICULTY OF ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF MIND-ALTERING DRUGS ON HUMAN BEHAVIOR, ESPECIALLY CONDUCT IN REAL-LIFE SITUATIONS, IS DISCUSSED. PROBLEMS IN CLASSIFICATION OF DRUGS ARE ALSO NOTED; IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT ASSUMED DRUG EFFECTS ARE, AT BEST, STATEMENTS OF PROBABILITY. IN CONSIDERING CRIMES ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE, IT IS NECESSARY TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN CRIMES BASED ON DRUG USE ITSELF, WHICH INCLUDE ALL OFFENSES FOR ILLICIT ACQUISITION, POSSESSION, AND USE OF DANGEROUS DRUGS AND NARCOTICS; AND DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR RESULTING FROM USE. THE EVIDENCE IS CLEARER FOR ALCOHOL, REVEALING A DISTINCT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALCOHOL USE AND HEALTH HAZARD, SUICIDE, ACCIDENTS, AND VIOLENCE. THE EVIDENCE IS LESS CLEAR FOR HEROIN, SINCE MOST USERS ARE DELINQUENT PRIOR TO BEING IDENTIFIED AS "ADDICTS" SO THAT CONTINUED CRIMINALITY AFTER HEROIN USE CANNOT BE "CAUSED" BY NARCOTICS. THAT THE KIND OF CRIMINALITY ENGAGED IN IS INFLUENCED BY DRUG USE DOES SEEM A REASONABLE CONCLUSION. EVIDENCE ABOUT THE DEGREE OF RISK FOR THE USE OF OTHER DRUGS (SEDATIVES, STIMULANTS, HALLUCINOGENS, VOLATILE INTOXICANTS, AND THE LIKE) AND CRIME IS ABSENT. GENERALLY, IT APPEARS THAT MOST AMERICANS USE DRUGS WITHOUT MAJOR ILL-EFFECTS--INCLUDING OCCASIONAL ILLICIT USE. THOSE LIKELY TO BE ENGAGED IN DRUG USE AND IN CRIME ARE LIKELY TO BE URBAN SLUM-DWELLING MALES, WITH AN OVERREPRESENTATION OF MINORITY GROUPS. SUCH BEHAVIOR IS APT TO BE PART OF A LIFE PATTERN OF DEFICIT AND DISORDER. (AUTH.)

17028 \$03

CITATION: MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION. WHAT DO ADMINISTRATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL STAFFS THINK ABOUT THEIR CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS? CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH, NOVEMBER, 1967. 35 P. (BULLETIN NO. 17: PART ONE)

TO ASCERTAIN THE OPINIONS OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION ADMINISTRATORS AND THEIR PROFESSIONAL STAFFS ON MATTERS RELEVANT TO CHANGES IN CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS AND POLICIES, CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH MADE A NATIONWIDE SURVEY OF STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR ADULT FELONS. FEDERAL AND COUNTY PERSONNEL, AND THOSE EMPLOYED IN THE PROBATION OR PAROLE SYSTEMS, OR IN INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN, WERE NOT INCLUDED. SEVENTY PERCENT OF THOSE WHO WERE QUESTIONED RESPONDED.

SOME OF THE FINDINGS WERE THAT: (1) MORE THAN 90 PERCENT CONSIDER THE MOST DESIRABLE SIZE FOR THE POPULATION AT A MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTION FOR MEN TO BE NOT MORE THAN 700 INMATES, AND 40 PERCENT BELIEVE THAT 700 SHOULD BE THE MAXIMUM POPULATION PERMITTED; (2) MORE THAN HALF OF THE RESPONDENTS BELIEVE THAT AT LEAST 40 PERCENT OF THE PRISONERS NOW HOUSED IN MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS COULD, WITH SAFETY TO THE PUBLIC, BE HOUSED UNDER MINIMUM SECURITY CONDITIONS; (3) NEARLY 90 PERCENT FAVOR SATELLITE PRISONS (SEPARATE, SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS WHICH WOULD HOUSE A POPULATION OF 100 TO 300 MEN), WHICH WOULD HAVE ACCESS TO CENTRALIZED MEDICAL, PSYCHIATRIC, SOCIAL WORK, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES AND EQUIPMENT; (4) MOST ESTIMATE THAT OVER 30 PERCENT OF THE PRISONERS WHO NEEDED REHABILITATIVE TREATMENT RESPONDED FAVORABLY TO IT. MOST RESPONDENTS BELIEVE THAT THE PROPORTION OF PRISONERS WHO DID NOT RESPOND IS ALSO 30 PERCENT; (5) ONE-THIRD AGREED THAT MOST OF THE PRISONERS WHO DO REMAIN LAW-ABIDING AFTER RELEASE WOULD HAVE DONE SO WITHOUT IMPRISONMENT (TWO-THIRDS DISAGREED). THERE IS CURRENTLY A STRONG NATIONWIDE FEELING THAT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS CAN AND SHOULD BE IMPROVED, AND THAT THE IMPROVEMENT SHOULD BE MADE NOW.

17029 \$03

CITATION: GOLDSTEIN, HERMAN. TRIAL JUDGES AND THE POLICE. THEIR RELATIONSHIPS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 14(1):14-25, 1968.

CONCERN FOR PROTECTING THE NEUTRALITY OF THE JUDICIARY HAS CREATED A MAJOR VACUUM BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE TRIAL COURTS. THIS, IN TURN, HAS PREVENTED THE POLICE AND THE COURTS FROM ESTABLISHING THE KIND OF WORKING RELATIONSHIPS ESSENTIAL TO MEETING EFFECTIVELY SOME OF THE BASIC NEEDS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. AMONG THE MORE OBVIOUS FUNCTIONS REQUIRING COORDINATION ARE THE SCHEDULING OF COURT BUSINESS; THE RELEASE OF ARRESTED PERSONS PENDING THEIR APPEARANCE IN COURT; AND THE ISSUANCE OF ARREST AND SEARCH WARRANTS. LESS APPARENT, BUT MUCH MORE COMPLEX, ARE THE NEED TO MAKE MEANINGFUL THE TRIAL JUDGE'S FUNCTION OF REVIEWING AND CONTROLLING POLICE PRACTICES UNDER THE "EXCLUSIONARY RULE," AND THE NEED TO REVIEW PERIODICALLY THE INFORMAL PRACTICES THAT ARISE IN THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. TO SAFEGUARD JUDICIAL NEUTRALITY, SOME HAVE PROPOSED THAT CONTACT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE COURTS BE MADE BY THE PROSECUTOR ACTING AS AN INTERMEDIARY. IT HAS ALSO BEEN SUGGESTED THAT AT LEAST PART OF THE NEED FOR CONTACT CAN BE MET BY THE JUDICIARY THROUGH THE PROMULGATION OF RULES GOVERNING THOSE POLICE ACTIONS SUBSEQUENTLY SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW. AN ALTERNATIVE PLAN WHICH COUNTERS SHORTCOMINGS IN THESE PROPOSALS SUBMITS THAT POLICE DEPARTMENTS BE RECOGNIZED AS AGENCIES HAVING A MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. IT STATES THAT POLICE ADMINISTRATORS AND TRIAL JUDGES SHOULD ENTER INTO A DIALOGUE BASED UPON MUTUAL RESPECT. THIS WOULD AFFORD POTENTIAL FOR RESOLVING SOME OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS IN THE OPERATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. (AUTH.ED.)

17030 \$03

CITATION: FISHER, WALTER T. DOUBLE JEOPARDY: SIX COMMON BONERS SUMMARIZED. UCLA LAW REVIEW, 15(1):81-96, 1967.

THE CONCEPT OF DOUBLE JEOPARDY POSES VERY COMPLEX PROBLEMS. SIX PITFALLS INTO WHICH JUDGES HAVE FALLEN IN DEALING WITH DOUBLE JEOPARDY, AND THE FALLACY ON WHICH EACH ONE IS BASED, ARE REVIEWED HERE. IN CASES WHERE AN ACCUSED WHO HAS BEEN CONVICTED APPEALS ON THE GROUND THAT THE EVIDENCE IS INSUFFICIENT, AND GAINS A REVERSAL, THE COURTS ARE WRONG IN SAYING THAT THE DOUBLE JEOPARDY PRINCIPLE DOES NOT PROTECT HIM FROM BEING PUT ON TRIAL FOR THE SAME OFFENSE. A SECOND FALLACY IS THE BLOCKBURGER RULE, I.E., THAT OFFENSES ARE DIFFERENT WHEN EACH STATUTE REQUIRES PROOF OF A FACT NOT REQUIRED BY THE OTHER. THIRD, DOUBLE JEOPARDY DOES NOT OCCUR UNLESS A MAN IS TRIED TWICE; THE JOINING OF SEVERAL OFFENSES IN SEPARATE COUNTS IN ONE INDICTMENT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE DOUBLE JEOPARDY. FURTHER, DOUBLE JEOPARDY IS NOT ALWAYS A CONSTITUTIONAL MATTER; IT MAY INSTEAD BE A MATTER OF INTERPRETATION OF A STATUTE. FIFTH, HARASSMENT OF THE ACCUSED IS NOT A STANDARD FOR APPLYING THE DOUBLE JEOPARDY PRINCIPLE.

A FINAL PITFALL ARISES FROM MUDDLED THINKING WHERE TWO JURISDICTIONS ARE INVOLVED.

17031 \$03

CITATION: BIDERMAN, ALBERT D. SURVEYS OF POPULATION SAMPLES FOR ESTIMATING CRIME INCIDENCE. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 374(NOVEMBER):16-33, 1967.

A NATIONAL SURVEY AND INTENSIVE SURVEYS IN THREE CITIES WERE UNDERTAKEN FOR THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE TO ASSESS CRIME INCIDENCE. RANDOM SAMPLES OF THE PUBLIC WERE ASKED WHETHER THEY HAD BEEN VICTIMIZED BY CRIME. THE MAJOR DIFFICULTIES OF THESE SURVEYS AROSE FROM THE FACT THAT VICTIMIZATION IS AN INFREQUENT AND USUALLY NOT HIGHLY SALIENT LIFE EVENT FOR MOST PEOPLE. EVEN THOUGH THESE SURVEYS FOUND VICTIMIZATION TO BE FAR MORE COMMON THAN NATIONAL OR LOCAL POLICE STATISTICS SUGGESTED, THEY CAPTURED PEOPLE'S EXPERIENCES SELECTIVELY AND INCOMPLETELY. THE IMMEDIATE DATA FROM A VICTIM SURVEY DIFFER IN FORM FROM POLICE AND OTHER AGENCY STATISTICS. THUS, THOUGH THE SURVEY DATA ARE DISTINCTIVELY INSTRUCTIVE, IT IS DIFFICULT TO COMPARE THEM WITH POLICE STATISTICS. SUCH COMPARISONS AS CAN BE MADE SUGGEST THAT A LARGE VOLUME OF CITIZEN COMPLAINTS TO THE POLICE ARE NOT REFLECTED IN PUBLISHED OFFENSE STATISTICS. (AUTH. ED.)

17032 \$03

CITATION: NEWBY, M. J. N. SOCIAL TRAINING WITHIN THE APPROVED SCHOOL. APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE, 61(9):433-435, 1967.

IN SEEKING TO REEDUCATE THE DELINQUENT, ALL OF HIS SOCIAL VALUES, EXCEPT THOSE WHICH LEAD HIM INTO CONFLICT WITH THE LAW, SHOULD BE ACCEPTED. YOUNGSTERS IN APPROVED SCHOOLS SHOULD NOT BE EXPECTED TO CONFORM TO THE MIDDLE-CLASS STANDARDS OF THE STAFF SINCE THIS CAN LEAD TO SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CONFLICT. STRESS SHOULD BE PUT ON THE BEST IN THE WORKING-CLASS CULTURE. THE SCHOOL CAN BE MORE EFFECTIVE IF IT DOES NOT RIGIDLY ADHERE TO MIDDLE-CLASS STANDARDS.

17033 \$03

CITATION: BLOOM, IRA MARK, GIPSTEIN, BARTON M., HARRIS, ERIC I., SLOOK, DAVID W. AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES UNDER NEW YORK'S NEW PENAL LAW. SYRACUSE LAW REVIEW, 19(1):44-65, 1967.

ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ADDITIONS TO CRIMINAL LAW MADE BY NEW YORK'S NEW PENAL LAW IS THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CONCEPT OF STATUTORY AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE. THE TERM "AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE" REFERS TO A MEANS OF VINDICATION WHICH IS COLLATERAL TO, AND DISTINCT FROM, THE PROSECUTION'S CASE. AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE IS BASICALLY ONE OF EXPLANATION RATHER THAN OF DENIAL. IN THE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES OF ENTRAPMENT, DURESS, AND RENUNCIATION, THE DEFENDANT HAS THE BURDEN OF PROVING THE DEFENSE BY A PREPONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE. AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES WHICH ARE SPECIFICALLY APPLICABLE ONLY TO CERTAIN CRIMES CONTAIN UNIFORM PATTERNS OR HAVE PRACTICAL EFFECTS UPON DEFENDANTS. THE NEW PENAL LAW PLACES AN ADDED PROCEDURAL BURDEN UPON THE DEFENDANT. HOWEVER, THIS BURDEN IS OFTEN NULLIFIED BY THE FACT THAT THE CRIME TO WHICH THE AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE APPLIES HAS BEEN REDEFINED TO CONSTITUTE A LESSER DEGREE OF THE OFFENSE THAN DID ITS PREDECESSOR. THE NET EFFECT ON THE DEFENDANT OF THE STATUTORY REVISIONS IS BENEFICIAL. THE NEW STATUTORY AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES ARE AIMED AT, AND AVAILABLE TO, THE DEFENDANT WHOSE CONDUCT EITHER WAS NOT COMMENSURATE WITH THE DEGREE OF CULPABILITY INVOLVED IN THE CRIME CHARGED, OR WHOSE ACTIONS DID NOT WARRANT HIS BEING PROSECUTED AS A CRIMINAL.

17034 \$03

CITATION: ELMER, ELIZABETH, GREGG, GRACE S. DEVELOPMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSED CHILDREN. PEDIATRICS, 40(4):556-602, 1967.

A STUDY WAS CONDUCTED OF 50 ABUSED CHILDREN ADMITTED TO CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, PITTSBURGH, BETWEEN 1949 AND 1962. THE EFFECT OF PHYSICAL ABUSE ON THE SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN, AND THE QUESTION OF WHETHER ACTIVE INTERVENTION IS DEMONSTRABLY HELPFUL IN MANAGEMENT WERE INVESTIGATED. TWENTY CHILDREN OF THE 50 WERE UNANIMOUSLY JUDGED ABUSED. THIS GROUP CONSISTED OF 10 MALES AND 10 FEMALES; 13 WERE CAUCASIAN, AND SEVEN WERE NEGRO. MORE THAN HALF OF THE ENTIRE STUDY POPULATION WAS UNDER THE THIRD PERCENTILE IN HEIGHT AND WEIGHT FOR SEX AND AGE (FAILURE TO THRIVE), AND OF THESE, SIX ALSO SHOWED INDICATIONS OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE. A MAJORITY OF THE FAILURE TO THRIVE CASES WAS CAUCASIAN. SEVERAL CHILDREN WERE MENTALLY RETARDED OR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED AND A LARGE PART OF THE GROUP HAD SPEECH PROBLEMS. ONLY TWO OF THE 20 CHILDREN WERE NORMAL IN ALL AREAS CONSIDERED, AFFIRMING THE SPECULATION THAT SEVERE PHYSICAL ABUSE IS PREDICTIVE OF UNUSUAL DIFFICULTIES IN DEVELOPMENT. DRASTIC MANAGEMENT, BY REMOVAL FROM THE HOME, IS INDICATED WHEN IT BECOMES APPARENT THAT THE GUARDIAN CANNOT RESPOND TO Milder MEASURES DESIGNED TO IMPROVE HIS RELATIONS WITH THE CHILD.

17035 \$03

CITATION: WISCONSIN. LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU. COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME, PREPARED BY MARY LOU KENDRIGAN. MADISON, 1966. 29 P. (RESEARCH BULLETIN 66-1)

A REVIEW IS MADE OF THE ISSUES, THE BACKGROUND, AND THE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY RELATING TO VICTIM COMPENSATION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. SOME OF THE MAJOR FINDINGS FOLLOW. AGITATION FOR VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS HAS BEEN STIMULATED BY THE GROWING POSSIBILITY, CONFRONTING EVERY MEMBER OF SOCIETY, THAT HE MIGHT FALL VICTIM TO A CRIMINAL ATTACK. NEW ZEALAND BECAME THE FIRST COMMON LAW COUNTRY TO ADOPT A PROGRAM OF GOVERNMENT COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME WHEN IT ESTABLISHED A COMPENSATION BOARD IN 1964. SINCE THAT TIME, LAWS HAVE BEEN PASSED IN GREAT BRITAIN, CALIFORNIA, AND NEW YORK CITY; LEGISLATION HAS BEEN CONSIDERED IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS AND IN AT LEAST 11 STATES. COMPENSATION PROGRAMS ARE BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT THERE IS NO MEANINGFUL RECOURSE FOR FINANCIAL LOSS FROM CRIME OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT COMPENSATION. MOST OF THE PROGRAMS ARE RESTRICTED SO AS TO EXCLUDE VICTIMS WHO PRECIPITATE THE CRIME; MEMBERS OF THE OFFENDER'S HOUSEHOLD ARE ALSO EXCLUDED FROM THESE PROGRAMS. THE COMPENSATION PROGRAMS ENACTED OR PROPOSED TO DATE WOULD COVER ONLY VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME; PROPERTY LOSS WOULD NOT BE COMPENSATED. THE PURPOSE OF THESE PROGRAMS IS NOT TO REIMBURSE THE VICTIM FOR ALL OF HIS SUFFERINGS WHICH RESULT FROM A VIOLENT CRIME, AS IS TRUE OF A CIVIL ACTION, BUT SIMPLY TO RELIEVE THE FINANCIAL BURDEN AS MUCH AS IS POSSIBLE. THERE HAVE BEEN FOUR DIFFERENT SUGGESTIONS MADE FOR THE CRITERION ON WHICH TO BASE THE AWARD: COMPENSATION MAY BE DETERMINED ON THE SAME BASIS AS A WELFARE GRANT; IT MAY BE BASED ON EARNING CAPACITY; A SCALE MAY BE USED SIMILAR TO THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION RATES; OR THE LEGISLATION MAY SIMPLY SET MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM AMOUNTS AND ALLOW THE COMMISSION DISCRETION TO DETERMINE THE RATES BETWEEN THOSE LIMITS. DUE TO THE LIMITED RESEARCH IN THE AREA OF "VICTIMOLOGY," IT IS DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE THE COST OF SUCH A PROGRAM. (AUTH.)

17036 \$03

CITATION: HONIG, RICHARD M. DIE BEWERTUNG POLIZEILICHER ERMITTLUNGSHANDLUNGEN DURCH DEN SUPREME COURT DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN. (THE EVALUATION OF POLICE INTERROGATION BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.) ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR DIE GESAMTE STRAFRECHTSWISSENSCHAFT, CITN2: 17(2):347-371, 1967.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE DEFENDANT IN CONFORMITY WITH DUE PROCESS HAVE RESULTED IN A RADICAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE PRE-TRIAL PROCEDURE. INVOLVED ARE RULINGS ABOUT INADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE OBTAINED IN VIOLATION OF THE DEFENDANT'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS; ILLEGAL SEARCH AND SEIZURE; BAIL AND PRE-TRIAL RELEASE; AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE MASS MEDIA UPON THE JURY BEFORE AND DURING THE TRIAL. THE RECENT RULINGS, RESULTING FROM ONE-VOTE MAJORITY DECISIONS, DANGEROUSLY TEND

TO UPSET THE BALANCE BETWEEN THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS AND SOCIETY'S RIGHT TO LEGAL PROTECTION, TO THE DISADVANTAGE OF SOCIETY.

17037 \$03
CITATION: KORBAR, KSENIJA, ALEKSIC, ZIVOJIN L. GEISTIG GESTORTE BRANDSTIFTER. (MENTALLY DISTURBED ARSONISTS.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(11):579-584, 1967; 21(12): 649-654, 1967.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF 40 ARSONISTS WHO WERE DIAGNOSED IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL OF YUGOSLAVIA BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF MENTAL ILLNESS. AS A GROUP, THE SUBJECTS HAD THE FOLLOWING GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS. THEY BELONGED TO THE LOWEST RURAL SOCIAL STRATA AND CAME FROM FAMILIES IN WHICH MENTAL ILLNESS AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR WERE PREVALENT. THEY HAD FELT SEVERE FRUSTRATIONS SINCE EARLY CHILDHOOD AND TENDED TO PATHOLOGICAL REACTIONS. THEIR SCHOOLING WAS MINIMAL AND THEIR OCCUPATIONS AMONG THE LEAST SKILLED. MENTALLY AND OFTEN PHYSICALLY DISADVANTAGED, THEY WERE SOCIALLY OSTRACIZED AND LIVED ON THE MARGIN OF THEIR COMMUNITIES. THEY WERE PREDOMINANTLY SINGLE, HAD NO OFFSPRING, AND LED SOLITARY LIVES. THEY WERE INTROVERTED, WITHDRAWN, AND SULLEN. THESE OFFENDERS WERE INCAPABLE OF ASSERTING THEMSELVES SOCIALLY, AND THEIR ARSONS WERE THE RESULT OF AN EMOTIONAL EXPLOSION CHARACTERISTIC OF PERSONS WHO ARE IMPULSIVE AND UNINHIBITED. A MINORITY OF THE ARSONISTS WERE COMPULSIVE PERSONALITIES OR "PYROMANIACS." EROTIC MOTIVATIONS WERE FREQUENTLY ONLY ONE OF SEVERAL CAUSATIVE FACTORS IN THE ARSON. AS A RULE, THE OFFENSE WAS COMMITTED WITHIN THE IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENT OF THE OFFENDER, USUALLY AT NIGHT. THE VICTIM INVARIABLY HAD SOME AFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIP TO THE ARSONIST; HE WAS USUALLY A DOMINANT FIGURE IN THE FAMILY OR IN THE COMMUNITY OF THE SUBJECT, OR WAS HIS EMPLOYER. TWENTY OF THE SUBJECTS WERE DIAGNOSED AS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACT, 19 AS PARTIALLY RESPONSIBLE, AND ONE AS FULLY RESPONSIBLE.

17038 \$03
CITATION: PILCHER, WAYLAND D. THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF FIELD INTERROGATION. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(4):465-492, 1967.

USING THE FOURTH AMENDMENT'S STIPULATION OF PROBABLE CAUSE AS A BASIS FOR ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE USE OF FIELD INTERROGATIONS (STOP AND FRISK) EXTENDS THE PROVISION TO AN AREA QUITE DIFFERENT FROM THAT FOR WHICH THE AMENDMENT WAS ORIGINALLY INTENDED. THERE IS A VALID DISTINCTION BETWEEN AN ARREST AND A DETENTION (STOP) IN FACT, IF NOT IN LAW. IN FIELD INTERROGATIONS THE DETENTION IS OF A SHORTER DURATION THAN IT IS IN AN ARREST, AND A PERSON STOPPED BUT NOT ARRESTED DOES NOT INCUR A POLICE RECORD. IF IT IS ADMITTED THAT A POLICE OFFICER MAY TAKE CERTAIN STEPS IN AN "EMERGENCY" SITUATION, THEN A POLICE OFFICER'S AUTHORITY TO ARREST OR DETAIN A PERSON DEPENDS UPON THE TYPE, THE DEGREE, OR THE EXISTENCE OF AN EMERGENCY. THE USE OF FORCE, THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION, THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE, THE SCOPE OF QUESTIONS, AND THE RECORDS OF THE STOP AND SEARCH IN RELATION TO FIELD INTERROGATION ARE DISCUSSED. FIELD RESEARCH DONE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS ARTICLE INDICATES THAT 3.6 PERCENT OF THE PERSONS STOPPED (297 PERSONS) WERE EVENTUALLY ARRESTED. TO PREVENT AN ABUSE OF POWER IN FIELD INTERROGATIONS, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY BY WHOM THE OFFENDING OFFICER IS EMPLOYED SHOULD BE MADE CIVILLY LIABLE FOR ABUSES IN FIELD DETENTION ARISING OUT OF MALICE, BAD FAITH, OR GROSS NEGLIGENCE.

17039 \$03
CITATION: STERN, LOREN G. STOP AND FRISK: AN HISTORICAL ANSWER TO A MODERN PROBLEM. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 58(4):532-542, 1967.

THE STOP AND FRISK LEGISLATION WHICH IS A SUBJECT OF NATIONAL CONCERN IN THE UNITED STATES WAS STRONGLY ENFORCED UNDER THE COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND. STATE COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE FOLLOWED ENGLISH COMMON LAW AND, IN THE ABSENCE OF STATUTORY PROVISIONS, HAVE UPHELD THE POWER OF POLICE OFFICERS TO STOP, QUESTION, AND FRISK

SUSPECTS UNDER REASONABLE CIRCUMSTANCES. FIVE STATES HAVE PASSED STOP AND FRISK LEGISLATION WHICH PROVIDES FOR A CATEGORY OF PERMISSIBLE RESTRAINT OTHER THAN ARREST. THE CRUCIAL QUESTIONS INVOLVED ARE WHETHER A STOP (OR DETENTION) IS AN ARREST AND WHETHER A FRISK IS A SEARCH. STOP AND FRISK LAWS AND MANY STATE COURTS IN STATES WITHOUT SUCH LEGISLATION HAVE CONSISTENTLY DISTINGUISHED BETWEEN DETENTION AND ARREST, THUS ALLOWING FOR A STOP ON LESS THAN THE "PROBABLE CAUSE" NECESSARY FOR AN ARREST UNDER THE FOURTH AMENDMENT. COURTS WHICH HAVE UPHOLD THE VALIDITY OF THE SEARCH OF A SUSPECT INCIDENT TO A STOP HAVE DONE SO ON THE BASIS THAT A SEARCH FOR DANGEROUS WEAPONS IS REALLY ONLY A "FRISK"—THAT IT IS OF A MORE LIMITED SCOPE THAN A SEARCH. THE STOP AND FRISK STATUTE IS A NECESSARY ELEMENT OF CRIME PREVENTION.

17040 \$03

CITATION: COCHRANE, NELSON N. DISCUSSION OF NATIONAL PRISONER STATISTICS FOR 1965. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 29(6):10-11, 1967.

THE U.S. BUREAU OF PRISONS PUBLISHES AN ANNUAL NATIONAL PRISONER STATISTICS REPORT CONTAINING VOLUNTEERED INFORMATION ABOUT PRISONERS IN ALL STATE AND FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THE PRISONER TOTALS USED BY NPS ARE DISTORTED BY THE DIFFERENT UNSTANDARDIZED CRITERIA USED TO ESTABLISH THE KINDS OF PRISONERS TO BE COUNTED IN THE VARIOUS STATES. UNLESS THE BUREAU OF PRISONS CAN ESTABLISH A SYSTEM FOR COUNTING THE SAME KINDS OF PRISONERS IN EACH STATE, IT SHOULD STOP COMPUTING RATES OF PRISONERS CONFINED PER 100,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION AND PRESENTING THEM COMPARATIVELY IN ONE TABLE.

17041 \$03

CITATION: HADDEN, TOM. THE DRAFT THEFT BILL: THEFT, FRAUD AND DISHONESTY. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL. (DECEMBER):669-683, 1967.

IF THE DRAFT THEFT BILL IS ENACTED IN GREAT BRITAIN, THIS WILL REPRESENT THE MOST RADICAL ALTERATION TO DATE IN ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AREAS OF CRIMINAL LAW. THE CRIMINAL LAW REVISION COMMITTEE, IN PREPARING THE NEW THEFT BILL, CONCENTRATED ON GENERAL AND CONCEPTUAL DEFINITIONS RATHER THAN ON PARTICULAR MEASURES. HOWEVER, THE CONCEPTS OF PROPERTY, OF OBTAINING CREDIT, AND OF DECEPTION, WHICH ARE OUTLINED IN THE NEW BILL ARE ALL OPEN TO CRITICISM. ITS COMMITMENT TO A CONCEPTUAL AND GENERAL APPROACH PREVENTED THE COMMITTEE FROM TAKING DUE ACCOUNT OF THE IMPORTANCE OF CHANGES IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PRACTICES.

17042 \$03

CITATION: PENNSYLVANIA. PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT. CHILDREN HELD IN JUVENILE DETENTION - 1966, PREPARED BY OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH. HARRISBURG, 1967. 11 P.

THIS REPORT PRESENTS AND INTERPRETS AVAILABLE INFORMATION REGARDING CHILDREN HELD IN JUVENILE DETENTION DURING THE YEAR. THESE ARE THOSE CHILDREN WHO, BY ORDER OF A COURT OFFICIAL, HAVE RECEIVED TEMPORARY CARE IN PHYSICALLY RESTRICTING FACILITIES PENDING DISPOSITION BY THE JUVENILE COURT OR WHILE AWAITING TRANSFER TO ANOTHER JURISDICTION. TABLES PRESENT INFORMATION ON THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN HELD IN DETENTION BY FACILITY AND SEX, LENGTH OF STAY, AND ADMISSIONS BY AGE GROUPS. (AUTH. ED.)

17043 \$03

CITATION: FAZZONE, RICHARD A. JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURES BEYOND GAULT. ALBANY LAW REVIEW, 32(1):126-138, 1967.

ARGUMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO EXTEND GAULT TO THE PRE-ADJUDICATIVE STAGE OF THE JUVENILE COURT PROCESS AND TO EXPAND IT AT THE ADJUDICATION. SUCH SUGGESTIONS WOULD BE RELATIVELY EASY TO IMPLEMENT AS A MATTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY. THE GREATEST HURDLE HAS BEEN OVERCOME ALREADY; IT IS THE RECOGNITION BY THE COURT THAT A

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ADJUDICATION WITH POSSIBLE COMMITMENT IS "CRIMINAL" IN NATURE. ONCE THIS IS ASSURED, THE QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE APPLICATION OF ELEMENTS OF PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS SHOULD BE DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF PRACTICALITY, RATHER THAN ON THE BASIS OF THEORY. IF THE COURT RETAINS THIS CONCLUSION OF "CRIMINALITY" WITH RESPECT TO THE TOTAL JUVENILE COURT PROCESS, THE OTHER OPERATIVE FACTORS IN THE ARGUMENT FOR THE EXTENSION AND EXPANSION OF GAULT WILL BE: (1) A SHOWING OF UNFAIRNESS OR ABUSE TOWARDS A CHILD RESULTING FROM SOME PRACTICE OR LACK OF PROCEDURE WITHIN THE PRESENT JUVENILE COURT PROCESS; (2) A STRONG PROBABILITY THAT THE REQUESTED APPLICATION OF "CRIMINAL" PROCEDURE WILL PROVIDE AN ADEQUATE REMEDY TO SUCH UNFAIRNESS OR ABUSE; AND (3) A RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE PROCEDURE TO BE APPLIED AND THE GOALS, PURPOSES, AND PRACTICES OF THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM. (AUTH. ED.)

17044 \$03

CITATION: NELSON, ELMER K. JR. COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT: RATIONALE AND PROBLEMS. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 374(NOVEMBER):82-91, 1967.

A MAJOR THEME IN THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE WAS THAT THE NATION'S CORRECTIONAL SERVICES SHOULD PLACE A MUCH GREATER EMPHASIS UPON COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. IT WAS ASSERTED THAT OFFENDERS SHOULD BE RELEASED ON WORK FURLOUGHS AND EDUCATIONAL LEAVES AND THAT HALFWAY FACILITIES SHOULD BE DEVELOPED WHICH WOULD ALLOW FOR RESUMPTION OF COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITIES IN A GRADUAL AND CLOSELY SUPERVISED FASHION. PROBATION AND PAROLE SHOULD BE GREATLY INCREASED AND STRENGTHENED. THESE RECOMMENDATIONS WERE BASED ON FINDINGS OF THE GROSS INADEQUACY OF THE PRESENT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM AND THE PROMISING RESULTS OF RECENT EXPERIMENTS IN EXPANDED AND INTENSIFIED COMMUNITY TREATMENT. IN MOVING TOWARD THE INCREASED USE OF COMMUNITY TREATMENT, MANY PROBLEMS MUST BE OVERCOME, INCLUDING A LACK OF RESEARCH INFORMATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTICULAR TECHNIQUES; RESISTANCE TO NEEDED CHANGES ON THE PART OF TRADITIONALIST STAFF AND ORGANIZATIONAL SYSTEMS; THE DIFFICULTY OF CREATING NEW AND NONCRIMINAL IDENTITIES FOR EX-OFFENDERS; AND THE NEED TO DRAW COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS INTO THE TASK. THE NATIONAL ATTENTION WHICH HAS BEEN FOCUSED UPON THE NEEDS OF THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD HAS CREATED AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY TO BRING NEW RESOURCES AND METHODS TO THE SOLUTION OF THESE PROBLEMS. (AUTH. ED.)

17045 \$03

CITATION: ALADENISE, M. LE FOYER D'ACCUEIL ET D'ORIENTATION. (THE RECEPTION AND ORIENTATION HOME.) REVUE ABOLITIONNISTE, 92(222):67-74, 1967.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL READJUSTMENT MAINTAINS A RECEPTION AND ORIENTATION HOME IN ARGENTEUIL, FRANCE TO HELP RESTORE TO NORMAL SOCIAL LIFE WOMEN WHO HAVE GIVEN UP PROSTITUTION. THE METHODS EMPLOYED FULLY RESPECT THE PERSONALITY OF THE TENANTS AND THE EDUCATORS REFRAIN FROM ANY CRITICISM OF THEIR MORALITY; 33 OF 65 OF THE YOUNG WOMEN ARE BELIEVED TO BE FULLY REHABILITATED.

17046 \$03

CITATION: CLEMENS, JAMES D. THE KENT CASE: DOOMSDAY FOR THE JUVENILE CODE? JOURNAL OF THE MISSOURI BAR, 22(10): 408- 411, 425, 1966.

THE IMPLICATION OF THE KENT DECISION OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT IS CLEAR: A CHILD'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS MAY BE SUCCESSFULLY INVOKED UNLESS THE STATE CAN AND DOES GIVE SOLICITOUS CARE AND REGENERATIVE TREATMENT TO JUVENILE LAW VIOLATORS. TO AVOID JUDICIAL CONDEMNATION OF MISSOURI'S JUVENILE CODE, THE STATE SHOULD: IMPROVE ITS TECHNIQUES AND FACILITIES FOR REGENERATIVE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS; SEPARATE THE LEGAL ADJUDICATORY ISSUE FROM THE SOCIAL, DISPOSITIONAL ISSUE IN JUVENILE COURT HEARINGS; AND CONSIDER AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE THAT WOULD, IN THE ADJUDICATORY PHASE, GRANT A CHILD THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS GRANTED TO ADULTS.

17047 \$03

CITATION: RAFALDO, WALTER A. SOCIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE AS A CRIMINAL DEFENSE. CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY, 10(1):77-98, 1967.

THE COURTS SHOULD BE IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE MOVEMENT TO ACCEPT SOCIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND TO RESOLVE DOUBTS IN FAVOR OF THE ACCUSED. EVEN THOUGH SOCIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE IS IN ITS EMBRYONIC STAGE, IT IS NEVERTHELESS SUFFICIENTLY RELIABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY TO BE OF USE IN COURT. IN CRIMINAL CASES, SOCIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE IS ESPECIALLY USEFUL UNDER THE DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY OR LESSER OFFENSE DOCTRINE, AND DEFENDANTS SHOULD BE ENTITLED TO SUCH AN INSTRUCTION BY THE COURT TO THE JURY. SUCH EVIDENCE MAY BE USEFUL IN DETERMINING WHETHER SUFFICIENT LOCAL PREJUDICE EXISTS TO JUSTIFY A CHANGE OF VENUE. A CASE STUDY INVOLVING A NEGRO YOUTH IS REVIEWED TO ILLUSTRATE HOW THE PROBLEM OF SOCIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE MAY ARISE IN A CRIMINAL TRIAL INVOLVING A "STATE OF MIND" SITUATION.

17048 \$03

CITATION: THE JURY PROCESS- AN AJS BIBLIOGRAPHY. JUDICATURE, 51(3):96-100, 1967.

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY INCLUDES GENERAL ARTICLES ON THE JURY PROCESS, AND ARTICLES ON: JURY SELECTION; JURY INSTRUCTIONS; JURY EXEMPTIONS; PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES AND VOIR DIRE EXAMINATIONS; AND GRAND JURIES.

17049 \$03

CITATION: FEILCKE, CLAUS HINRICH. ARBEITSZWANG UND ZWANGSARBEIT. (PRISON WORK AND FORCED LABOR.) MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM, 50(6):297-307, 1967.

FORCED LABOR IS A FORM OF SLAVERY AIMED AT EXPLOITING THE ENSLAVED PERSON TO THE ADVANTAGE OF OTHERS. PRISON WORK, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS LEGAL OBLIGATION TO WORK, AND IS SUBJECT TO LEGAL REGULATIONS WHICH RESPECT AND PROMOTE THE PERSONAL DIGNITY OF THE WORKER. ALTHOUGH IT WAS CONDEMNED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION IN 1930, FORCED LABOR IS STILL PRACTICED IN SEVERAL AUTHORITARIAN COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD. THE OBJECTIVES OF PRISON WORK ARE THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER AND THE REDUCTION OF THE COST OF IMPRISONMENT. UNTIL THE 1930'S, GERMAN LAW TENDED TO EMPHASIZE THE OBLIGATION TO PRISON WORK, EXTENDING IT FROM CONVICTED FELONS TO OTHER PRISONERS. RECENTLY, THERE HAVE BEEN EFFORTS IN WEST GERMANY TO INDIVIDUALIZE THIS WORK. IT IS NO LONGER IMPOSED WITHOUT REGARD FOR THE OFFENDER'S BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE, BUT IS ASSIGNED TO CONFORM TO HIS ABILITIES AND TO PROMOTE HIS VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

17050 \$03

CITATION: SCHIPKOWENSKY, NICOLA. SCHIZOPHRENIA E OMICIDIO. (SCHIZOPHRENIA AND HOMICIDE.) QUADERNI DI CRIMINOLOGIA CLINICA, 9(3):273-306, 1967.

A TREND TO UNDERESTIMATE THE DANGER OF THE ANTISOCIAL ACTIVITY OF SCHIZOPHRENICS HAS BEEN CHALLENGED BOTH BY RESEARCH REPORTED HERE, AND BY PSYCHIATRIC DATA. THESE DATA EMPHASIZE THE CRIMINOGENIC IMPORTANCE OF SCHIZOPHRENIA, AND PLACE IT ABOVE THAT OF ALL OTHER FORMS OF PSYCHOSIS IN THIS REGARD, PARTICULARLY WITH RESPECT TO MURDER. THE RESEARCH IS BASED ON THE RECORDS OF THE PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH, AND IS REPORTED IN SCHIPKOWENSKY'S SCHIZOPHRENIE UND MORD (BERLIN, SPRINGER, 1938). FROM 1906-1937, IN 44 CASES OF MURDER, 17 OFFENDERS WERE PSYCHOTIC, 13 OF WHOM WERE DIAGNOSED AS SCHIZOPHRENIC. RECORDS FROM THE PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC OF SOFIA FROM 1932 TO 1966 SHOW THE SAME PREVALENCE OF THIS CONDITION, AS DOES DATA PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORS. THE SOFIA FINDINGS REFUTE THE GENERALLY ACCEPTED NOTION THAT SCHIZOPHRENIA IS CRIMINOGENOUS ONLY IN ITS INITIAL STAGES. THREE CAUSATIVE SYNDROMES HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED: THAT OF THE PURE PSYCHOTIC

MURDER, WHICH INCLUDES MURDER PRECIPITATED BY A SELF-DEFENSIVE DELIRIUM, AND THAT RESULTING FROM AN AUTOMATIC, IMPULSIVE, OR CATATONIC REACTION; THAT OF THE "INFERENTIAL MURDER," WHEREBY BOTH PSYCHOTIC PERCEPTIONS AND ACTUAL RELATIONSHIPS EXIST BETWEEN THE MURDERER AND HIS VICTIM; AND THAT OF THE "UNDERSTANDABLE MURDER," THE MOTIVATION FOR WHICH COMES FULLY FROM THE REAL WORLD ENVIRONMENT.

17051 \$03

CITATION: HARTUNG, FRANK E. LA RESPONSABILITA' PENALE QUALE CONCETTO SCIENTIFICO. (CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AS A SCIENTIFIC CONCEPT.) QUADERNI DI CRIMINOLOGIA CLINICA, 9(3):307-359, 1967.

THE SOCIOLOGICAL ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY ARE EXAMINED, AND THE ANGLO-SAXON JURIDICAL DEFINITION OF RESPONSIBILITY IS CONSIDERED. AN EMPIRICAL AND LOGICAL ANALYSIS OF PERSONALITY STRUCTURE IS PRESENTED, IN WHICH THE INDIVIDUAL IS SEEN AS AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF THOUGHTS, EMOTIONS, AND ACTIONS. CERTAIN DYNAMIC PSYCHIATRIC INTERPRETATIONS ARE CRITICIZED ON THE BASIS OF METHODOLOGICAL CRITERIA AND ON AN ANALYSIS OF THE NOSOLOGICAL VALIDITY OF DIAGNOSTIC CLASSIFICATIONS. THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH ARE SAID TO LIE IN THE FACT THAT THE THEORETICAL EXPLANATIONS WHICH RESULT FROM IT APPEAR TO HAVE A METHODICALLY SOUNDER BASIS THAN DO THOSE OF OTHER DISCIPLINES.

17052 \$03

CITATION: STOREY, ARTHUR G., SAINTY, G. E. PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF PRISONERS COMPARED WITH NON-PRISONERS. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 9(4):306-312, 1967.

SAMPLES OF MULTIPLE- (PRISONERS WHO HAD SERVED AT LEAST TWO JAIL TERMS) AND FIRST-OFFENSE YOUNG MALE PRISONERS WERE MATCHED WITH NON-PRISONERS FOR AGE, SCHOOL ATTAINMENT, AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS. THE SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 58 MALE PRISONERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 AND 25; THE NON-DELINQUENT SAMPLE WAS MADE UP OF 51 MALES. TESTING WAS DONE WITH THE Q-TAGS PERSONALITY TEST, AN INSTRUMENT DESIGNED TO ASSESS AFFECT, ASSERTION, EFFECT, HOSTILITY, REVERIE, AND SOCIABILITY FACTORS, AS WELL AS SELF-IDEALSELF CORRELATION. THE MULTIPLE AND FIRST OFFENDERS PROVED TO BE SIMILAR IN ALL AREAS TESTED. THEIR NON-PRISONER COUNTERPARTS WERE FOUND TO DIFFER FROM THE PRISONERS IN THAT THEY WERE MORE SOCIABLE AND ASSERTIVE, AND SIGNIFICANTLY LESS HOSTILE AND AFFECTIVE. THE STUDY GENERATED SEVERAL HYPOTHESES PREDICTING THE FUTURE BEHAVIOR OF BOTH THE DELINQUENTS AND THEIR NON-DELINQUENT COUNTERPARTS.

17053 \$03

CITATION: ROBINSON, CYRIL D., ESER, ALBIN. LE DROIT DU PREvenu AU SILENCE ET SON DROIT A ETRE ASSISTE PAR UN DEFENSEUR AU COURS DE LA PHASE PREJUDICIAIRE EN ALLEMAGNE ET AUX ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE. (THE ACCUSED'S RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT AND HIS RIGHT TO DEFENSE COUNSEL DURING PRE-ARRAIGNMENT IN GERMANY AND IN THE UNITED STATES.) REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE, 22(3):567-618, 196

IN WEST GERMANY, THE RULES OF PRE-TRIAL PROCEDURE CONCERNING THE RIGHT OF THE ACCUSED TO REMAIN SILENT AND HIS RIGHT TO DEFENSE COUNSEL ARE LAID DOWN IN THE STATUTES. IN THE UNITED STATES, THESE RULES ARE MADE BY THE DECISIONS OF THE COURTS, ESPECIALLY THE SUPREME COURT. DESPITE THEIR DIFFERENT FORMULATION, THE RECENT PROVISIONS IN THE TWO COUNTRIES HAVE SIMILARITIES. THEY DRAW HEAVILY UPON THE BRITISH JUDGE'S RULES. FOLLOWING THE SUPREME COURT DECISION IN THE MIRANDA CASE, AMERICAN LAW IS MORE EXPLICIT THAN GERMAN LAW IN PROTECTING THE ACCUSED AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. UNLIKE THE GERMAN LAW, THE AMERICAN LAW RECOGNIZES THE RIGHT TO REMAIN COMPLETELY SILENT AS WELL AS THE RIGHT NOT TO TELL THE TRUTH. BOTH LEGAL SYSTEMS RECOGNIZE IN PRINCIPLE THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE LEGAL AID. THE ACCUSED IN THE UNITED STATES, HOWEVER, MAY CONSULT WITH THE COUNSEL DURING THE INTERROGATION, WHEREAS IN WEST GERMANY THE ATTORNEY ONLY

ASSISTS DURING THE ARRAIGNMENT BEFORE THE JUDGE. UNLIKE THE AMERICAN LAW, THE WEST GERMAN ONE DOES NOT REQUIRE THE ACCUSED TO BE INFORMED OF HIS RIGHT TO HAVE A COUNSEL. THE AMERICAN AND THE FRENCH LEGAL SYSTEMS RULE OUT THE ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE OBTAINED IN VIOLATION OF FAIR PROCEDURE; THE WEST GERMAN ONE RULES IT OUT ONLY UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES. IN BOTH WEST GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES, THE CURRENT TENDENCY TO STRENGTHEN THE PROTECTION OF THE ACCUSED IS OPPOSED BY THE MAJORITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.

17054 \$03

CITATION: TOBRINER, MATTHEW O. INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IN AN INDUSTRIALIZED SOCIETY. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, 54(JANUARY):21-23, 1968.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIALIZED SOCIETY, WITH ITS HIGHLY ORGANIZED, COMPUTERIZED, AND DEHUMANIZED INSTITUTIONS, CHALLENGES THE ABILITY OF GOVERNMENT AND OTHER LARGE ORGANIZATIONS TO CONTINUE TO TREAT INDIVIDUALS AS INDIVIDUALS. THIS ARTICLE OUTLINES THIS PROBLEM AND POINTS OUT SOME OF THE COURSES COURTS HAVE TAKEN TO MAINTAIN INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS. (AUTH.ED.)

17055 \$03

CITATION: WIENER, FREDERICK BERNAYS. COURTS MARTIAL FOR CIVILIANS ACCOMPANYING THE ARMED FORCES IN VIETNAM. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, 54(1):24-26, 1968.

PAST AND PRESENT U.S. COURT DECISIONS ON COURTS-MARTIAL FOR CIVILIANS ARE EXAMINED IN THIS ARTICLE. IT IS ARGUED THAT THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT CIVILIANS ACCOMPANYING U.S. ARMED FORCES IN VIETNAM MAY BE COURT-MARTIALED UNDER THE UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE AND UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

17056 \$03

CITATION: PUCINSKI, ROMAN C. A WAY OUT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, 54(1):33-36, 1968.

THE PERCENTAGE OF CRIME, PARTICULARLY CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY, WHICH CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE NATION'S YOUTH IS EXTREMELY DISPROPORTIONATE TO THE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION WHICH MINORS REPRESENT. FURTHER, THE NUMBER OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS IS STEADILY INCREASING. THE LACK OF AROUSED PUBLIC INTEREST IS ONE OF THE FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR BOTH THE DELINQUENCY RATE AND THE FAILURE OF THE JUVENILE COURTS TO DETER DELINQUENCY. THIS ARTICLE POINTS OUT HOW THE PROPOSED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT OF 1967 COULD HELP ALLEVIATE THIS AND OTHER PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN COMBATING DELINQUENCY. (AUTH.ED.)

17057 \$03

CITATION: RATCLIFFE, T. A. WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE APPROVED SCHOOL SYSTEM? APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE, 61(9):445-448, 1967.

THE GREAT MAJORITY OF DELINQUENTS WHO ARE SENT TO APPROVED SCHOOLS HAVE ALREADY SUFFERED FAILURES IN FORMING STABLE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND HAVE HAD INADEQUATE SOCIAL TRAINING. THESE ARE THE TWO AREAS IN WHICH THE APPROVED SCHOOL HAS THE MOST SKILLS, TRAINING, AND OPPORTUNITY FOR PROVIDING HELP, IF IT IS ALLOWED TO USE THESE RESOURCES IN THIS WAY. UNFORTUNATELY, A GOOD THERAPEUTIC RELATIONSHIP IS CONSIDERED INCOMPATIBLE WITH A STRUCTURED SETTING WHERE REASONABLE STANDARDS EXIST AND WHERE FAIR, BUT FIRM, CONSTRUCTIVE DISCIPLINE IS USED AS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF ADEQUATE SOCIAL TRAINING. MUCH OF THE PRESENT CRITICISM OF APPROVED SCHOOLS IS DESTRUCTIVE. FUTURE POLICY SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED BY CONCENTRATING ON THE POSITIVE ASPECTS OF THE SCHOOLS RATHER THAN ON THEIR FAILURES.

17058 \$03

CITATION: MARIJUANA (EDITORIAL). CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY, 10(1):1-3, 1967.

MARIJUANA HAS BECOME A COMPLEX SOCIAL PROBLEM IN CANADA. A REEVALUATION MUST BE MADE OF SUCH ISSUES AS: WHETHER CRIMINAL SANCTION IS THE APPROPRIATE MEANS OF CONTROL; WHETHER THE POLICE, COURT, AND PRISON ARE THE APPROPRIATE INSTITUTIONS TO USE IN SOLVING THE PROBLEM; AND WHETHER THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PROBLEM ARE SUCH THAT THE APPARATUS OF THE STATE IS REQUIRED TO DEAL WITH THEM. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IS NECESSARY TO ASCERTAIN: (1) WHETHER THE USE OF MARIJUANA LEADS TO CRIME; (2) WHETHER ITS USE IS A PRELIMINARY STEP TOWARD THE USE OF ADDICTIVE NARCOTICS; AND (3) WHETHER IT CAUSES PSYCHIC OR PHYSIOLOGICAL DAMAGE. THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD CONSIDER REMOVING MARIJUANA FROM THE TERMS OF THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT AND IMPOSING A MORE RATIONAL SET OF SANCTIONS ON ITS USE.

17059 \$03

CITATION: LEAVY, ZAC, CHARLES, ALAN F. CALIFORNIA'S NEW THERAPEUTIC ABORTION ACT: AN ANALYSIS AND GUIDE TO MEDICAL AND LEGAL PROCEDURE. UCLA LAW REVIEW, 15(1):1-31, 1967.

CALIFORNIA'S NEW THERAPEUTIC ABORTION ACT PERMITS TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY WHEN THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL RISK THAT ITS CONTINUATION WOULD GRAVELY IMPAIR THE PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HEALTH OF THE MOTHER, OR WHEN THE PREGNANCY HAS RESULTED FROM RAPE OR INCEST. THE NEW LAW FOLLOWS THE AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE'S RECOMMENDATIONS IN ITS MODEL PENAL CODE, AND IS A MAJOR ADVANCE IN THIS AREA. HOWEVER, IT DEALS WITH ONLY A SMALL PORTION OF THE OVERALL ABORTION PROBLEM AND DEMANDS WILL CONTINUE FOR BROADER REFORM. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT POINT OF THE LEGISLATION IS THAT IT IS NO LONGER REQUIRED THAT THE STATE BE INTERPOSED BETWEEN DOCTOR AND PATIENT IN CASES OF EXTREME MEDICAL NEED AND GREAT HARDSHIP. THE PROHIBITORY LAW HAS BEEN TIGHTENED CONSIDERABLY WITH RESPECT TO THOSE PERSONS WHO DO NOT FALL WITHIN THE PERMISSIVE CATEGORIES OF THE NEW ACT. CONDITIONS REQUIRED UNDER THE NEW LAW ARE: THAT THE ABORTION BE PERFORMED BY A LICENSED PHYSICIAN IN AN ACCREDITED HOSPITAL; THAT THE ABORTION BE APPROVED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE HOSPITAL; AND THAT THERE BE SUBSTANTIAL RISK THAT CONTINUED PREGNANCY WOULD GRAVELY IMPAIR THE PHYSICAL OR MENTAL HEALTH OF THE MOTHER. MANY QUESTIONS ARISE IN CONNECTION WITH PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, THE COURTS, AND HOSPITAL COMMITTEES IN CASES OF PREGNANCY ARISING FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT.

17060 \$03

CITATION: RUFFIN, ROGER S. OUT ON A LIMB OF THE POISONOUS TREE: THE TAINTED WITNESS. UCLA LAW REVIEW, 15(1):32-80, 1967.

A TAINTED WITNESS IS A WITNESS DISCOVERED THROUGH A TAINTED LEAD. QUESTIONS CONCERNING HIS TESTIMONY TRANSCEND THOSE CONCERNING THE INADMISSIBILITY OF INANIMATE EVIDENCE SEIZED IN AN ILLEGAL SEARCH. THE WONG SUN V. UNITED STATES CASE IS RELEVANT TO THE ANIMATE-IN- ANIMATE DISTINCTION AND TO THE QUESTION OF THE TAINTED WITNESS. THIS IS BECAUSE IT RELATES TO THE TEST OF CAUSATION TO BE USED IN RULING ON DERIVATIVE EVIDENCE OBJECTIONS. FURTHER, IT CONCERNS THE PART WHICH THE WILL OR VOLITION OF THE WITNESS MAY PLAY IN DETERMINING THE CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ILLICIT GOVERNMENT METHODS USED IN FINDING THE WITNESS AND THE TESTIMONY ITSELF. A WITNESS CAN BE TAINTED PROVIDED IT IS MEANT THAT ONLY CERTAIN PORTIONS OF HIS TESTIMONY, AND NOT THE WHOLE OF IT, ARE TAINTED. CASES CONCERNED WITH THE WITNESS DISCOVERED THROUGH IMPROPERLY OBTAINED LEADS, IN WHICH THE "WILL" IS TREATED AS AN IDENTIFIABLE CAUSAL FORCE, ARE REVIEWED. THE "WILL" AND "VOLITION" CONCEPTS AS EMPLOYED IN THE SMITH & BOWDEN LINE OF CASES ARE SPURIOUS AND UNNECESSARY. THE CONCEPT OF "WILL" PLAYS A DUBIOUS ROLE IN ASSESSMENT OF ADMISSIBILITY OF BOTH TAINTED AND INVOLUNTARY CONFESSIONS.

17061 \$03

CITATION: ADLER, JAMES N. CORONER'S INQUESTS: THE IMPACT OF WATTS. UCLA LAW REVIEW, 15(1):97-117, 1967.

FOLLOWING THE RIOTS IN WATTS, CALIFORNIA IN 1965, INQUESTS INTO THE DEATHS OF PERSONS KILLED IN THE RIOTS WERE CONDUCTED BY THE CORONER. ATTORNEYS REPRESENTING THE FAMILIES OF THE DECEDENTS WERE DENIED THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INQUESTS. THUS, INVESTIGATIONS WERE CONDUCTED TO SECURE AND PUBLISH THE CONCLUSION THAT THE DECEDENT HAD COMMITTED A CRIME, WITHOUT EVER ALLOWING A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DECEDENT OR HIS FAMILY TO DEFEND HIM OR TO PRESENT EVIDENCE OR CONFRONT WITNESSES. SO LONG AS INQUESTS ARE MAINTAINED, FULL PARTICIPATION, INCLUDING CROSS-EXAMINATION, IS REQUIRED BY DUE PROCESS, BY THE PUBLIC INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY, AND BY THE PRIVATE INTERESTS OF THE DECEDENT'S FAMILY. HOWEVER, SINCE THE INQUEST NO LONGER SERVES ANY NECESSARY OR LEGITIMATE FUNCTION IN PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY, INQUEST PROCEDURES SHOULD EVENTUALLY BE ABOLISHED.

17063 \$03

CITATION: LASSWELL, HAROLD D. TOWARD CONTINUING APPRAISAL OF THE IMPACT OF LAW ON SOCIETY. RUTGERS LAW REVIEW, 21(4):645-677, 1967.

FUTURE RESEARCH ON LAW WILL BE MOST EFFECTIVE WHEN IT ACHIEVES A CONTINUING COMPREHENSIVE APPRAISAL OF THE IMPACT OF LAW ON SOCIETY AND OF SOCIAL PROCESS ON LEGAL PROCESS. THE INTELLECTUAL TOOLS REQUIRED ARE NOW AVAILABLE AND IT IS HOPEED THAT MEMBERS OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION, ESPECIALLY LAW TEACHERS, RESEARCHERS, AND ADVISORS WILL WORK WITH PROFESSIONAL COLLEAGUES IN THE SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES IN ORDER TO PERFECT EXISTING INSTITUTIONS TO CARRY OUT THIS APPRAISAL FUNCTION. AN INCLUSIVE, CONTINUING AUDIT OF THE AGGREGATE EFFECT OF LAW ON THE SOCIAL PROCESS WOULD PROVIDE A RELIABLE BASIS OF JUDGMENT FOR FUTURE POLICY. THE AIM WOULD BE TO REDUCE DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE ARTICULATE GOAL OF JUSTICE AND THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE INSTITUTIONS PROTECTED BY, AND COMPRISING, PUBLIC ORDER. TWO HIGHLY GENERALIZED MODELS, ONE OF THE SOCIAL PROCESS AND THE OTHER OF THE DECISION PROCESS, ARE PRESENTED TO PUT THE ABOVE RECOMMENDATION IN CONTEXT. A PLAN OF ORGANIZATION FOR IMPLEMENTING APPRAISAL PROGRAMS IS SUGGESTED.

17064 \$03

CITATION: KIMBALL, EDWARD L., NEWMAN, DONALD J. JUDICIAL INTERVENTION IN CORRECTIONAL DECISIONS: THREAT AND RESPONSE. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 14(1):1-13, 1968.

COURTS ARE GIVING INCREASING CONSIDERATION TO PROBATIONERS', INMATES', AND PAROLEES' CHALLENGES OF VARIOUS DISCRETIONARY DECISIONS BY CORRECTIONAL AUTHORITIES. IN GENERAL, THIS INTERVENTION IS PERCEIVED BY CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL AS UNDESIRABLE AND THREATENING TO AGENCY AND PROFESSIONAL AUTONOMY. HOWEVER, IN PROPER PERSPECTIVE, JUDICIAL REVIEW OF CORRECTIONAL DECISIONS POSES NO SUBSTANTIAL THREAT SINCE COURTS GENERALLY ASK ONLY WHETHER CORRECTION HAS ACTED IN A REASONABLE WAY. COURTS DO NOT TRY TO SUBSTITUTE THEIR EVALUATION OF THE WISDOM OF DECISIONS FOR THE JUDGMENTS OF PROFESSIONAL CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL. CORRECTION HAS USUALLY RESPONDED TO THE THREAT OF INTERVENTION BY ADOPTING A DEFENSIVE POSITION, CLAIMING, UNDER THE GUISE OF THE RIGHT-PRIVILEGE DOCTRINE, THAT COURTS HAVE NO RIGHT TO REVIEW AGENCY DECISIONS. THIS IS SELF-DEFEATING; IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, COURTS HAVE THE LAST WORD IN ALL SITUATIONS WHERE LIBERTY IS INVOLVED. A WISER STRATEGY IS FOR CORRECTION TO MAKE CHANGES IN CERTAIN PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES TO PERSUADE COURTS OF THE

COMPETENCY AND FAIRNESS OF CORRECTIONAL DISCRETION. THE RESULT WILL BE JUDICIAL SATISFACTION WITH CORRECTIONAL EXPERTISE AND, AT THE SAME TIME, IMPROVEMENT IN THE ABILITY OF CORRECTION TO ARTICULATE ITS POLICIES AND ACHIEVE ITS OBJECTIVES. (AUTH.ED.)

17065 \$03
CITATION: KELLING, GEORGE. CAUGHT IN A CROSSFIRE OF CONCEPTS. CORRECTION AND THE DILEMMAS OF SOCIAL WORK. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 14(1):26-30, 1968.

THE DILEMMAS THAT CONFRONT CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL REGARDING METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES SUCH AS THE USE OF AUTHORITY; VALUE ISSUES SUCH AS THE CONCEPT OF SELF- DETERMINATION; AND THEORETICAL ISSUES SUCH AS THE "SICKNESS" VERSUS THE "BADNESS" OF DEVIANTS ARE NOT UNIQUE TO CORRECTION, BUT PERVADE ALL AREAS OF SOCIAL WORK. SOCIAL WORK HAS BECOME DOCTRINAIRE ON THE USE OF AUTHORITY; HAS OVERSIMPLIFIED AND OVEREMPHASIZED SELF- DETERMINATION; AND HAS CONFUSED NORMATIVE AND DESCRIPTIVE USE OF LANGUAGE, WITH ITS EMPHASIS ON THE "SICKNESS" OF DEVIANTS. CORRECTION, BECAUSE IT HAS DEALT WITH THESE ISSUES MOST REALISTICALLY, CAN HELP TO RECONCILE THESE DILEMMAS. (AUTH.ED.)

17066 \$03
CITATION: LOHMAN, JOSEPH D. CRISES OF A SOCIETY IN FERMENT. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 14(1):31-41, 1968.

MANY PROBLEMS CONFRONTING AMERICA TODAY HAVE A SIGNIFICANCE QUITE DIFFERENT FROM THAT TRADITIONALLY ASCRIBED TO THEM AND TO THE SOCIAL CONTEXTS TO WHICH THEY RELATE. NOTIONS ABOUT "ALIENATED AND ESTRANGED" INDIVIDUALS NEED REEXAMINATION. IT WOULD PROVE PROFITABLE TO EXAMINE THE AGENCIES, INSTITUTIONS, AND ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE UNCRITICALLY ACCEPTED, AND TO APPLY THE IDEAS OF ALIENATION AND ESTRANGEMENT TO THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK ITSELF. THE STRESSES WITHIN LAW ENFORCEMENT, CORRECTION, WELFARE, AND OTHER "HELPING AND SERVICE" AGENCIES SUGGEST THAT THE TRADITIONAL SERVICES MAY BE VIEWED AS ESTRANGED AND ALIENATED FROM MANY PEOPLE RATHER THAN THE REVERSE. THE CHANGING PATTERNS OF CRIME ARE A REFLECTION OF FAR-REACHING CHANGES IN AMERICAN COMMUNITY LIFE. THE AGENCIES AND INSTRUMENTALITIES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ARE ALSO PROJECTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY. IT IS NOT LIKELY THAT CRIME CAN BE CONTROLLED SUCCESSFULLY WITHOUT SERIOUSLY CHANGING THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (AUTH.ED.)

17067 \$03
CITATION: HILDEBRAND, JAMES A. REASONS FOR RUNAWAYS. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 14(1):42-48, 1968.

THE RUNAWAY PROBLEM IN TWO NEW YORK CITY PRECINCTS WAS EXAMINED. ONE PRECINCT IS A LOW-INCOME AND HIGH-CRIME AREA, THE OTHER A MIDDLE-INCOME SECTION. ATTITUDE TOWARD EDUCATION EMERGED AS A PIVOTAL FACTOR. PARENTS IN THE HIGH-CRIME AREA WERE APATHETIC TOWARD EDUCATION; SOME DID NOT EVEN KNOW THE NAME AND LOCATION OF THE SCHOOL THE RUNAWAY SUPPOSEDLY ATTENDED. SCHOOL PROBLEMS ALSO INFLUENCED THE RUNAWAY FROM THE MIDDLE-INCOME SECTION. STATISTICS ON THE RISE IN DELINQUENCY WERE COMPARED WITH AN ACCOMPANYING INCREASE IN NUMBER OF RUNAWAYS. THE LATTER WAS HYPOTHESIZED TO BE A RELIABLE INDICATOR OF DELINQUENCY TRENDS. INTENSIVE STUDY OF THE RUNAWAY MAY PROVIDE VALUABLE INFORMATION ON THE ETIOLOGY OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT.

17068 \$03

CITATION: LIPSITT, PAUL D. THE JUVENILE OFFENDER'S PERCEPTIONS. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 14(1):49-62, 1968.

AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS CONCERNS THE IMPACT OF THE EXPERIENCE UPON THE CHILD. A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE PERCEPTIONS OF THE JUVENILE OFFENDER IN COURT BY INTERVIEWING 265 BOYS IN THREE METROPOLITAN JUVENILE COURTS BEFORE AND AFTER THEIR COURT APPEARANCE. BEFORE-AND-AFTER COMPARISONS WERE OBTAINED ON SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL RATINGS OF POTENCY AND EVALUATION OF SELF AND JUDGE. THESE WERE RELATED TO BACKGROUND FACTORS (SOCIOECONOMIC CLASS, FAMILY, AND AGE); PERCEPTION OF PARTICIPATION IN THE COURT PROCESS; AND PERCEPTION OF INTEREST OF THE JUDGE. OTHER PERCEPTIONS WERE RELATED TO THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE JUDGE. THE FINDINGS OF THIS STUDY SHOW THAT JUDGES ARE DIFFERENTIATED BY THE BOYS, WHOSE REACTIONS ARE RELATED TO THEIR OWN PREDISPOSITIONS AND TO THEIR EXPERIENCE IN THE COURTROOM. THESE FINDINGS SUGGEST THERE MAY BE VALUE IN EXAMINING THE REACTIONS OF THE BOY TO THE COURT EXPERIENCE, NOT ONLY TO UNDERSTAND MORE ABOUT THE EXPERIENCE THE BOY ENCOUNTERS IN COURT. THE REACTIONS COULD ALSO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL DATA FOR ACHIEVING AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE BOY'S PERSONALITY STRUCTURE AS PROJECTED IN THE COURTROOM SITUATION. (AUTH.ED.)

17069 \$03

CITATION: CARVER, LYEAL HENRY, WHITE, PAUL ANTHONY. CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS FOR THE JUVENILE OFFENDER. IMPLICATIONS OF RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 14(1):63-72, 1968.

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT'S CONCERN FOR THE JUVENILE'S CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS HAS RESULTED IN TWO HISTORIC DECISIONS (KENT AND GAULT) AFFECTING JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURES. DESPITE CERTAIN AMBIGUITIES, THE RAMIFICATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS OF THESE CASES MAY BRING ORDER OUT OF THE PROCEDURAL CHAOS PLAGUING THOUSANDS OF JUVENILE COURTS. THE SUPREME COURT HAS AFFIRMED THAT IN STATE PROCEEDINGS WHICH COULD LEAD TO LOSS OF LIBERTY, JUVENILES HAVE THE RIGHT OF DUE NOTICE, THE RIGHT OF COUNSEL, THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT, AND THE RIGHT TO CONFRONT AND CROSS-EXAMINE WITNESSES. WHETHER THE BILL OF RIGHTS WILL APPLY TO STATE ACTION IN DEALING WITH JUVENILES OR WHETHER SUCH DIRECT APPLICATION MUST UNDERGO A TIME-CONSUMING METAMORPHOSIS, AS WAS THE CASE WITH ADULT CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, MUST BE DETERMINED BY FUTURE EVENTS. (AUTH.ED.)

17070 \$03

CITATION: SHERMAN, PETER R. "---NOR CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED." THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT AND THE JUVENILE COURT. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 14(1):73-84, 1968.

THIS PAPER ENDEAVORS TO UNDERSTAND AND ASSESS THE LAST CLAUSE OF THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. THE CLAUSE HOLDS THAT "CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENTS (SHALL NOT BE) INFLICTED." TO DO THIS ENTAILS A REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF THE MAJOR CASE DEVELOPMENT AND SOME OF THE PROBLEM AREAS, BOTH SOLVED AND UNSOLVED. INASMUCH AS NEITHER THE PURPOSE NOR THE TYPICAL PROCEEDING OF THE JUVENILE COURT IS PENAL, THE "CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT" PROHIBITION IS INAPPLICABLE TO IT. HOWEVER, TREATMENT OF A JUVENILE WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURT MAY INVOLVE PUNISHMENT. WHEN IT DOES, HE IS PROTECTED, AS AN ADULT IS, AGAINST THE INFLICTION OF CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT. (AUTH.ED.)

17071 \$03

CITATION: LOUIS J. MILONE. PRE-TRIAL PAROLE PROGRAM. INSTITUTIONS: NASSAU COUNTY COURTS, PROBATION DEPARTMENT. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1963. CONTINUING.

A MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THE NASSAU COUNTY PRE-TRIAL PAROLE RELEASE PROJECT IS TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF INDIGENT DEFENDANTS RELEASED BY THE COURTS ON PAROLE WHILE AT THE SAME TIME MAINTAINING A HIGH DEGREE OF SELECTIVITY. THE PROGRAM FUNCTIONS AS A SPECIAL UNIT OF THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT. ALL INVESTIGATIONS ARE CONDUCTED BY TRAINED

PROBATION OFFICERS. ALL LEGAL AND SOCIAL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE DEFENDANT'S BACKGROUND, REPUTATION, CHARACTER, FAMILY AND EMPLOYMENT ARE INVESTIGATED. THE INFORMATION IS INCLUDED IN A PRE-TRIAL PAROLE RISK REPORT WHICH STATES WHETHER OR NOT THE DEFENDANT IS CONSIDERED A GOOD OR POOR RISK FOR RELEASE IN A PAROLE STATUS. THE REPORT IS REFERRED TO THE BAILING COURT. THE JUDGE CAN THEN DISPOSE OF THE CASE IN ONE OF FOUR WAYS. HE CAN: (1) SET BAIL IN A GIVEN AMOUNT IF HE HAS NOT ALREADY DONE SO PRIOR TO THE INVESTIGATION; (2) RELEASE THE DEFENDANT WITHOUT BAIL ON HIS OWN OR SOME OTHER PERSON'S RECOGNIZANCE; (3) LOWER THE BAIL PREVIOUSLY SET; (4) REMAND THE DEFENDANT WITHOUT SETTING BAIL. THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE JUDGE IS IN LARGE MEASURE DETERMINED BY THE RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED IN THE PRE-TRIAL RISK REPORT. A FOUR-YEAR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT WHILE THE PROGRAM LED TO AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF INDIGENT DEFENDANTS, A HIGH DEGREE OF SELECTIVITY WAS STILL MAINTAINED. THE CRITERIA USED IN THE INVESTIGATORY PROCESS FOR DETERMINING THE TYPE OF RECOMMENDATION TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE COURT APPEAR TO BE QUITE RELIABLE. THIS IS EVIDENCED BY THE SMALL NUMBER OF FAILURES AND BY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOOD AND POOR RISK GROUPS AS INDICATED BY THE TYPES OF FINAL DISPOSITIONS THEY RECEIVED.

17072 \$03
CITATION: DR. FRANCO FERRACUTI. ETIOLOGY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN PUERTO RICO. OTHER PERSONNEL: MRS. ESPERANZA ACOSTA; MRS. CEFERINA CEDENO; PROFESSOR AND MRS. SHELDON GUECK. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO, RIO PIEDRAS; GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO;
CITN2: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, OFFICE OF EDUCATION. DATES: BEGAN 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1971.

ANALYSIS IS BEING MADE OF ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN A SAMPLE OF MATCHED PAIRS OF DELINQUENTS AND CONTROL NON-DELINQUENT CASES IN PUERTO RICO. THE METHODOLOGY FOLLOWED IN THE STUDY IS THE ONE ORIGINALLY USED BY PROFESSOR AND MRS. SHELDON GUECK, WITH MINOR MODIFICATIONS. THE STUDY ENVISAGES EXAMINATION OF AT LEAST 200 MATCHED PAIRS. TO DATE, 37 PAIRS HAVE BEEN EXAMINED. THE AVAILABLE DATA WILL BE SUBJECTED TO APPROPRIATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, TO SEARCH FOR ETIOLOGICAL CONSTELLATION OF FACTORS. PARTIAL REPORTS FOR THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THE STUDY HAVE BEEN FILED WITH THE FUNDING AGENCIES.

17073 \$03
CITATION: DR. FRANCO FERRACUTI. IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF AGGRESSIVE CONTENT IN MASS MEDIA COMMUNICATION. OTHER PERSONNEL: DR. RENATO LAZZARI; DR. LEONARDO CANESTRELLI. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF ROME, INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY, ITALY; ITALIAN RADIO AND TELEVISION
CITN2: SYSTEM. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1968. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 1968.

THE STUDY OF THE IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF AGGRESSIVE CONTENT IN MASS MEDIA COMMUNICATION IS CRUCIAL BOTH FOR SOCIAL ACTION AND FOR CLARIFICATION OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF AGGRESSION, AND, IN PARTICULAR, FOR THE CONDITIONS THAT STIMULATE, SUSTAIN, OR REDUCE THE AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. THE MAIN HYPOTHESIS OF THIS PROJECT STATES THAT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR ARE CORRELATED WITH THE MOTIVATIONAL, COGNITIVE, AND EMOTIONAL CONDITION OF THE SUBJECTS AT THE MOMENT OF EXPOSURE. A "VIOLENT" AND A "NONVIOLENT" FILM WILL BE PRESENTED TO TWO GROUPS OF SUBJECTS, AND ATTITUDES AND VALUES TOWARD THE CONCEPT "VIOLENCE" WILL BE MEASURED BEFORE AND AFTER THE PRESENTATION OF THE STIMULI. MEASURES OF INTELLIGENCE LEVEL, PERSONALITY TRAITS, INTERESTS, COMPREHENSION, AND RESONANCE OF THE STIMULI WILL BE SECURED FOR THE TWO GROUPS. TWO COMPARABLE GROUPS OF 60 SUBJECTS, AGED 16 TO 18, AT A COLLEGE CULTURAL LEVEL, WILL BE USED. EACH GROUP WILL INCLUDE MALE AND FEMALE SUBJECTS. THE RESEARCH PROJECT WILL BE CONDUCTED AT THE INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ROME. PUBLICATIONS: FERRACUTI, F., LAZZARI, R. LA VIOLENZA NEI MEZZI DI COMUNICAZIONE DI MASSA. (ROME), 1967. (IN PRESS)

17074 \$03
CITATION: MRS. J. C. SKELTON. ROTARY DRUG WITHDRAWAL HOSTEL OF THE
 HONG KONG DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY. INSTITUTIONS:
 GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED. DATES: BEGAN APRIL 1965.
 ESTIMATED COMPLETION MARCH 1968.

DURING THE FIRST 27 MONTHS OF ITS OPERATION, 421 DISCHARGED PRISONERS APPLIED TO THE ROTARY HOSTEL OF THE DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY. DUE TO SPACE LIMITATIONS, ONLY 12 ADDICTS COULD BE ACCEPTED FOR TREATMENT AT ANY ONE TIME. SIX PERSONS OUT OF THE 56 WHO COMPLETED THE TWO-MONTH TREATMENT PROGRAM DURING THE HOSTEL'S FIRST 12 MONTHS ARE STILL ABSTINENT; EIGHT OUT OF 54 WHO COMPLETED TREATMENT DURING ITS SECOND 12 MONTHS REMAIN ABSTINENT.

17075 \$03
CITATION: CAPTAIN ROBERT F. BOYE. COOPERATIVE TRAINING PROJECTS AT
 THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE ACADEMY. OTHER PERSONNEL: JOHN
 T. DOWNER; PEARSE P. MEAGHER; HENRY R. MORSE.
 INSTITUTIONS: NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT. DATES:
 PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD JANUARY
CITN2: 1968. CONTINUING.

THE PROJECTS DESCRIBED ARE INTENDED TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF RECRUIT TRAINING FOR NEW POLICE OFFICERS AND OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE FORCE. POLICE OFFICERS ARE SHOWN WHAT TO DO IN A REAL LIFE SETTING IN ATTEMPTS TO INTRODUCE "REALISM" INTO TRAINING SESSIONS. TELEVISION ALSO ENABLES MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE POLICE COMMISSIONER. PUBLICATIONS: BOYE, ROBERT F. COOPERATIVE TRAINING PROJECTS AT THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE ACADEMY. MUNICIPAL POLICE TRAINING COUNCIL BULLETIN, 6(11):2, 1967.

17076 \$03
CITATION: DR. KATJA VODOPIVEC. DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND
 TREATMENT ATTITUDES IN STAFF IN A PROTOTYPE INSTITUTION
 FOR MALADJUSTED YOUTH. INSTITUTIONS: INSTITUTE FOR
 CRIMINOLOGY, FACULTY OF LAW, LJUBLJANA, YUGOSLAVIA. DATES:
 PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD
CITN2: NOVEMBER 1967.

THIS RESEARCH PROJECT WILL ASSESS CHANGES IN STAFF ATTITUDES AND WILL MEASURE THE INFLUENCE OF COUNSELING BY THE PROFESSIONAL CONSULTING TEAM OF THE YUGOSLAVIAN INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINOLOGY ON THE WORKING AND PROFESSIONAL DYNAMICS OF THE STAFF OF A NEW INSTITUTION IN SLOVENIA FOR DELINQUENT BOYS. OBSERVATION WILL BE MADE OF THE EFFECT THE REHABILITATION PROGRAM HAS ON COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT OF THE DELINQUENTS. AN ULTIMATE AIM IS TO OBTAIN FINDINGS WHICH WILL LEAD TO CHANGES IN SOCIAL POLICY RELATED TO EDUCATIONAL METHODS IN ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALADJUSTED YOUTH.

17077 \$03
CITATION: ALVIN RUDOFF. A MEASURE OF CASEWORK IN CORRECTION.
 INSTITUTIONS: SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE RESEARCH FOUNDATION,
 CALIFORNIA. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD NOVEMBER
 1967.

IN 1955, THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS APPROVED ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT REFERRED TO AS THE PILOT INTENSIVE COUNSELING ORGANIZATION (PICO). THE PROJECT WAS CHARGED WITH THE DUAL TASK OF DEMONSTRATING THE FEASIBILITY OF APPLYING INTENSIVE COUNSELING TO YOUNG ADULT MALE DELINQUENTS AND MEASURING ITS EFFECT. OPERATING WITHIN A PSYCHOANALYTICALLY-ORIENTED FRAMEWORK, STAFF PROVIDED INDIVIDUAL THERAPY, SUPPLEMENTED BY GROUP THERAPY, TO RANDOMLY SELECTED INMATES. THE DESIGN FOR THE COLLECTION AND ORDERING OF THE DATA INVOLVED THE USE OF EXPERIMENTAL- CONTROL GROUPS. ASSIGNMENT TO ONE OF THE TWO GROUPS WAS RANDOM. AFTER THIS INITIAL ASSIGNMENT, THE SUBJECTS WERE DESIGNATED AS EITHER AMENABLE

OR NON-AMENABLE TO THE TREATMENT. MEASUREMENT WAS MADE IN THREE MAJOR AREAS: PERSONALITY, INTRAINSTITUTIONAL BEHAVIOR, AND POST-INSTITUTIONAL BEHAVIOR. THE EFFECT ON PERSONALITY WAS MEASURED ESSENTIALLY WITH PERSONALITY TESTS ADMINISTERED ON A BEFORE AND AFTER BASIS. INTRAINSTITUTIONAL BEHAVIOR WAS EVALUATED MAINLY THROUGH THE USE OF THE INMATE'S DISCIPLINARY HISTORY. THE ASSESSMENT OF POSTINSTITUTIONAL BEHAVIOR WAS LARGELY BASED ON THE RECIDIVISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PAROLED SUBJECTS. THE PURPOSE OF THE ANALYSIS IS TO DETERMINE, IN SOME DEPTH, THE EFFECT OF SPECIALIZED TREATMENT ON YOUNG ADULTS.

17078 \$03

CITATION: JOHN B. MARKS, PH.D. IDENTIFICATION AMONG MALE ADOLESCENTS. INSTITUTIONS: CASCADIA DIAGNOSTIC CENTER, WASHINGTON; WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL; MT. TAHOMA HIGH SCHOOL, WASHINGTON; WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS, FORT STEILACOOM. DATES: CITN2: BEGAN 1964. COMPLETED JUNE, 1967.

IN ORDER TO STUDY THE PROCESS OF IDENTIFICATION AMONG ADOLESCENT MALES, THREE SAMPLES WERE COMPARED: WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL ADOLESCENT PATIENTS DIAGNOSED AS SCHIZOPHRENICS; YOUNG MALE OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO CASCADIA JUVENILE DIAGNOSTIC CENTER; AND A SAMPLE DRAWN FROM THE LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL. THE SAMPLES WERE MATCHED FOR I.Q. AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS. A SPECIALLY DESIGNED VERSION OF THE OSGOOD SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL WAS ADMINISTERED TO EACH SUBJECT.

17079 \$03

CITATION: CHAPLAIN ROBERT L. DUTTON. FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM: MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, NORFOLK. OTHER PERSONNEL: DALE MUSGRAVE; PHILIP J. PICARD; RAYMOND W. BRENNAN; HENRY F. DAVIS III. INSTITUTIONS: MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, NORFOLK; CITN2: NORFOLK FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION; MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD AUGUST 1967.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY IS AN ADULT MALE FACILITY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION. IT HOUSES APPROXIMATELY 750 MEN CONVICTED OF FELONIES, AND IS LIMITED TO INMATES CAPABLE OF INTERMEDIATE SECURITY DORMITORY-TYPE LIVING. THE PURPOSE OF THE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM IS TO UTILIZE THE RESOURCES OF THE CHURCHES TO MINISTER TO THE NEEDS OF THE INMATES AND EX-INMATES OF THIS INSTITUTION. A NONSECTARIAN PERSON-TO-PERSON PROGRAM IS BEING CONDUCTED IN WHICH INMATES MEET WITH CHURCHMEN FROM SOME 60 CHURCHES, EACH OF WHICH SENDS A DELEGATION ONCE A MONTH ON A SPECIFIED EVENING. AN ADDITIONAL PROGRAM, OPEN TO MEMBERS OF THE FELLOWSHIP, IS CALLED SOCIAL EDUCATION. THROUGH THIS PLAN, INMATES AND OUTSIDERS ARE BROUGHT TOGETHER IN ASSIGNED GROUPS FOR GUIDANCE IN AREAS OF LIVING WHICH OFTEN POSE PROBLEMS FOR MEN UPON RELEASE. PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS ARE THEREBY FOSTERED WHICH CAN CONTINUE WHEN THE INMATE RETURNS TO THE COMMUNITY, ESPECIALLY IN FELLOWSHIP MEETINGS IN CHURCHES. FAMILIES OF INMATE FELLOWSHIP MEMBERS ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND.

17080 \$03

CITATION: A COMMUNITY SPONSORED PROGRAM TO RETURN DROPOUTS TO SCHOOL. INSTITUTIONS: INDIANAPOLIS ANTI-CRIME CRUSADE, STAY-IN-SCHOOL COMMITTEE. DATES: BEGAN 1962. CONTINUING.

THE STAY-IN-SCHOOL PROGRAM IN INDIANAPOLIS CAME INTO BEING WHEN VOLUNTEER WOMEN, WORKING ON AN ANTI-CRIME CRUSADE, BECAME AWARE OF DROPOUTS IN THE JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL COURTS; AND AT THE INDIANA BOYS SCHOOL, THE INDIANA GIRLS SCHOOL, AND THE INDIANA REFORMATORY. THE WOMEN DECIDED TO WORK TOWARD RETURNING CHILDREN TO SCHOOL IN ORDER THAT THEY MIGHT RECEIVE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES; THAT THEY BE ASSURED ADEQUATE SUPERVISION FOR A GREATER PART OF THE DAY; AND TO LIMIT THE NUMBER OF JUVENILES TURNING TO CRIME BECAUSE THEY HAD NO OTHER WAY OF GETTING MONEY. THE STAY-IN-SCHOOL PROGRAM HAS ALREADY

HELPED MORE THAN 2,000 YOUTHS TO RETURN TO SCHOOL AT THIS WRITING. THE WOMEN MEET WITH SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS TO DISCUSS THE CURRENT SEMESTER'S STAY-IN-SCHOOL PROJECT. EDUCATORS PROVIDE LISTS OF DROPOUTS, AND PROJECT VOLUNTEERS WRITE LETTERS TO THESE YOUTHS. ON AN ENCLOSED SELF-ADDRESSED CARD THE YOUNGSTER CHECKS THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS THAT HE FEELS KEPT HIM OUT OF SCHOOL. THE CARD IS ASSIGNED TO A COUNSELOR WHO TELEPHONES AND MAKES ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE YOUTH. THE VOLUNTEER THEN ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR GETTING HIM TO RETURN TO SCHOOL, AND FOR COUNSELING HIM. SHE FOLLOWS THROUGH WITH HIM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, TO INSURE THAT HIS PROBLEMS DO NOT RECUR AND THAT HIS GRADES CONTINUE TO BE SATISFACTORY; AND TO LET HIM KNOW THAT SOMEONE REALLY CARES ABOUT HIM. PUBLICATIONS: EVANS, M. STANTON, MOORE, MARGARET. THE LAWBREAKERS. NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK, ARLINGTON HOUSE, 1968. 288 P. \$5.95

17C81 \$03
CITATION: WALTER MILLER. SUBURBAN DELINQUENCY. INSTITUTIONS: JOINT CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES OF M.I.T. AND HARVARD, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS; FORD FOUNDATION. DATES: BEGAN NOVEMBER 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1967.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF YOUTH CRIME IN SUBURBAN AREAS OF BOSTON IS THE AIM OF THE PROJECT. THE STUDY, IN THE INITIAL STAGES, HAS FOUR MAIN OBJECTIVES: (1) THE DERIVATION OF STATISTICAL CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE VOLUME OF YOUTH CRIME AND A RANGE OF SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS IN ABOUT 40 NEAR-BOSTON SUBURBS AND 15 MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS; (2) THE EXAMINATION OF SPECIFIC FORMS OF SUBURBAN YOUTH CRIME TO ASCERTAIN POSSIBLE DIFFERENCES FROM URBAN CRIME; (3) THE DEVELOPMENT OF TIME TRENDS WITH RESPECT TO (1) AND (2); (4) THE DETERMINATION OF WHETHER THE PRESENT CHARACTER OF SUBURBAN DELINQUENCY REFLECTS CHANGES IN THE MORAL STANDARDS OF MIDDLE CLASS SUBURBAN YOUTH.

17082 \$03
CITATION: ALENKA SELIH, PH.D. DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES IN LJUBLJANA. INSTITUTIONS: LJUBLJANA, YUGOSLAVIA, JUVENILE COURT; INSTITUTE FOR CRIMINOLOGY, THE LAW FACULTY, LJUBLJANA; U. S. OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES; U. S. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER; U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE; U. S. WELFARE ADMINISTRATION. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD SEPTEMBER 1967.

THE STUDY DEALS WITH THE WORK OF JUVENILE COURTS. ITS AIM IS TO DISCOVER TO WHAT EXTENT COURTS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES HAVE DIFFERENT SORTS OF CASES TO DEAL WITH, AND WHAT BEARING THIS HAS ON THE RESULTS THEY OBTAIN. THE INVESTIGATION WILL BE CARRIED OUT IN TWO STAGES. THROUGH A SPECIAL INQUIRY IN THE FIRST STAGE, DATA WILL BE SECURED ON CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND ON JUVENILE DELINQUENTS WHO APPEAR IN THE JUVENILE COURT IN LJUBLJANA. IN THE SECOND STAGE AN APPRAISAL WILL BE MADE OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MEASURES APPLIED TOWARDS THESE JUVENILES. SEVERAL COUNTRIES WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE STUDY. THE PROJECT AROSE OUT OF GENERAL INTERNATIONAL INTEREST IN THE PROBLEM OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

17C83 \$03
CITATION: H. J. WAHLER, PH.D. EVALUATION OF TEST UTILITIES WITH PENITENTIARY INMATES. INSTITUTIONS: MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH INSTITUTE, PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH, FORT STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON; WASHINGTON STATE DIVISION OF ADULT CORRECTION. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED
CITN2: AT ICCD AUGUST 1967.

PART OF THE EVALUATIVE PROCEDURE USED BY THE DIVISION OF ADULT CORRECTION ENTAILS ADMINISTRATION OF THE MMPI AND OF SEVERAL OTHER SPECIAL TESTS TO INMATES BEGINNING THEIR TERMS. IN ADDITION, INMATES' CONDUCT, ATTITUDES, AND PERSONALITY CHANGES IN THE PENITENTIARY, AND THEIR BEHAVIOR UPON RELEASE ARE ASSESSED BY GUARDS, PROGRAM SUPERVISORS, COUNSELORS, AND PAROLE OFFICERS. THE PURPOSE OF

THIS PROJECT IS TO EVALUATE IN A PENITENTIARY SETTING THE USEFULNESS OF TWO MMPI SCALES (DE AND UN) DEVELOPED TO MEASURE FAVORABLE AND UNFAVORABLE SELF- ATTITUDES. UTILITIES WILL BE EVALUATED IN TERMS OF CRITERION MEASURES FOR GENERAL CONDUCT AND ATTITUDES, RESPONSE TO REHABILITATION PROGRAMS, AND ULTIMATE COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENTS. THESE OBJECTIVES ARE LONGITUDINAL AND WILL REQUIRE SEVERAL YEARS FOR COLLECTION OF FINAL CRITERION MEASURES. A CONCURRENT SHORTER-RANGE PROJECT WILL BE CONDUCTED TO EVALUATE THE INTERCORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE BASIC MMPI CLINICAL SCALES, THE DE AND UN SCALES, AND THE SPECIAL TESTS; AND TO COMPARE THE PREDICTIVE EFFICIENCIES OF THESE TESTS ON THE BASIS OF SEPARATE AND COMPOSITE INDICES OF BEHAVIORAL ADJUSTMENT AND CHANGE.

17084 \$03

CITATION: THE YOUTH SERVICE CORPS. INSTITUTIONS: NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE ORGANIZATION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN; DETROIT, MICHIGAN, POLICE DEPARTMENT, YOUTH BUREAU. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD SEPTEMBER 1967.

ACTING ON A NEED FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE COMMUNITY, THE NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE ORGANIZATION AND THE YOUTH BUREAU OF THE DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT INITIATED A PILOT PROGRAM CALLED THE YOUTH SERVICE CORPS. THE PROGRAM FOR 1966 SOUGHT TO RECRUIT 63C BOYS (14 TO 16 YEARS OLD) WHO HAD EVIDENCED PROBLEMS IN SCHOOL AND WERE POTENTIAL DROPOUTS. THEY WERE INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE CONSIDERED CAPABLE OF BENEFITING FROM WORK EXPERIENCE AND OF DEVELOPING RESPONSIBILITY AS A RESULT OF SUMMER JOBS. THE BOYS PERFORMED A NUMBER OF USEFUL SERVICES: CHECKING ON ABANDONED CARS; SEARCHING FOR LOST CHILDREN; AND REPORTING DAMAGED STREETS AND SIDEWALKS. THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN POLICE AND YOUTH HELPED TO CHANGE THE POOR ATTITUDE SOME HAD EXPRESSED BEFORE BEING INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT. IT IS HOPED THAT THIS EXPERIENCE GIVEN TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE DURING THE SUMMER, WHICH PROVIDED THEM A BETTER EXPOSURE TO THE BROADER ASPECTS OF POLICE WORK, WOULD DEVELOP INTO AN EXCELLENT RECRUITMENT PROGRAM FOR THE DETROIT POLICE DEPARTMENT. THIS PROGRAM IS SEEN AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO INTEREST INNER-CITY NEGRO YOUTH IN POLICE CAREERS, AND AT THE SAME TIME TO IMPROVE THE RAPPORT BETWEEN POLICE AND COMMUNITY.

17085 \$03

CITATION: FINAL - PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. OTHER PERSONNEL: BRUCE M. BEARDSLEY; CLARENCE A. LYSDALE; NORMAN SCLAT; PHILLIP FELDMAN; EWART E. SMITH; WILLIAM EICKER. INSTITUTIONS: AEROJET-GENERAL CORPORATION; SPACE-GENERAL CORPORATION; CITN2: SERENDIPITY ASSOCIATES; CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 20, 1965. COMPLETED JULY 1965.

THIS APPLICATION OF AEROSPACE TECHNIQUES TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS INVESTIGATED THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF THE JUVENILE AND ADULT SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN CALIFORNIA WAS UNDERTAKEN. THE STUDY RESULTED IN A PROGRAM DIRECTED TOWARD AN IMPROVED SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN CALIFORNIA. THE MAJOR ELEMENTS OF THIS PROPOSED PROGRAM ARE: (1) A CONTINUING SYSTEMS ENGINEERING ANALYSIS OF THE MANAGEMENT AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CALIFORNIA SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE; (2) THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INFORMATION SYSTEM LINKING TOGETHER VARIOUS AGENCIES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CAPABLE OF EVALUATING PROGRAM AND SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS THROUGH COLLECTION, STORAGE, AND PROCESSING OF APPROPRIATE DATA; (3) A SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AND IDENTIFICATION OF CRIME-SUSCEPTIBLE GROUPS; (4) CAREFULLY SELECTED PREVENTION PROGRAMS DIRECTED TOWARDS THE SUSCEPTIBLE OFFENDER GROUPS; (5) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE APPREHENSION AND PROCESSING OF OFFENDERS; (6) THE CREATION OF MORE EFFECTIVE METHODS IN THE MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, WITH ATTENDANT STUDIES OF SUBSEQUENT BEHAVIOR AND COSTS; (7) TRAINING OF MANPOWER TO CARRY OUT THE PROGRAM; (8) THE ENLISTMENT OF PUBLIC SUPPORT AND BUILDING UP OF UNDERSTANDING THROUGH INFORMATION AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAMS; (9) A COMPREHENSIVE MASTER PLAN WHICH PROJECTS OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD THE SCHEDULING AND COSTS OF THE PROGRAM. ASSOCIATED WITH EACH

GROUP OF RELATED PROGRAMS IS A RESEARCH EFFORT WHICH WILL CONTINUALLY EXAMINE NOVEL APPROACHES TO EACH AREA. PUBLICATIONS: SPACE-GENERAL CORPORATION. A STUDY OF PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY: FINAL REPORT. PREPARED FOR YOUTH AND ADULT CORRECTIONS AGENCY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA. EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA, 1965. 258 P.

17086 \$03

CITATION: FINAL - NEW CAREERS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. OTHER PERSONNEL: JOAN GRANT; DENNIE BRIGGS. INSTITUTIONS: (FUNDING) U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH. (SPONSORING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS;

CITN2: INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1964. COMPLETED AUGUST 1967.

INMATES WERE TRAINED TO PERFORM VITALLY NEEDED FUNCTIONS IN COMMUNITY AND INSTITUTION APPROACHES TO CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. THE PROJECT HAD THREE INTERRELATED AIMS: (1) TO FOSTER THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF INMATES; (2) TO PLACE PAROLED INMATES IN PAID POSITIONS IN THE COMMUNITY WITH RESEARCH AND ACTION GROUPS IN THE CRIME, DELINQUENCY, AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION GROUPS, AND TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS IN THESE POSITIONS; (3) TO USE THE EXPERIENCE GAINED IN WORKING WITH THESE INMATES TO BUILD A MORE SPECIFIC MODEL OF THE WAYS NONINTELLECTUALLY-ORIENTED PEOPLE CAN BE DIRECTED TO FILL PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AND RESEARCH ROLES. THE PROJECT TRAINED 18 INMATES FOR WORK AS PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANTS. INTENSIVE TRAINING, CARRIED OUT IN THREE PHASES, WAS GIVEN FOR A FOUR-MONTH PERIOD AT THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY. SINCE PAROLE, THE MEN HAVE WORKED IN A VARIETY OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT POSITIONS: TRAINING NONPROFESSIONAL AIDES, DOING SURVEYS OF NEW CAREER JOB POSSIBILITIES, AND HELPING SET UP NEW CAREER POSITIONS WITHIN SOCIAL AGENCIES. ONE OF THE 18 TRAINEES HAS BEEN RETURNED TO PRISON ON A NEW ROBBERY CONVICTION. FOUR OTHERS HAVE CAUSED MINOR PROBLEMS. OF A CONTROL GROUP OF NINE MEN, TWO HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO PRISON, AND THREE HAVE HAD LESSER LAW INVOLVEMENTS. THE PROJECT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED THAT SOME OFFENDERS CAN BE TRAINED FOR NEW KINDS OF ROLES IN THE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT FIELD, AND THAT THEY CAN PERFORM EFFECTIVELY IN THESE ROLES. IT HAS ALSO SHOWN THAT TRAINING MUST BE TIED IN WITH JOB DEVELOPMENT. THERE IS A GREAT VARIATION IN THE AMOUNT OF POST-TRAINING-ON-THE-JOB SUPPORT REQUIRED: FOR SOME, THE FORMAL TRAINING APPEARS TO HAVE SET A LEARNING PROCESS IN MOTION; FOR OTHERS, A SHELTERED WORKSHOP-TYPE SITUATION SEEMS REQUIRED, POSSIBLY INDEFINITELY. PUBLICATIONS: NEW CAREERS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT: FINAL REPORT.(VACAVILLE), 1967.

17087 \$03

CITATION: DR. LOUISE W. CURETON. INTERIM - EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS. OTHER PERSONNEL: DR. DAVID B. ORR. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) AMERICAN INSTITUTES FOR RESEARCH; (FUNDING) U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, NATIONAL

CITN2: INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH. DATES: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1, 1963. ESTIMATED COMPLETION OCTOBER 1968.

DATA HAVE BEEN COLLECTED BY PROJECT TALENT FOR ALL STUDENTS IN GRADES EIGHT TO 12 IN A GIVEN AREA CALLED "MOUNTAIN VIEW." THIS PROJECT AIMS TO FIND THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THESE DATA TO CRITERION DATA BEING COLLECTED FOR THESE CASES REGARDING TRUANCY, SUSPENSION, DROPOUT, DISCIPLINE, EMOTIONAL ILLNESS, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, AND OTHER SIMILAR BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS. THE INTENTION IS TO ESTABLISH PREDICTIVE INDICES LEADING TO EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF SUCH PROBLEMS. THE STUDENTS BEING STUDIED ARE BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, AND NUMBER 5,746. THE DATA ARE UNIQUE IN THAT A TOTAL POPULATION, RATHER THAN A SAMPLE, IS BEING STUDIED; THUS, THE STATISTICAL PROBLEM OF BASE-RATE DOES NOT ARISE. ANALYSIS IS COMPLICATED BY THE NECESSITY FOR REDUCING 375 BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ITEMS AND 90 TEST SCORES TO MANAGEABLE CLUSTERS OR FACTORS. ANOTHER INNOVATION IS THE REGROUPING OF PROBLEM CASES INTO MORE HOMOGENEOUS CATEGORIES SO THAT BETTER PREDICTION CAN BE MADE HERE THAN HAS BEEN MADE BY OTHER SIMILAR STUDIES TO DATE.

17088 \$03
CITATION: CHARLES C. JEW. INTERIM - A POPULATION-PROGRAM ACCOUNTING
SYSTEM FOR THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY. INSTITUTIONS:
(FUNDING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, DIVISION
OF RESEARCH, RESEARCH PROJECT; (SPONSORING) CALIFORNIA
MEDICAL FACILITY.
CITN2: VACAVILLE. DATES: ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 1971.

A SYSTEM IS TO BE DEvised AT THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY WHICH WILL ALLOW: COMPARISONS OF SUBGROUPS OF THE INMATE POPULATION; REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE SELECTION; CLASSIFICATION OF THE INMATE POPULATION ATTRIBUTES; AND SPECIFICATION OF OTHER PROGRAM VARIABLES. THE POPULATION ACCOUNTING SYSTEM DEVELOPED RECORDS THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES, ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE DATA, AND STATUS CHANGES, TO PROVIDE AN INDEX OF THE CORRECTIONAL EXPERIENCE OF ALL INMATES CONFINED AT THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY. FROM THE DATA COLLECTED ON A ROUTINE BASIS, STATISTICS FOR USE IN DECISION MAKING ARE SUPPLIED ADMINISTRATORS. THE ACCUMULATED INFORMATION FACILITATES SAMPLING OF INMATE CHARACTERISTICS FOR RESEARCH STUDIES. ON A DAILY BASIS, INMATE PROGRAM ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTION MOVEMENT AND STATUS INFORMATION ARE TRANSLATED INTO CODES FROM VARIOUS INSTITUTIONAL SOURCE DOCUMENTS. A DATA BANK IS ACCUMULATED BY PUTTING THE CODED INFORMATION INTO PUNCHED CARDS FOR PERIODIC RETRIEVAL AND TABULATION. THIS POPULATION ACCOUNTING SYSTEM WILL CONTINUE TO OPERATE AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY RESEARCH PROJECT FOR EVALUATING THE GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY PROGRAM.

17089 \$03
CITATION: ARTHUR MATTOCKS. INTERIM - EVALUATION OF GROUP
PSYCHOTHERAPY. OTHER PERSONNEL: ROBERT DICKOVER; LAWRENCE
BENNETT. INSTITUTIONS: (FUNDING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS, DIVISION OF RESEARCH; (SPONSORING)
CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY,
CITN2: VACAVILLE. DATES: BEGAN 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1971.

THIS IS A BASIC STUDY OF THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY RESEARCH PROJECT. IT AIMS TO EVALUATE THE GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY PROGRAM THERE IN TERMS OF CHANGES IN THE LEVEL OF RECIDIVISM AND IN PERSONALITY. DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS, STUDIES IN OTHER INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS HAVE INDICATED THAT POSITIVE PERSONALITY CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED THROUGH BOTH INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP THERAPY IN ASSOCIATION WITH CERTAIN INTERPERSONAL PROCESS VARIABLES. THESE VARIABLES WILL BE EVALUATED FOR THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY'S GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY POPULATION IN TERMS OF THEIR EFFECT ON RECIDIVISM AND PERSONALITY CHANGE. THE THERAPISTS AND GROUPS WILL BE CATEGORIZED ON THE BASIS OF SUCH CHARACTERISTICS AS SPECIALIZED TRAINING OF THE THERAPIST, LENGTH OF TIME THE GROUP HAS BEEN IN EXISTENCE, GROUP MEMBER OFFENSE PATTERNS, AND THESE CATEGORIES WILL BE EMPLOYED IN THE ANALYSIS. SAMPLES OF GROUP THERAPY ACTIVITY WILL BE TAKEN FROM TAPE RECORDINGS OF MEETINGS OF THERAPEUTIC GROUPS IN THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY. THE INTERACTIONS OCCURRING IN THESE TAPED SESSIONS WILL BE RATED FOR EVIDENCE OF ACCURATE EMPATHY, UNCONDITIONAL POSITIVE WARMTH, AND THERAPIST GENUINENESS OR SELF-CONGRUENCE BY MEANS OF THE SCHEME DEVELOPED BY TRUAX. DATA FROM STANDARD PERSONALITY TESTS WILL BE USED TO ASSESS PERSONALITY CHANGES RELATED TO THERAPY. CONTROL GROUPS WILL BE EMPLOYED IN EVALUATING PERSONALITY CHANGE WITHIN THERAPY, AND IN COMPARING RECIDIVISM RATES.

17090 \$03
CITATION: CHARLES C. JEW. INTERIM - GROUP THERAPY CANDIDATE
SELECTION PROCESS STUDY. OTHER PERSONNEL: ARTHUR
MATTOCKS; ROBERT DICKOVER. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING)
CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY, VACAVILLE; (FUNDING)
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
CITN2: CORRECTIONS, DIVISION OF RESEARCH. DATES: ESTIMATED
COMPLETION 1968.

THIS SUBSTUDY OF THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL FACILITY RESEARCH PROJECT WILL IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE THE CURRENT PROCESSES, PROCEDURES, AND CRITERIA INVOLVED IN SELECTING GROUP THERAPY CANDIDATES. IT WILL DEVELOP A FRAMEWORK FOR: (1) UNDERSTANDING THE CURRENT THERAPY PROGRAMMING THROUGH A STUDY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THERAPY ENROLLEES; (2) SEEKING TO ESTABLISH MORE VALID SELECTION CRITERIA FOR THERAPY CANDIDATES; (3) REVIEWING DECISIONS REGARDING IMPROVEMENTS IN SELECTION PROCEDURES; (4) DEVELOPING UNIFORM TRAINING PROCEDURES FOR THE STAFF MEMBERS WHO SELECT THE PATIENTS FOR THERAPY. STAFF INVOLVED IN SELECTING GROUP THERAPY CANDIDATES WILL BE INTERVIEWED REGARDING THEIR SELECTION CRITERIA. DATA FROM THE RECORDS OF 277 INMATES SELECTED FOR GROUP THERAPY ARE BEING COLLECTED TO OBTAIN A THERAPY SELECTEE PROFILE. THERAPY SELECTEES AND NON-THERAPY SELECTEES WILL BE PAIRED ON OFFENSE, AGE, AND TERMER STATUS. THE TWO GROUPS OF INMATES WILL BE COMPARED ON VARIABLES OTHER THAN THOSE ON WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY MATCHED FOR PURPOSES OF ELUCIDATING SELECTION CRITERIA.

17092 \$03
CITATION: ZIEV SPANIER, PH.D. THE INFLUENCE OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY IN THE WORK ADJUSTMENT OF DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES; MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD MAY 1967.

YOUTHS CONFINED TO INSTITUTIONS RECEIVE TREATMENT AND EDUCATION FOR VARIOUS PERIODS, USUALLY FROM ONE TO THREE YEARS, AND SOMETIMES LONGER. IT IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND, IN FURTHER PLANNING OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS, THE CHANGES WHICH OCCUR IN THE BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES OF THESE YOUTHS TOWARD WORK, THEIR FAMILY, AND THE COMMUNITY WHILE IN INSTITUTIONS AND THEREAFTER, AND HOW THESE CHANGES OCCUR. THE PRINCIPAL AIM OF THIS PROJECT IS TO INVESTIGATE THE IMPORTANCE OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY TO THE WORK ADJUSTMENT OF DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS.

17093 \$03
CITATION: KENNETH POLK, PH.D. MATURATIONAL REFORM AND RURAL DELINQUENCY: THE MARION COUNTY YOUTH STUDY. OTHER PERSONNEL: F. LYNN RICHMOND; GARY S. HAUSER; MARLYN T. RITCHIE; SHARON HALLEMAN. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, EUGENE. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD JULY 1967.

THE MARION COUNTY YOUTH STUDY WAS INSTITUTED TO INVESTIGATE THE EXTENT TO WHICH AN EXPLANATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CAN RESULT FROM AN ANALYSIS OF ITS YOUTHFUL CHARACTER. A FIVE-YEAR COHORT DESIGN PERMITS EXAMINATION OF TWO CLOSELY RELATED QUESTIONS: (1) TO WHAT EXTENT CAN DELINQUENCY BE VIEWED AS A PRODUCT OF THE STRESS WHICH IS ATTACHED TO ADOLESCENT STATUS IN OUR SOCIETY; (2) WHAT IS THE SPECIFIC CHARACTER OF THE MATURATIONAL REFORM THAT OCCURS AS THE DEVIANT ADOLESCENT MOVES INTO ADULTHOOD? THE SPECIFIC AIM OF THE STUDY IS TO EXAMINE, IN A RURAL ENVIRONMENT, THE NATURE OF THE SHIFTING COMMITMENTS IN THE AREAS OF EDUCATION, WORK, FAMILY, COMMUNITY, AND PEER GROUP INVOLVEMENT THAT OCCUR AS A PART OF THE PROCESS OF MATURATIONAL REFORM. FURTHER, GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY, TAKEN AS A PART OF THE MATURATIONAL REFORM OF PROBLEM AND NON-PROBLEM YOUTH, WILL BE INVESTIGATED, IN ORDER TO ASSESS THE EXTENT TO WHICH RURAL DELINQUENCY LEADS TO ADULT MALADJUSTMENT AMONG THOSE YOUTHS WHO MIGRATE TO THE CITY.

17094 \$03
CITATION: MRS. YETTA W. GALIBER. TUTORING PROGRAM. INSTITUTIONS: HOWARD UNIVERSITY; UNITED PLANNING ORGANIZATION TUTORING SERVICE; ROVING LEADERS; YMCA; FRIENDS OF THE JUVENILE COURT, WASHINGTON, D. C. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD DECEMBER 1967.

THE TUTORING PROGRAM OF THE FRIENDS OF THE JUVENILE COURT IS CARRIED OUT WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND STUDENTS

OF THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY AND WITH THE UNITED PLANNING ORGANIZATION (UPO) TUTORING SERVICE. THIS PROGRAM IS CONDUCTED ON TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS FROM 7:00 TO 8:30 P.M. THE CHILDREN ARE BROUGHT FROM THE 10 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS IN BUSES DONATED BY THE ROVING LEADERS AND THE YMCA. THE UNIVERSITY MAKES THE FOLLOWING AVAILABLE TO THE PROGRAM: 10 CLASSROOMS; TICKETS TO CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL EVENTS; RECREATIONAL FACILITIES. AN ORIENTATION SESSION FOR TUTORS WAS CONDUCTED BY THE TUTORING SPECIALIST WITH UPO PRIOR TO THE START OF THE PROGRAM. THE VOLUNTEER TUTORS ATTEND PERIODIC ORIENTATION SESSIONS. THE VOLUNTEER TUTOR WORKS IN A ONE-TO-ONE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CHILD UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE VOLUNTEER DIRECTOR. THE VOLUNTEER TUTOR'S MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES ARE: (1) TO DISCOVER THE ACADEMIC NEEDS OF THE CHILDREN; (2) TO GIVE ACADEMIC AID; (3) TO DEVELOP CULTURAL INTERESTS IN THE CHILDREN BY ACQUAINTING THEM WITH ACTIVITIES AVAILABLE IN THE CITY, AND BY TAKING THEM TO SEE AND PARTICIPATE IN THESE ACTIVITIES; (4) TO BE ALERT TO LATENT TALENTS IN THE CHILDREN.

17095 \$03

CITATION: JOSEPH R. ROWAN. BONDING PROGRAM FOR EX-PRISONERS AND PAROLEES. INSTITUTIONS: JOHN HOWARD ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO; ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. DATES: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1967. CONTINUING.

THE ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE RECEIVED A FEDERAL APPROPRIATION TO INITIATE A BONDING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM IN THE CHICAGO AREA. THE ALLOCATION OF THESE FUNDS WAS BASED ON THE THESIS THAT A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF OTHERWISE QUALIFIED WORKERS COULD NOT SECURE EMPLOYMENT IN THEIR FIELDS OF WORK DUE TO ARREST, PRISON, BAD CREDIT, OR OTHER RECORDS WHICH MADE THEM INELIGIBLE FOR COVERAGE. BECAUSE THE JOHN HOWARD ASSOCIATION DEALS CONSTANTLY WITH OFFENDERS, AND BECAUSE OF ITS ABILITY TO SELL THIS PROGRAM TO EMPLOYERS AND OTHER CORRECTIONAL SERVICE AGENCIES, IT WAS AUTHORIZED TO WRITE THESE BONDS. FROM JUNE THROUGH DECEMBER 1966, THE ILLINOIS STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PLACED INDIVIDUALS ON JOBS UTILIZING ISES BONDS. DURING THIS SIX-MONTH PERIOD, ONLY THREE OF THESE 16 INDIVIDUALS WERE SUBSEQUENTLY TERMINATED. OFFICE BONDING COORDINATORS REPORTED THAT A MUCH LARGER NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS HAD BEEN INDIRECTLY ASSISTED IN JOB PLACEMENT THAN THE NUMBER OF THOSE WHO WERE ACTUALLY BONDED. A TOTAL OF 216 REFERRALS WERE ACCOMPLISHED AS A RESULT OF THE BONDING PROGRAM, 104 OF WHICH RESULTED IN HIRES. THE EXPERIENCE AT JOHN HOWARD HAS BEEN EXACTLY THE SAME. THE AVAILABILITY OF BONDING GIVES THE OFFENDER THE INCENTIVE TO TRY TO OBTAIN A GOOD JOB, AND ACTS AS A WEDGE TO GET PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYERS TO INTERVIEW OFFENDERS.

17096 \$03

CITATION: ISABELLA KORZEWNIKOW. AN INTERNATIONAL STUDY OF THE INTAKE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF JUVENILE COURTS IN DELINQUENCY CASES. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES; U. S. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER; U. S. DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE; U. S.

CITN2: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE; POLAND MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, PENITENTIARY RESEARCH CENTER. DATES: BEGAN NOVEMBER 1962. COMPLETED MAY 19

THIS STUDY HAD FOUR GOALS: (1) TO DESCRIBE THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN AN OPEN INSTITUTION IN POLAND; (2) TO COMPARE THIS TREATMENT WITH OTHER METHODS OF TREATING JUVENILE DELINQUENTS; (3) TO DISCOVER, THROUGH THE USE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AND PSYCHIATRIC OBSERVATION, WHAT KIND OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ARE CUSTOMARILY SENT TO AN OPEN INSTITUTION; (4) TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS FORM OF TREATMENT IN HELPING THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT TO ADJUST TO LIFE OUTSIDE THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. AN EXPERIMENTAL GROUP WAS USED, MADE UP OF 100 MALE JUVENILES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 20, WHO WERE LIVING IN A SEMI-OPEN SYSTEM (AN EDUCATIONAL AND CORRECTIONAL MEASURE BY WHICH THE BOYS WERE PLACED IN SEMI-FREE GROUPS; AND SPECIFIC TO THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND TYPE OF GOVERNMENT IN POLAND). A CONTROL GROUP, COMPOSED OF 50 PUPILS ATTENDING PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL, WAS MATCHED IN AGE AND EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND WITH THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP. THIS PROJECT HAD TWO PARTS:

AN HISTORICAL SURVEY OF VARIOUS FORMS OF RESOCIALIZATION APPLIED TO THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT; AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF JUVENILES IN SEMI-FREE GROUPS. THE SECOND PART INVESTIGATED ASPECTS OF INTELLIGENCE LEVEL (MEASURED BY THE PERCEPTIONAL STANDARD PROGRESSIVE MATRICES J.C. RAVEN'S TEST), AND PERSONALITY TRAITS (EXAMINED BY THE MMPI QUESTIONNAIRE), AND THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF THE TWO, FOR BOTH GROUPS OF JUVENILES; AND EXAMINED THE PROCESS OF RESOCIALIZATION OF JUVENILES IN SEMI-FREE GROUPS, ACCORDING TO THE PERSONALITY TRAITS REVEALED. THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF EACH CASE WAS ANALYZED, AND SYSTEMATIC STAFF OBSERVATION WAS MADE OF THE JUVENILES' BEHAVIOR. IN THE SEMI-FREE GROUPS, INDIVIDUALS WHOSE PERSONALITY STRUCTURES DID NOT DEVIATE FROM THE PSYCHIC STANDARD, AND THOSE WITH SIGNS OF NEUROTIC PERSONALITY, SHOWED THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PROCESS OF RESOCIALIZATION. IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THESE JUVENILES WOULD CONTINUE TO HAVE A POSITIVE SOCIAL PROGNOSIS AFTER THEY HAD LEFT THE SEMI-FREE GROUP. SPECIAL FORMS OF INFLUENCE, BOTH EDUCATIONAL AND MEDICAL, WERE PROJECTED FOR JUVENILES WITH SYMPTOMS OF PSYCHOPATHIC AND PSYCHOTIC PERSONALITY.

17097 \$03
CITATION: ROBERT J. BROOKS. STAFF TRAINING OFFICERS INSTITUTES. INSTITUTIONS: SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQUENCY AND CORRECTIONS, CARBONDALE; U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION AUGUST 31, 1968.

A YEAR-LONG SERIES OF EIGHT-WEEK INSTITUTES FOR CORRECTIONAL STAFF TRAINING OFFICERS COMPRISES THIS PROGRAM. DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1966-1967 CURRICULAR DEVELOPMENT WAS UNDERTAKEN AND A PILOT INSTITUTE WAS CONDUCTED. FURTHER, THE WHOLE PROGRAM WAS CARRIED OUT UNDER JOINT SPONSORSHIP OF THE OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY. THE PROGRAM SEEKS TO ACCELERATE THE GROWTH OF TRAINING CAPACITIES IN STATE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS. WHILE TRAINING OFFICERS ARE TARGETED AS KEY PERSONNEL IN ACHIEVING THIS GOAL, CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS, CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS, AND GRADUATE STUDENTS PREPARING FOR PROFESSIONAL ROLES IN CORRECTIONS ARE ALSO INCLUDED. THE USE OF MULTIPLE POPULATIONS IN THE TRAINING DESIGN REFLECTS STAFF INTEREST IN INVESTIGATING PROMISING MODELS FOR CORRECTIONAL TRAINING. THESE RESIDENTIAL EIGHT-WEEK INSTITUTES, COMMENCING OCTOBER 2, 1967, JANUARY 8, 1968, AND APRIL 1, 1968, ARE CONDUCTED IN TRAINING FACILITIES OF THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQUENCY AND CORRECTIONS, ON THE CAMPUS OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, CARBONDALE. IN ADDITION TO PROVIDING THIS SERIES OF INSTITUTES, THE PROGRAM ALSO EMPHASIZES THE STUDY OF APPROPRIATE LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS, THE USE OF NEW TRAINING MEDIA, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF MATERIALS FOR FIELD USE.

17098 \$03
CITATION: ROBERT M. SAMPSON. HIRING BOYS AND GIRLS ON PROBATION FOR PUBLIC PROJECTS. OTHER PERSONNEL: JOHN ORR; ELAINE J. CAZIER. INSTITUTIONS: WHITE PINE COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY. DATES: BEGAN 1966. CONTINUING.

THIS PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED TO CREATE A WORKING ATMOSPHERE THAT WOULD KEEP STUDENTS FROM LOW-LEVEL INCOME FAMILIES AND EDUCATIONALLY DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS FROM WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA IN SCHOOL WITH DIGNITY. A YOUTH EMPLOYMENT CENTER, OPEN TO STUDENTS FROM BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, WAS ESTABLISHED TO ASSIST CHILDREN IN FINDING JOBS IN PUBLIC SERVICES. WAGES WERE SET AT \$1.25 PER HOUR AND WERE PROVIDED THROUGH A FEDERAL GRANT UNDER THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM. VARIOUS AGENCIES COOPERATED IN THIS PROJECT. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES WERE PROVIDED BY THE WHITE PINE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT, AS WELL AS BY OTHER COUNTY, CITY, AND FEDERAL AGENCIES, TO KEEP THESE CHILDREN EMPLOYED DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS. THE CHILDREN, MOST OF WHOM WERE PROBATIONERS, APPEARED TO UNDERGO CHANGES IN ATTITUDE, AND WERE GENUINELY GRATEFUL FOR THE OPPORTUNITY

TO WORK AND LEARN, AND ESPECIALLY TO EARN THEIR OWN MONEY. ALTHOUGH THE LACK OF FUNDS CAUSED THIS PROJECT TO BE TERMINATED IN AUGUST 1966, A SIMILAR PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1967.

17099 \$03
CITATION: MONROE M. LEFKOWITZ, PH.D. A STUDY OF THE EFFICACY OF DILANTIN IN MITIGATING DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR AMONG SELECTED MALE DELINQUENTS. INSTITUTIONS: BERKSHIRE FARM INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH; BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES OF THE DREYFUS
CITN2: CHARITABLE FUND. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION APRIL 1968.

THIS STUDY IS CONCERNED WITH THE EFFECTS OF DIPHENYHYDANTOIN (DPH) ON CERTAIN BEHAVIORS OF A SAMPLE OF MALE DELINQUENTS. IT WAS OBSERVED THAT APPROXIMATELY 20 TO 25 PERCENT OF THE BERKSHIRE FARM POPULATION EXHIBITS SUCH BEHAVIOR PATTERNS AS IMPULSIVENESS, EXPLOSIVENESS, IRRITABILITY, MOOD SWINGS, HYPERACTIVITY, SHORT ATTENTION SPAN, POOR CONCENTRATION, ERRATIC PERFORMANCE, ANGER, AND SLEEPLESSNESS. AS BOYS MANIFESTING THIS SYNDROME DO NOT USUALLY RESPOND FAVORABLY TO THE MILIEU OR TO TRADITIONAL PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES, ANOTHER TREATMENT MODE SEEMED NECESSARY. THE HYPOTHESIS TO BE TESTED IN THIS STUDY IS THAT DPH, DURING THE PERIOD OF ADMINISTRATION, WILL MITIGATE TROUBLESOME AND DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR IN A SAMPLE OF MALE DELINQUENTS CHOSEN ON THE BASIS OF SUCH BEHAVIORAL TRAITS. FIFTY BOYS WILL BE SELECTED FOR THE STUDY. THE TREATMENT WILL LAST 60 DAYS. EVALUATION OF BEHAVIOR WILL OCCUR ACROSS THREE SEGMENTS OF THE BOYS' ENVIRONMENT: COTTAGE, SCHOOL, AND GROUP ACTIVITIES. IN ADDITION, A PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION WILL BE MADE OF EACH BOY. RATINGS OF THE BOYS BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT WILL BE OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS: THE PSYCHIATRIST; THE BOYS PARTICIPATING IN THE STUDY; THE COTTAGE FATHER AND MOTHER; THE COTTAGE COORDINATOR; THE NIGHT SUPERVISOR; GROUP ACTIVITY WORKERS; AND TEACHERS. ADDITIONAL MEASURES WILL BE OBTAINED FROM BOYS AND STAFF 30 DAYS AFTER TERMINATION OF TREATMENT.

17100 \$03
CITATION: JOHN R. THURSTON, PH.D. EAU CLAIRE COUNTY YOUTH STUDY - PHASE IV. (PROPOSED PROJECT) OTHER PERSONNEL: JAMES J. BENNING; JOHN F. FELDHOUSEN; ELVIRA G. AGER. INSTITUTIONS: STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES; U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
CITN2: EDUCATION AND WELFARE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH. DATES: BEGAN MAY 1, 1968. ESTIMATED COMPLETION APRIL 30, 1971.

ONE OF THE TWO OBJECTIVES OF THE PROPOSED PHASE FOUR OF THE EAU CLAIRE COUNTY YOUTH STUDY IS THE CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION OF A YOUTH EMPATHY INVENTORY (YEI). THE INVENTORY WILL HAVE PRACTICAL APPLICATION IN ALLEVIATING THE PROBLEMS OF CLASSROOM AGGRESSION, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRIC DISTURBANCE, AND ADULT CRIME. THE YEI IS TO BE DESIGNED AS AN AID IN THE SELECTION AND STUDY OF PEOPLE WHO WORK IN CLOSE HELPING RELATIONSHIPS WITH YOUNGSTERS, SOME OF WHOM REPRESENT THE PROBLEM CATEGORIES MENTIONED ABOVE. IT WOULD HAVE MAJOR USE IN EVALUATING THE ABILITY OF INDIVIDUALS TO "EMPATHIZE WITH" OR "PUT THEMSELVES IN THE PLACE OF" ADOLESCENT BOYS AND GIRLS. THIS INVENTORY WILL BE BASED UPON A NEW METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH USING MATERIALS AND DATA DERIVED IN PHASES ONE, TWO AND THREE. IN ADDITION TO ITS INTENDED PRACTICAL UTILITY AS APPLIED IN THE FIELDS OF CORRECTIONS, SOCIAL WORK, COUNSELING, AND TEACHING, THE INVENTORY SHOULD PROVIDE A MEANS FOR CONDUCTING BASIC RESEARCH IN EMPATHY IN THESE AND RELATED FIELDS. THE SECOND OBJECTIVE IS THE COMPLETION OF THE LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF THE ORIGINAL THIRD GRADERS WHO ARE NOW FINISHING HIGH SCHOOL. THE STUDY WILL PROVIDE SOCIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND EDUCATIONAL DATA ON THE LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF DISRUPTIVE CLASSROOM BEHAVIOR AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE PROBLEM CATEGORIES CITED IN THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPH.

17101 \$03

CITATION: LOIS M. JOHNSON. THE GUARANTOR CLUB. OTHER PERSONNEL: JOANNE HYMES; THE REVEREND LOWELLE SIMMS. INSTITUTIONS: KALAMAZOG, MICHIGAN, PROBATE COURT, JUVENILE DIVISION; YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION; PRESBYTERIAN DIACONATE; FIDELITY FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN. DATES: BEGAN MAY 1966. CONTINUING.

GUARANTORS ARE RECRUITED BY THE YWCA, THE DIACONATE, AND BY OTHER GUARANTORS. THEY VOLUNTEER THEIR SERVICES TO HELP CHILDREN IN TROUBLE WITH THE COURT. THREE ORIENTATION SESSIONS ARE PROVIDED BY THE COURT TO ADVISE THE VOLUNTEER OF THE LEGAL ASPECTS, THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, AND THE EXPECTATIONS AND OBLIGATIONS INVOLVED. EACH ADULT IS ASSIGNED TO ONE YOUTH. INTRODUCTIONS ARE MADE BY THE CASEWORKER, WHO PREPARES THE YOUTH AND THE FAMILY FOR THE GUARANTOR. THREE YOUTHS FROM THE EIGHT IN THE FIRST GROUP HAVE SHOWN MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN SCHOOL AND PERSONAL APPEARANCE. THE PARENTS OF TWO OF THEM EXHIBITED EXTREME RESISTANCE TO THE PROGRAM. THIS FIRST GROUP HAS ENCOURAGED THE RECRUITMENT OF A NEW GROUP. A SECOND SET OF GUARANTORS BEGAN ORIENTATION IN NOVEMBER 1966 AND WERE ASSIGNED TO YOUTHS IN DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR.

17102 \$03

CITATION: DR. GUNTHER KAISER. STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY OF MOTORING OFFENSES. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF TUBINGEN, CRIMINOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, TUBINGEN, GERMANY. DATES: BEGAN MARCH 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION NOVEMBER 1, 1968.

IN DEALING WITH THE PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL CONTROL AND THE CRIMINOLOGY OF MOTORING OFFENSES, ANALYSIS IS TO BE MADE OF NEARLY 50 EMPIRICAL RESEARCH STUDIES, ON TRAFFIC OFFENSES FROM 1954 TO 1967. ALSO, SUBGROUPS OF MOTORING OFFENDERS WILL BE COMPARED, BASED ON THE CRIMINOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF THE "CLASSICAL" OFFENDER. THE POSSIBILITIES WILL BE EXPLORED OF TRANSFORMING EMPIRICAL KNOWLEDGE INTO POLITICAL DECISION MAKING. THE ROLE WHICH CRIMINOLOGY MIGHT PLAY IN RESEARCH ON TRAFFIC AFFAIRS AND CRIME PREVENTION IN THIS FIELD WILL BE INVESTIGATED. THE FOLLOWING TOPICS ARE TO BE CONSIDERED: THE HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES; THE PROBLEM OF EVALUATION OF PREVENTIVE ACTIONS IN TRAFFIC AFFAIRS; THE RELATIONS BETWEEN PUBLIC OPINION, GENERAL PREVENTION (DETERRENCE), THE POTENTIAL OFFENDER, AND SOCIAL TOLERATION OF CRIME; THE SIZE OF THE CRIME PROBLEM IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND OFFENSES; THE LIMITATIONS OF CRIME; AND REGULATORY MEASURES. FINALLY, DETERMINATION IS TO BE MADE OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERRELATIONS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, MOTORING OFFENSES, AND TRAFFIC CONTROL. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO ICCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #270).

17103 \$03

CITATION: JULIAN SCHWARTZ. YOUNG EXECUTIVE WORKSHOP ON WHEELS ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. OTHER PERSONNEL: ANTHONY SORRENTINO. INSTITUTIONS: CHICAGO AREA PROJECT; ILLINOIS YOUTH COMMISSION. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 28, 1966. CONTINUING.

THIS PROJECT IS FOR THE YOUNG SUCCESSFUL EXECUTIVE WHO IS LIKELY TO SERVE ON A BOARD OF AN IMPORTANT YOUTH-SERVING VOLUNTARY OR PUBLIC AGENCY IN THE NEAR FUTURE. THE SESSIONS WILL CONSIST OF VISITS TO AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS, IN THE SAME SEQUENCE AS THAT WHICH A YOUTHFUL OFFENDER FOLLOWS AS HIS BEHAVIOR BECOMES PROGRESSIVELY WORSE. THE FIRST TRIP WILL BE TO A COMMUNITY, IN AN ATTEMPT TO UNDERSTAND HOW A LOCAL NEIGHBORHOOD CAN AFFECT THE LIFE OF AN INDIVIDUAL; THE NEXT WILL BE TO THE YOUTH DIVISION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. THE ADULT DETENTION HOME AND THE JUVENILE COURT WILL THEN BE VISITED. ACTIVITIES AT THE RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTER AT JOLIET, ILLINOIS, AND AT THE STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS, BOTH FACILITIES OF THE ILLINOIS YOUTH COMMISSION, WILL BE OBSERVED. FINALLY, A VISIT WILL BE MADE TO STATEVILLE PENITENTIARY, A MAXIMUM-SECURITY INSTITUTION. AT A DINNER MEETING, INTERPRETATION WILL BE GIVEN OF THE PROCESS WHICH HAS BEEN VIEWED,

AND PREVENTATIVE MEASURES WHICH ARE TAKEN BY THE CHICAGO AREA PROJECT WILL BE EXPLAINED. THREE WORKSHOPS OF THIS KIND HAVE BEEN SPONSORED BY THE CHICAGO AREA PROJECT TO DATE. EACH WORKSHOP HAD A MAILING LIST OF APPROXIMATELY 60 MEMBERS WITH 20 ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS. AS AN OUTGROWTH OF THE WORKSHOPS, AN ASSOCIATE ORGANIZATION OF YOUNG EXECUTIVES WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE PROGRAM HAVE ORGANIZED AN AFFILIATED BOARD OF THE CHICAGO AREA PROJECT, KNOWN AS "THE CHICAGO AREA PROJECT ASSOCIATES." THESE YOUNG MEN SERVE AS CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS TO LOCAL COMMUNITY COMMITTEES IN AN EFFORT TO HELP THE COMMITTEES IN THEIR PROGRAMS AIMED AT THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT TWO WORKSHOPS WILL BE HELD EACH YEAR AS PART OF AN ONGOING PROGRAM.

17104 \$03
CITATION: JOSEF KURZINGER. CRIMINALITY IN A GROUP OF SOCIALLY
DEVIAANT PERSONS LIVING IN AN INDUSTRIAL MIDDLE TOWN. A
CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDY. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF
TUBINGEN, CRIMINOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, TUBINGEN, GERMANY.
DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 1, 1966.
CITN2: ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 31, 1968.

THE GROUP TO BE STUDIED CONSISTS OF 157 SOCIALLY DEVIANT PERSONS, BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, OVER 14 YEARS OF AGE, LIVING IN A SECLUDED RESIDENTIAL QUARTER OF AN INDUSTRIAL MIDDLE TOWN IN THE SOUTHWEST OF GERMANY. THE AIM OF THE RESEARCH IS TO GIVE A DETAILED EMPIRICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVIANT SOCIAL BEHAVIOR FOUND HERE. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS TO BE GIVEN TO THE CRIMINALITY AND DELINQUENCY OF THESE PERSONS. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS WILL BE UNDERTAKEN OF ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THIS GROUP. THESE FINDINGS WILL BE COMPARED WITH APPROPRIATE DATA OF OTHER STUDIES DEALING WITH THE SAME SUBJECT. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO ICDD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #272).

17105 \$03
CITATION: SHELDON D. ROSE, PH.D. NSO - FIFTH POLICE PRECINCT
DELINQUENCY TREATMENT PROJECT. OTHER PERSONNEL: JANICE
DELANGE, LINDA CORWIN; ANTHONY PALUMBO. INSTITUTIONS:
NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE ORGANIZATION, DETROIT; DETROIT BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY; U. S.
CITN2: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, NATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, SCHOOL
OF SOCIAL WORK. DATES: PROJECT RECEIV

FIFTH PRECINCT DELINQUENCY TREATMENT PROJECT WILL UTILIZE AND EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DETACHED WORKERS USING BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES FOR THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN A LOW SOCIOECONOMIC AREA. THE CENTRAL HYPOTHESIS IS THAT TREATMENT USING THESE TECHNIQUES IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN CONVENTIONAL TYPES OF TREATMENT IN REDUCING DELINQUENT OFFENSES; IN DECREASING OTHER MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIORS; AND IN INCREASING ADAPTIVE BEHAVIORS. ADDITIONAL HYPOTHESES, FOCUSING UPON SUCH VARIABLES AS AGE, SEX, AND DIFFERING LEVELS OF CHRONICITY WITH THE POLICE, WILL HELP TO FURTHER STRUCTURE DATA COLLECTION AND VALIDATE THE CONCLUSIONS. BOTH AN EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUP WILL BE SELECTED FROM THE REFERRALS GIVEN TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE ORGANIZATION BY THE POLICE OF THE FIFTH PRECINCT. EACH MEMBER OF EACH GROUP WILL BE EVALUATED AFTER A COMPARABLE PERIOD OF TIME ALONG SUCH DIMENSIONS AS BEHAVIORAL CHANGE, FREQUENCY OF POLICE CONTACTS, AND ADEQUACY OF SCHOOL AND WORK PERFORMANCE. OTHER FACETS OF THE RESEARCH DESIGN INCLUDE THE DEVELOPMENT OF INSTRUMENTS TO ASSESS: (1) THE SALIENT CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AMENABLE TO A BEHAVIORAL APPROACH; (2) THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THIS APPROACH IS MOST EFFECTIVE; (3) THE SPECIFIC TECHNIQUES WHICH DEAL MOST SUCCESSFULLY WITH SPECIFIC BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS; (4) THE ENGINEERING PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT; (5) THE EFFICACY OF PRINCIPLES DEVELOPED IN THE LABORATORY AND APPLIED IN THE FIELD. MAJOR ADDITIONAL BENEFITS, OTHER THAN RESEARCH, THAT WILL RESULT FROM THIS PROJECT INCLUDE: SERVICE TO YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS OF THE FIFTH POLICE PRECINCT; THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING PROCEDURES FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTITIONERS IN

THE APPLICATION OF BEHAVIORAL CHANGE TECHNIQUES; AND THE
DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE TO ALL INTERESTED PROFESSIONS.

17106 \$03

CITATION: RICHARD NEWMAN. PUBLIC DEFENDER PROGRAM. INSTITUTIONS:
STATE OF NEW JERSEY, OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER. DATES:
PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD JANUARY 1968.

THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE IS RECENTLY ESTABLISHED FOR THE
PROTECTION OF INDIGENT DEFENDANTS WHO ARE CHARGED WITH INDICTABLE
OFFENSES. ITS MAIN EFFORTS ARE TO PROVIDE CONTINUING LEGAL
REPRESENTATION TO THE ACCUSED INDIGENT AT THE TRIAL, ON APPEAL, AND
AT ANY POST- CONVICTION PROCEEDINGS. THE LEGISLATION ESTABLISHING
THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE HAS CHARGED HIM WITH THE FOLLOWING
RESPONSIBILITIES. THE PUBLIC DEFENDER SHALL: "CONSULT AND CO-OPERATE
WITH PROFESSIONAL BODIES AND GROUPS CONCERNING AND CONCERNED WITH THE
CAUSES OF CRIMINAL CONDUCT, THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR
REDUCING AND DISCOURAGING THE COMMISSION OF CRIME, THE REHABILITATION
AND CORRECTION OF PERSONS CHARGED AND CONVICTED OF CRIME, THE
ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION AND CONDUCT
OF THE OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER." AT THIS WRITING THE
POSSIBILITY IS BEING EXPLORED OF EMPLOYING A RESEARCH DIRECTOR,
EVENTUALLY WITH A STAFF.

17107 \$03

CITATION: RAGNAR HALGE. A STUDY OF SELF-REPORTED CRIME. OTHER
PERSONNEL: JOHS ANDENAES; NILS CHRISTIE. INSTITUTIONS:
ANDERS JAHRES FOUNDATION; UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, INSTITUTE OF
CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW, NORWAY. DATES: BEGAN 1967.
ESTIMATED COMPLETION

CITN2: 1969.

A QUESTIONNAIRE DEALING WITH SELF-REPORTED CRIME WILL BE GIVEN
TO APPROXIMATELY 4,000 MEN BORN IN 1948. THIS REPRESENTS ONE-SEVENTH
OF ALL DRAFT-AGE MEN MEETING FOR PRE-MILITARY CLASSIFICATION IN
NORWAY. THE STUDY IS MAINLY A REPLICATION OF AN EARLIER STUDY
CARRIED OUT IN 1961 (CHRISTIE, ANDENAES AND SKIRBEKK. A STUDY OF
SELF-REPORTED CRIME. IN: SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY,
OSLO, 1965. VOL. 1, P. 86-116.) SEE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
ABSTRACTS, 4(2):#4837. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED
TO ICCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN
THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #278).

17108 \$03

CITATION: GUNNAR LIND. SAFE BREAKERS. OTHER PERSONNEL: NILS
CHRISTIE. INSTITUTIONS: ANDERS JAHRES FOUNDATION;
UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL
LAW, NORWAY. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 1, 1966. CONTINUING.

ALL SAFE BREAKINGS COMMITTED IN OSLO AND IN THE OSTLAND REGION
IN THE YEARS 1948 TO 1966 ARE BEING EXAMINED. IN ADDITION, THE
CRIMINAL RECORDS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING TO 200 SAFE BREAKERS
REGISTERED BY THE OSLO POLICE ARE BEING ANALYSED. (THIS PROJECT WAS
COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE ICCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE
COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #279).

17109 \$03

CITATION: SAMUEL M. BADIAN. SPANISH CUSTODIAL OFFICERS' EXCHANGE
PROGRAM. OTHER PERSONNEL: GEORGE F. MCGRATH; HENRY J.
NOBLE. INSTITUTIONS: NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTION; DIVISION OF CORRECTION OF PUERTO RICO. DATES:
BEGAN JUNE 5, 1967.

CITN2: CONTINUING.

TO OBTAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN
DEALING WITH PUERTO RICAN INMATES, THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTION AND THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION OF PUERTO RICO INITIATED A
CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL EXCHANGE PROGRAM ON JUNE 5, 1967. THREE

CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS FROM PUERTO RICO COMPLETED A TWO-WEEK TRAINING PROGRAM AT THE CORRECTIONAL ACADEMY AT RIKERS ISLAND. THE VISITING PUERTO RICAN DELEGATION ATTENDED FULL-DAY CLASS SESSIONS DURING WHICH THEY RECEIVED A PRACTICAL ORIENTATION TO NEW YORK'S VARIOUS CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES; VISITED EACH OF THE INSTITUTIONS; MADE ON-THE-SPOT OBSERVATIONS WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE CUSTODIAL SECURITY AREAS, AND ON THE HANDLING OF EMERGENCIES. THEY ALSO OBSERVED: THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT PHASES OF THE DEPARTMENT'S WORK; INMATE REHABILITATION PROGRAMS; MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES; AND RECREATIONAL AND RELATED PROGRAMS. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT SELECTED NEW YORK CITY CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL WILL VISIT THE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES OF PUERTO RICO IN THE FUTURE.

17110 \$03

CITATION: TESSLER, YVONNE. THE SILENT PROBLEM OF OUR PRISONS.
INTERPRETER, 2(6):4-5, 33-34, 1967.

OPponents of CONJUGAL VISITS FOR PRISONERS POINT OUT THAT: IT WOULD BE EXPENSIVE TO CREATE AND MAINTAIN THE PROPER FACILITIES, OR, SUCH A POLICY WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO ADMINISTER; SUCH VISITS WOULD SERVE TO EMPHASIZE SEX RATHER THAN FAMILY ADJUSTMENT; AND ANY BENEFITS PROVIDED FOR THE MARRIED PRISONER WOULD BE OVERSHADOWED BY THE INCREASE OF STRESS PLACED ON SINGLE MEN. HOWEVER, ANY REASONABLE MEASURE WHICH WOULD ASSIST IN THE ADJUSTMENT OF INDIVIDUALS WHO WILL BE RETURNING TO SOCIETY SERVES TO PROTECT SOCIETY, AND IS THEREFORE WORTH THE EXPENSE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS INVOLVED. ALL THAT CONJUGAL VISITS COULD OFFER IS A FRAGMENT OF NORMAL LIVING WITH REGARD TO SEX; TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLACES MORE EMPHASIS ON SEX THAN DOES NORMAL LIVING. A POLICY OF EARNED WEEK-END PASSES FOR SINGLE MEN WOULD NOT BE IMPOSSIBLE TO ADAPT TO THE PRISON. CREATING FACILITIES IN PRISONS TO ALLOW CONJUGAL VISITS AND LEAVES FOR BACHELORS IS A PLAN THAT DESERVES SERIOUS CONSIDERATION FOR BOTH PRACTICAL AND HUMANITARIAN REASONS.

17111 \$03

CITATION: MORRICE, J. K. W. PERMISSIVENESS: GOOD, BAD, OR INDIFFERENT. INTERPRETER, 2(6):14-16, 1967.

A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL RUN AS A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY PLACES ALL STAFF AND PATIENTS IN THE TREATMENT PROGRAM, INVOLVING EACH PRISONER ACCORDING TO HIS CAPACITIES AND TRAINING. PERMISSIVENESS, WHICH IMPLIES THE TOLERATION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, IS A MAIN CHARACTERISTIC OF THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY. THIS DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IS NOT IGNORED. RATHER, IT IS EXAMINED AND DISCUSSED IN AN ATTEMPT TO DISCOVER ITS CAUSES AND TO ACHIEVE CONTROL. PRISONS ARE NOT PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS; PRISONERS ARE NOT, IN THE MAIN, MENTALLY ILL, NOR ARE THE CUSTODIAL STAFF TRAINED THERAPISTS. BUT THE LESSONS THAT HAVE BEEN LEARNED IN THE TREATMENT OF THE MENTALLY ILL AND THEIR REHABILITATION HAVE RELEVANCE TO THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS. MERELY TO GRAFT ONTO THE TRADITIONAL PRISON STRUCTURE A TREATMENT IDEOLOGY THAT INVOLVES A PERMISSIVE APPROACH WOULD BE TO INVITE DISASTER. YET, WITHOUT PERMISSIVENESS IT SEEMS UNLIKELY THAT DEVIANT BEHAVIOR CAN BE ADEQUATELY EXAMINED OR CONSTRUCTIVELY TREATED. IT HAS EVEN BEEN SUGGESTED THAT PRISONS, AS THEY EXIST TODAY, MUST DISAPPEAR BEFORE REALISTIC TREATMENT OF THE CRIMINAL WILL BE POSSIBLE.

17112 \$03

CITATION: VIRGINIA. WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT. REPORT OF RECIDIVISTS COMMITTED TO THE VIRGINIA STATE PENAL SYSTEM YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1967. RICHMOND, 1967. NO PAGING.

DATA ARE PRESENTED ON FELON PRISONERS WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY SERVED FELONY SENTENCES IN THE VIRGINIA STATE PENAL SYSTEM AND WERE COMMITTED TO THE VIRGINIA STATE PENITENTIARY AND TO THE STATE INDUSTRIAL FARM FOR WOMEN DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1967. AMONG THE 1,439 PRISONERS RECEIVED ON FELONY SENTENCES WERE 343 (23.8 PERCENT) WHO HAD SERVED ONE OR MORE PREVIOUS SENTENCES IN VIRGINIA; OF 790 NEGRO FELONS RECEIVED, 26.8 PERCENT WERE REPEATERS; 28 PERCENT OF THE RECIDIVISTS HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO THE VIRGINIA PENAL SYSTEM

TWO OR MORE PREVIOUS TIMES; 37 (11 PERCENT) OF THE RECIDIVISTS WERE ON PAROLE AT THE TIME OF COMMITTING THE OFFENSE FOR WHICH THEY WERE RETURNED. RECIDIVISM WAS HIGHER IN THE CITIES; NO DIFFERENCE IN I.Q. WAS OBSERVED BETWEEN RECIDIVISTS AND OTHER PRISONERS. OF THE 1,439 PRISONERS RECEIVED ON FELON COMMITMENTS, 480 (33 PERCENT) HAD PREVIOUSLY SERVED FELONY SENTENCES IN VIRGINIA OR ELSEWHERE.

17113 \$03

CITATION: BIDERMAN, ALBERT D., REISS, ALBERT J. JR. ON EXPLORING THE "DARK FIGURE" OF CRIME. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 374(NOVEMBER): 1-15, 1967.

THROUGHOUT THE HISTORY OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS THERE HAS BEEN A SEARCH FOR A MEASURE OF "CRIMINALITY" PRESENT AMONG A POPULATION. THIS HAS LED INCREASINGLY TO A CONCERN ABOUT THE "DARK FIGURE" OF CRIME--THAT IS, ABOUT OCCURRENCES THAT BY SOME CRITERIA ARE CALLED CRIME BUT ARE NOT REGISTERED IN THE STATISTICS OF WHATEVER AGENCY WAS THE SOURCE OF THE DATA BEING USED. CONTENDING ARGUMENTS ABOUT THE "DARK FIGURE" HAVE ARISEN. THE "REALISTS" HAVE EMPHASIZED THE VIRTUES OF COMPLETENESS WITH WHICH DATA REPRESENT THE "REAL CRIME" THAT TAKES PLACE. THE "INSTITUTIONALISTS," ON THE OTHER HAND, HAVE EMPHASIZED THAT CRIME CAN HAVE VALID MEANING ONLY IN TERMS OF ORGANIZED, LEGITIMATE SOCIAL RESPONSES TO IT. THESE ARGUMENTS ARE EXAMINED IN THE CONTEXT OF USING POLICE AND SURVEY STATISTICS AS MEASURES OF CRIME IN A POPULATION. IN EXPLORING THE "DARK FIGURE" OF CRIME, THE PRIMARY QUESTION IS HELD TO BE NOT HOW MUCH OF IT BECOMES REVEALED BUT RATHER WHAT WILL BE THE SELECTIVE PROPERTIES OF ANY PARTICULAR INNOVATION FOR ITS ILLUMINATION. ANY SET OF CRIME STATISTICS, INCLUDING THOSE OF SURVEY RESEARCH, INVOLVE SOME EVALUATIVE, INSTITUTIONAL PROCESSING OF PEOPLE'S REPORTS. CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS, QUANTITATIVE MODELS, AND THEORIES MUST BE ADJUSTED TO THE FACT THAT THE DATA ARE NOT SOME OBJECTIVELY OBSERVABLE UNIVERSE OF "CRIMINAL ACTS," BUT ARE RATHER, THOSE EVENTS DEFINED, CAPTURED, AND PROCESSED AS SUCH BY SOME INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM. (AUTH. ED.)

17114 \$03

CITATION: MCINTYRE, JENNIE. PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 374 (NOVEMBER):34-46, 1967.

FINDINGS OF PUBLIC OPINION POLLS AND SURVEYS CONDUCTED FOR THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE SUGGEST WIDESPREAD BELIEF THAT CRIME IS INCREASING AND HAS BECOME A MAJOR PROBLEM. THE CRIMES THAT PEOPLE FEAR MOST, ATTACKS ON THE PERSON BY A STRANGER, ARE THE LEAST FREQUENT OCCURRENCES. FEAR OF CRIME IS UNRELATED TO PERSONAL EXPERIENCE BUT PROVOKES PEOPLE TO CHANGE THEIR DAILY HABITS IN ORDER TO ASSURE SAFETY. A MAJORITY ATTRIBUTES CRIME INCREASES TO BREAKDOWN IN MORALS AND INADEQUATE TRAINING OF YOUNG PEOPLE BUT WOULD RELY ON STRICT LAW ENFORCEMENT TO REDUCE CRIME. A SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION ALSO RECOMMENDS IMPROVED SOCIAL CONDITIONS. THE RECOMMENDATION FOR STERN TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS WHEN A GENERAL QUESTION IS POSED IS TEMPERED BY A CONCERN FOR INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND A TENDENCY TO BE LENIENT IN A CONCRETE CASE. RELIANCE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS RATHER THAN ON CITIZEN ACTION EXTENDS TO A DENIAL OF RESPONSIBILITY IN REPORTING CRIMINAL INCIDENTS TO POLICE. (AUTH. ED.)

17115 \$03

CITATION: REISS, ALBERT J., BLACK, DONALD J. INTERROGATION AND THE CRIMINAL PROCESS. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 374(NOVEMBER):47-57, 1967.

THERE IS A RELATIVE ABSENCE OF FORMAL PROVISION FOR THE RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT AMONG ORGANIZATIONS IN THE AMERICAN LEGAL SYSTEM. THIS RESULTS IN EACH ONE CONTROLLING OTHERS IN THE SYSTEM THROUGH CONSTRAINTS ON THE PROCESSING OF PEOPLE AND INFORMATION AS INPUTS TO THEIR OWN ORGANIZATION. THE SPECIFIC CASE WHERE THE COURTS ATTEMPT TO CONTROL THE BEHAVIOR OF THE POLICE THROUGH THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE IS CONSIDERED HERE, PARTICULARLY AS SET FORTH IN

THE MIRANDA DECISION. DATA ON INTERROGATIONS OF SUSPECTS IN FIELD PATROL SETTINGS SHOW THAT ARRESTING OFFICERS ALWAYS HAD EVIDENCE APART FROM THE INTERROGATION ITSELF AS A BASIS FOR ARREST. IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE INTRODUCTION OF MIRANDA-TYPE WARNINGS INTO FIELD SETTINGS WOULD HAVE RELATIVELY LITTLE EFFECT ON THE LIABILITY OF SUSPECTS TO CRIMINAL CHARGES, PARTICULARLY IN FELONY CASES, ASSUMING CURRENT POLICE BEHAVIOR WITH RESPECT TO ARREST. (AUTH. ED.)

17116 \$03

CITATION: TERRIS, BRUCE J. THE ROLE OF THE POLICE. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 374(NOVEMBER):58-69, 1967.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO INCREASE THE ABILITY OF THE POLICE TO REDUCE VIOLENT CRIME UNLESS POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS ARE SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED IN MINORITY AREAS. THESE RELATIONSHIPS HAVE BEEN DETERIORATING INCREASINGLY BECAUSE OF RISING DEMANDS OF MINORITY GROUPS, FREQUENT PHYSICAL AND VERBAL ABUSE COMMITTED BY POLICE OFFICERS AGAINST CITIZENS, AND OTHER POLICE ACTIVITY ON THE STREETS. RECENT CHANGES IN POLICE DEPARTMENTS TO MAKE THEM MORE PROFESSIONAL HAVE OFTEN FURTHER HARMED POLICE-MINORITY RELATIONS, AND THE REFORMS BEING ADOPTED IN POLICE DEPARTMENTS TO IMPROVE THESE RELATIONSHIPS HAVE GENERALLY NOT BEEN EFFECTIVE. SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT IN POLICE-MINORITY RELATIONS REQUIRES THAT THE POLICE AND PUBLIC RADICALLY CHANGE THEIR CONCEPT OF WHAT POLICE WORK IS ABOUT. POLICE OFFICERS MUST BE SEEN AS ONE OF THE MANY DIFFERENT GROUPS IN OUR SOCIETY WHICH DEAL WITH HUMAN PROBLEMS AND SERVE THE PUBLIC. SUCH A CHANGE WILL REQUIRE THAT POLICE PERSONNEL AND POLICIES BE SUBSTANTIALLY CHANGED. (AUTH. ED.)

17117 \$03

CITATION: ROSETT, ARTHUR. THE NEGOTIATED GUILTY PLEA. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 374(NOVEMBER):70-81, 1967.

PLEA-BARGAINING ENGENDERS DISQUIET, PARTLY BECAUSE IT IS NOT A FORMALLY RECOGNIZED PART OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS AND PARTLY BECAUSE ITS RESULTS ARE UNOBSERVED AND LARGELY UNCONTROLLED. THESE RESULTS ARE FREQUENTLY ARBITRARY AND OFTEN DO NOT MEET CORRECTIONAL NEEDS. FINALLY, EXISTING PLEA-BARGAINING PRACTICES ARE MARKED BY FEARS OF UNFAIRNESS AND CORRUPTION AND AN AIR OF HYPOCRISY. A PROCEDURE RESEMBLING PLEA-BARGAINING IS NEEDED TO PROVIDE A PLACE IN THE CRIMINAL PROCESS FOR AMELIORATIVE DISCRETION TO WORK, BUT EXISTING PRACTICE IS BADLY IN NEED OF REFORM. THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CONCLUDES THAT SUCH REFORM IS POSSIBLE. ITS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE DESIGNED TO MAKE THESE NEGOTIATIONS A LEGITIMATE PART OF THE SYSTEM, TO EXPLOIT THEIR POTENTIAL FOR IMPROVING DECISIONS ON WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE CONVICTED OFFENDER, AND TO DESIGN A MORE SUITABLE ROLE FOR THE TRIAL JUDGE. PROCEDURAL REFORM WILL NOT SUFFICE WITHOUT ADDITIONAL MEN AND MONEY. MOREOVER, CHANGING THE PLEA SYSTEM BRINGS TO THE SURFACE TROUBLESOME QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE POSITION AND FUNCTION OF THE PROSECUTOR, DEFENSE COUNSEL, AND JUDGE. RESOLUTION OF THESE ISSUES MUST ACCOMPANY PROCEDURAL REFORM. (AUTH. ED.)

17118 \$03

CITATION: BLUMSTEIN, ALFRED. SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 374(NOVEMBER):92-100, 1967.

THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TASK FORCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, EXAMINED HOW SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO THE CONTROL OF CRIME AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. SOME STUDIES CONCERNING THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF SYSTEMS ANALYSIS ARE REPORTED. ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGICAL INVESTMENTS BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE COMPARED WITH A MODEL OF THE APPREHENSION PROCESS. BOTTLENECKS IN MOVING CASES THROUGH A COURT ARE IDENTIFIED THROUGH THE USE OF A COMPUTER SIMULATION OF THE COURT. A MODEL OF THE TOTAL CRIMINAL

JUSTICE SYSTEM RAISES BASIC QUESTIONS ABOUT THE ESCALATION OF SERIOUSNESS OF CRIMES IN CRIMINAL CAREERS. ANALYSES OF DATA ON ARREST TRENDS SHOW THAT ABOUT HALF OF THE YOUNG BOYS IN THE UNITED STATES WILL BE ARRESTED AT SOME TIME IN THEIR LIVES. THESE ILLUSTRATIVE STUDIES SHOW CONSIDERABLE POTENTIAL FOR MORE WIDESPREAD APPLICATION OF SYSTEMS ANALYSIS THROUGHOUT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. (AUTH. ED.)

17119 \$03
CITATION: CRESSEY, DONALD R. METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN THE STUDY OF ORGANIZED CRIME AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 374(NOVEMBER):101-112, 1967.

THE SECRECY OF PARTICIPANTS, THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF MATERIALS COLLECTED BY INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES, AND THE FILTERS OR SCREENS ON THE PERCEPTIVE APPARATUS OF INFORMANTS AND INVESTIGATORS POSE SERIOUS METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENTIST WHO WOULD CHANGE THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ORGANIZED CRIME. THERE IS OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE THAT AN ORGANIZATION VARIOUSLY CALLED "THE MAFIA," "LA COSA NOSTRA," AND "THE SYNDICATE" OPERATES IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT ITS ACTIVITIES ARE PERCEIVED AS A "SOCIAL PROBLEM" BY "INSIDERS" WHO HAVE ACCESS TO CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION, NOT BY MOST OF THE PUBLIC. THE SOCIAL SCIENTIST HAS A DUTY TO TELL THE MEMBERS OF HIS SOCIETY WHEN HE BELIEVES THEY ARE IN TROUBLE. THIS IS NOT NECESSARILY UNSCIENTIFIC BECAUSE, ONCE ESTABLISHED AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM, A PHENOMENON CAN BE STUDIED SCIENTIFICALLY WITH THE HELP OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR ITS ERADICATION. EVEN IF NOT ESTABLISHED AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM, ORGANIZED CRIME CAN BE STUDIED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ORGANIZATIONAL THEORY. SOCIAL SCIENTISTS WILL HAVE TO BORROW THE METHODOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND GEOLOGISTS, WHEREBY DATA ARE MANUFACTURED BY REASONING THAT KNOWLEDGE ABOUT INACCESSIBLE AFFAIRS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM CONSIDERING AFFAIRS THAT ARE ACCESSIBLE TO STUDY. THIS KIND OF PROCESS CAN BE USED TO CREATE, FROM STUDY OF THE STRUCTURE OF ORGANIZED CRIME, INFORMATION ABOUT CRIMINALS' NORMS AND INTERACTION PROCESSES. (AUTH. ED.)

17120 \$03
CITATION: RUTH, HENRY S. JR. WHY ORGANIZED CRIME THRIVES. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 374(NOVEMBER):113-122, 1967.

AMERICA HAS NEVER BEEN ABLE TO BUILD A SUSTAINED ATTACK AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME. THIS HAS BEEN CAUSED BY MANY INTERLOCKING FACTORS. ORGANIZED CRIME CHOOSES CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE NOT REPORTED BY THE COMPLIANT "VICTIMS." IT PROVIDES SERVICES RELIED UPON BY BUSINESS, LABOR, AND POLITICS. FOR NONCOMPLIANT CUSTOMERS OF ORGANIZED CRIME, THE CRIMINALS UTILIZE FEAR TO NULLIFY OPPOSITION. THE PUBLIC, AND MANY OFFICIALS, SEE ONLY PARTS OF ORGANIZED CRIME'S ACTIVITIES, AND THUS DO NOT CONCEIVE IT TO BE A PRIORITY PROBLEM. ORGANIZED CRIME HAS BECOME CATEGORIZED AS A SEPERATE PROBLEM, WHEN, IN FACT, IT IS CLOSELY RELATED TO PROFESSIONAL CRIME, STREET CRIME, AGGRAVATION OF GHETTO CONDITIONS, AND LOW-QUALITY OR CORRUPTED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL. THE ANNUAL INCOME PRODUCED BY ORGANIZED CRIME IS TWICE THAT ENGENDERED BY ALL OTHER CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES COMBINED. SPORADIC LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORT HAS BEEN GOVERNMENT'S ONLY RESPONSE, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS RECEIVE NO ENCOURAGEMENT FROM THE COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS. THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN ORGANIZED CRIME AND THE SO-CALLED LEGITIMATE POWER STRUCTURE IN MANY COMMUNITIES DEFEATS EFFORTS TO EXPOSE OR MINIMIZE THE INFLUENCE OF ORGANIZED CRIME. WITH BUSINESS, LABOR, POLITICIANS, SCHOLARS, THE CITIZENRY, AND MUCH OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IGNORING THE PROBLEM, THE PROGRAM RECOMMENDED BY THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE TO COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME WILL NOT BE IMPLEMENTED WITHOUT NATIONAL RECOGNITION AND CONCERN. (AUTH. ED.)

17121 \$03
CITATION: GARDINER, JOHN A. PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD GAMBLING AND CORRUPTION. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 374(NOVEMBER):123-134, 1967.

OPERATION OF LARGE-SCALE GAMBLING BY CRIME SYNDICATES REQUIRES BOTH A POPULAR DESIRE TO CONSUME ILLEGAL SERVICES AND AT LEAST TACIT ACCEPTANCE BY LOCAL OFFICIALS. IN "WINCANTON," A MIDDLE-SIZED INDUSTRIAL CITY, CITY OFFICIALS WERE PAID TO OVERLOOK GAMBLING, AND ALSO ENGAGED IN OTHER CORRUPT ACTIVITIES. A SURVEY OF CITY RESIDENTS INDICATED GENERAL TOLERANCE OR APPROVAL OF GAMBLING, BUT HOSTILITY TOWARD ALL FORMS OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION. WHEN CORRUPTION WAS EXPOSED BY FEDERAL INVESTIGATORS, WINCANTON VOTERS ELECTED REFORM CANDIDATES FOR LOCAL OFFICES. ANALYSIS OF VOTING PATTERNS INDICATES THAT VOTING IN REFORM ELECTIONS PARALLELS NORMAL PARTY VOTING PATTERNS; A CONSTANT PROPORTION OF VOTERS IN EACH PRECINCT IN THE CITY WILL DEVIATE FROM THEIR NORMAL PARTY ALLEGIANCE FOLLOWING EXPOSURES OF CORRUPTION. (AUTH.)

17122 \$03
CITATION: STERN, GERALD. PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS: CRIME OR HEALTH PROBLEM? ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 374(NOVEMBER):147-156, 1967.

THE GREAT VOLUME OF ARRESTS FOR PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS--ONE THIRD OF ALL ARRESTS-- IMPOSES A HEAVY BURDEN ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. BECAUSE THE OFFENSE IS NOT CONSIDERED SERIOUS, DUE PROCESS SAFEGUARDS ARE LACKING IN THE ARREST AND PROSECUTION OF THE OFFENDER. LITTLE ATTEMPT IS MADE WITHIN THE JAILS TO TREAT THE COMPLEX MEDICAL PROBLEMS OF OFFENDERS, MANY OF WHOM ARE ALCOHOLICS. THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE RECOMMENDED THAT DRUNKENNESS BE HANDLED NOT AS A CRIME BUT AS A PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM. A TREATMENT PROGRAM WAS URGED WHICH WOULD PROVIDE COORDINATED, COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES, INCLUDING SUPPORTIVE RESIDENTIAL HOUSING. THE FIRST PART OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAM IS A DETOXIFICATION CENTER TO SERVE AS AN APPROPRIATE "SOBERING UP" FACILITY. ANYONE WOULD BE ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE CENTER WHEN SOBER; THOSE WHO APPEARED TO NEED THE SERVICES, HOWEVER, WOULD BE URGED TO REMAIN. WITH THE EMERGENCE OF COURT DECISIONS BARRING THE PROSECUTION OF ALCOHOLICS, THE TEMPTATION WILL BE TO COMMIT THESE PEOPLE TO CIVIL FACILITIES. MANY CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS ARE RAISED BY CIVIL COMMITMENT, ESPECIALLY IN THE ABSENCE OF SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT PROGRAMS. PROFESSIONALS SHOULD MAKE A CONCERTED EFFORT TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF ALCOHOLICS AND SHOULD INSIST UPON AN ALLOCATION OF FUNDS WHICH WOULD PERMIT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF VOLUNTARY DETOXIFICATION-TREATMENT PROGRAMS AND SUPPORTIVE SOCIAL AND WELFARE SERVICES. (AUTH. ED.)

17123 \$03
CITATION: KADISH, SANFORD H. THE CRISIS OF OVERCRIMINALIZATION. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 374(NOVEMBER):157-170, 1967.

EXCESSIVE RELIANCE UPON THE CRIMINAL LAW TO PERFORM TASKS FOR WHICH IT IS ILL-SUITED HAS CREATED ACUTE PROBLEMS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. EXAMPLES ARE THE USE OF CRIMINAL LAW TO ENFORCE MORALS, TO PROVIDE SOCIAL SERVICES, AND TO AVOID LEGAL RESTRAINTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT. SUCH USES HAVE TENDED BOTH TO BE INEFFICIENT AND TO PRODUCE GRAVE HANDICAPS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL LAW AGAINST GENUINELY THREATENING CONDUCT. THE ATTEMPT TO REGULATE MORALS HAS SERVED TO REDUCE THE CRIMINAL LAW'S ESSENTIAL CLAIM TO LEGITIMACY BY INDUCING OFFENSIVE AND DEGRADING POLICE CONDUCT, PARTICULARLY AGAINST THE POOR AND THE SUBCULTURAL, AND BY GENERATING CYNICISM AND INDIFFERENCE TO THE CRIMINAL LAW. ORGANIZED CRIMINALITY HAS BEEN FOSTERED AND, POSSIBLY, MORE CRIME HAS BEEN PRODUCED THAN SUPPRESSED IN THIS WAY. USED AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO SOCIAL SERVICES, CRIMINAL LAW HAS DIVERTED ENORMOUS LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCES FROM PROTECTING THE PUBLIC AGAINST SERIOUS CRIME. FINALLY, ITS USE TO CIRCUMVENT RESTRICTIONS ON POLICE CONDUCT HAS UNDERMINED THE PRINCIPLE OF LEGALITY AND EXPOSED THE LAW TO PLAUSIBLE CHARGES OF HYPOCRISY. PRESSURES TO CRIMINALIZE PERSISTENTLY BLOCK PRACTICAL ASSESSMENTS OF WHAT THE CRIMINAL LAW IS GOOD FOR AND WHAT IT IS NOT. STUDIES OF THE SOCIOLOGY OF OVERCRIMINALIZATION OFFER A MEANS OF

UNDERSTANDING, AND PERHAPS, OF CONTROLLING SOMEWHAT, THIS UNFORTUNATE PHENOMENON. (AUTH. ED.)

17124 \$03
CITATION: PUCINSKI, ROMAN C. CATCHING UP WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 29(6):5-6, 1967.

ONE OF THE FINDINGS OF THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION WAS THAT 15-YEAR OLDS ARE ARRESTED MORE FREQUENTLY THAN ARE PEOPLE OF ANY OTHER AGE. IT IS PREDICTED THAT WITHIN FIVE YEARS, ONE QUARTER OF THE NATION'S POPULATION WILL REACH THIS 15-YEAR OLD AGE LEVEL. RECENT JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS WILL MEET THIS PROBLEM MORE ADEQUATELY THAN HAS BEEN DONE PREVIOUSLY. THIS WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED BY PLACING GREATER EMPHASIS ON PREVENTION AS OPPOSED TO DETENTION, AND BY ESTABLISHING BETTER SAFEGUARDS FOR THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF JUVENILES. THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS AREA ARE: (1) THE U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISION IN THE GAULT CASE, WHICH GUARANTEES JUVENILES THE RIGHT TO REPRESENTATION IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS AND THE PROTECTION AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION; AND (2) THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1967 WHICH AUTHORIZES 25 MILLION DOLLARS IN THE FIRST YEAR TO ORGANIZE COMPREHENSIVE ANTI-DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS IN STATES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES.

17125 \$03
CITATION: ANDERSON, CAMILLA M. THE FEMALE CRIMINAL OFFENDER. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 29(6):7-9, 1967.

JUDGES WHO REFER WOMEN TO THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN DO SO ON THE ERRONEOUS ASSUMPTION THAT A FULL STAFF OF PSYCHIATRISTS AS WELL AS ADEQUATE PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE THERE. HOWEVER, BASED ON AN EXPERIENCE OF A YEAR OF SERVICE AS CHIEF PSYCHIATRIST AT THIS INSTITUTION, IT IS REPORTED THAT, IN FACT, NO CONTACT WHATSOEVER WAS MADE WITH 75 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF 1,000. CONSEQUENTLY, JUDGES OUGHT NOT TO STATE OR IMPLY THAT SENTENCING TO THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN IS SYNONYMOUS WITH A PRESCRIPTION OF PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT.

17126 \$03
CITATION: ANZEL, DANIEL M. MEDICAL CARE IN THREE PRISONS IN CALIFORNIA. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 29(6):13-15, 1967.

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THREE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA MALE PRISON HOSPITALS WAS CONDUCTED IN 1960 TO EXPLORE THE PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICAL CARE PROGRAMS. AT EACH PRISON STUDIED, INTERVIEWS WERE HELD WITH THE PRISON SUPERINTENDENTS, CUSTODIAL PERSONNEL, MEDICAL PERSONNEL, AND INMATE AIDES. IT WAS FOUND THAT HOSPITAL FACILITIES COMPARED FAVORABLY WITH THOSE OF SMALL COMMUNITY HOSPITALS, ALTHOUGH MEDICAL SERVICE WAS SIMILAR TO THAT PROVIDED IN THE ARMED FORCES. ALTHOUGH ALL THREE PRISONS GAVE PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS TO ENTERING INMATES, THE COMPLETENESS OF SUCH EXAMINATIONS DEPENDED ON THE TIME AVAILABLE TO THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER AND HIS SUPPORTING PERSONNEL. USUALLY TWO OR THREE DENTISTS SERVED EACH PRISON ON A FULL-TIME BASIS AND WERE SUPPLIED WITH WELL EQUIPPED DENTAL OPERATING ROOMS AND LABORATORIES. DESPITE REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN THE AREA OF PRISON REFORM, THE PRESENT PRISON FACILITIES IN CALIFORNIA WERE FOUND TO BE OVERCROWDED AND UNDERSTAFFED. FURTHER, MEDICAL CARE PROGRAMS WERE TREATED AS SECONDARY TO CUSTODIAL CARE PROGRAMS. A CONTINUAL UPGRADING OF MEDICAL CARE PROGRAMS AND ESPECIALLY OF HOSPITAL FACILITIES IS REQUIRED TO PUT CALIFORNIA'S PRISON HOSPITALS ON A PAR WITH MOST COMMUNITY HOSPITALS IN THE STATE.

17127 \$03
CITATION: HURLBURT, JACK C., GOSS, JOHN. DEVELOPMENTAL READING: AN ACADEMIC EXPERIMENT FOR SHORT-TERM INSTITUTIONS. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 29(6):18-21, 1967.

INABILITY TO READ COMPREHENSIVELY AND WITH ADEQUATE SPEED IS A COMMON FAILURE AMONG PRE-HIGH SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. TO REMEDY THIS, A DEVELOPMENTAL READING AND STUDY SKILLS COURSE WAS GIVEN TO INMATES OF THE ARLINGTON COUNTY (VIRGINIA) JAIL DURING JUNE 1967. WHAT WAS NORMALLY A SIX-WEEK COURSE WAS CONDENSED SO THAT THE 20 TO 25 HOURS OF STUDY REQUIRED WOULD BE MORE IN LINE WITH THE AVERAGE PERIOD OF CONFINEMENT (SIX TO SEVEN DAYS) OF INMATES. THE COURSE GIVEN BY READAK, THE TEACHING ORGANIZATION PROVIDING THE LARGEST SERVICE OF ITS KIND IN THE UNITED STATES, STRESSED INCREASED COMPREHENSION AND THE ACQUISITION OF GOOD STUDY HABITS. LECTURES WERE GIVEN ON KNOWLEDGE OF THE MECHANICS OF READING; EFFECTIVE NOTE TAKING; CRITICAL AND VARIABLE SPEED READING; MEMORY AIDS; AND ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF LITERATURE. IN ADDITION, TACHISTOSCOPE AND CONTROLLED READING MACHINES WERE USED. ALMOST ALL OF THE STUDENTS ACHIEVED A READING RATE OF 510 WORDS PER MINUTE, WITH GREATLY INCREASED COMPREHENSION AND VOCABULARY SKILLS. FURTHER, PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM HAD OBVIOUS EFFECTS ON THE MORALE OF THE MEN, MOST OF WHOM WERE CONFINED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

17128 \$03

CITATION: FAIRBANKS, A. HARRIS. THE COLLEGE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM AT SAN QUENTIN: AN EVALUATION. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 29(6):24-28, 1967.

IN JUNE 1966, SAN QUENTIN PRISON BEGAN PARTICIPATING IN THE COLLEGE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM BY HIRING 10 STUDENTS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY FOR A 90-DAY PERIOD. THE PROGRAM, A FEDERAL PROJECT DESIGNED TO PROMOTE PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF NEEDY STUDENTS, PROVED TO BE A VALUABLE SOURCE OF MANPOWER TO SAN QUENTIN. OF THE 10 STUDENTS HIRED, FOUR WERE ASSIGNED TO THE COUNSELING CENTER, WHERE THEY ASSISTED THE REGULAR STAFF IN: COMPILING EVALUATIONS OF INMATES ABOUT TO APPEAR BEFORE THE ADULT AUTHORITY FOR PAROLE CONSIDERATION; HOLDING POST-BOARD INTERVIEWS; KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH INMATES' RELATIVES AND ANSWERING THEIR LETTERS; ADVISING AND SUPPORTING NEW INMATES; AND LISTENING TO INMATES' GRIEVANCES. THE REMAINING SIX STUDENTS WERE ASSIGNED TO THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT WHERE THEY TUTORED, COUNSELED, AND INTERVIEWED INMATE STUDENTS. THE COUNSELING CENTER WAS ABLE TO HANDLE INMATES THEY MIGHT NOT OTHERWISE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SEE FOR A NUMBER OF MONTHS. IN THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, THE AMOUNT OF INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO EACH INMATE WAS DOUBLED. THE COLLEGE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM IS BOTH AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE EDUCATION OF STUDENTS AND A SIGNIFICANT STEP TOWARDS SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF UNDERSTAFFING IN THE NATION'S PRISONS.

17129 \$03

CITATION: U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, BY ITS SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967. 13 P. (SENATE REPORT NO. 823, 90TH CONGRESS)

A SUMMARY IS GIVEN OF THE FINDINGS AND LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE U.S. SENATE'S SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DURING THE LAST SESSION OF THE 89TH CONGRESS. THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES INCLUDED: (1) LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS ON THE NARCOTIC ADDICT REHABILITATION ACT OF 1966; (2) AN INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS BY JUVENILES AND YOUNG ADULTS; (3) LEGISLATION TO CONTROL THE INDISCRIMINATE SALE OF FIREARMS TO JUVENILES AND ADULT CRIMINALS; (4) LEGISLATION TO RESTRICT THE TRAFFIC IN DRUGS ACROSS THE AMERICAN-MEXICAN BORDER; (5) TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS; (6) INVESTIGATION OF THE INTERSTATE TRAFFIC IN PORNOGRAPHY AND OBSCENE MATERIAL; (7) HEARINGS AND LEGISLATION TO HELP REDUCE AUTO THEFT; AND (8) CONTINUATION OF A STUDY TO DEVELOP MORE PRECISE MEASUREMENT OF THE EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY IN THE NATION.

17130 \$03

CITATION: OERTON, R. T. THE RIGHT TO PLEAD NOT GUILTY. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL. (DECEMBER): 683-690, 1967.

THE R. V. WILLIAMS CASE, DECIDED IN 1965, POSES PROBLEMS IN BRITISH CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CONCERNING THE RIGHT TO PLEAD NOT GUILTY. WILLIAMS, WHO HAD PLEADED NOT GUILTY TO A CHARGE OF CAPITAL MURDER AND WAS CONVICTED, ASKED THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL TO HEAR NEW EVIDENCE INDICATING THAT HE SUFFERED FROM AN ABNORMALITY OF MIND. THE COURT HELD THAT IT COULD NOT RECEIVE THIS EVIDENCE BECAUSE IT COULD HAVE BEEN GIVEN AT THE TRIAL AND WAS NOT. THUS, IT FOLLOWS THAT IF AN ACCUSED WISHES TO HAVE HIS MENTAL STATE CONSIDERED BY THE COURTS, HE MUST ADMIT COMMITTING THE OFFENSE WITH WHICH HE WAS CHARGED. THE LAW'S INSISTENCE ON CONSIDERING AND DECIDING QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE FACTS OF A CASE TOGETHER WITH QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE STATE OF MIND OF THE ACCUSED IS ILLOGICAL. A RADICAL SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM WOULD BE TO POSTPONE ALL CONSIDERATION OF WHAT IS NOW CALLED MENS REA UNTIL AFTER A FORMAL DECISION HAS BEEN GIVEN ON ACTUS REUS, I.E., TO CONSIDER MENTAL STATE ONLY AFTER IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT AN ACT WAS IN FACT COMMITTED.

17131 \$03

CITATION: MCCLEAN, J. D. PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE: THE STATE OF THE UNION. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL. (DECEMBER):690-701, 1967.

THE PROBATION SERVICE IN GREAT BRITAIN IS IN THE PROCESS OF GREAT CHANGE. THIS MAY BE SEEN IN THE GREATER AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION ABOUT PROBATION AND THE PROBATION SERVICE; AND THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE PROBATION SERVICE IN SUCH TYPES OF WORK OUTSIDE THE AMBIT OF THE COURTS AS THAT IN THE FIELD OF AFTERCARE. THE PROBATION SERVICE IS NOW THE PRIMARY AGENCY FOR AFTERCARE IN THE COMMUNITY, WHETHER COMPULSORY OR VOLUNTARY. AS THE PROBLEMS WHICH FACE A DISCHARGED PRISONER ARE USUALLY MORE COMPLEX AND MORE ACUTE THAN THOSE OF A PROBATIONER, THE PROBATION OFFICER'S ROLE HAS BECOME MORE COMPLICATED. THE SERVICE NOW FACES A FURTHER INCREASE IN WORK, AND UNCERTAINTY AS TO ITS FUTURE ORGANIZATION.

17132 \$03

CITATION: BURNS, P. T. THE TEST OF VICARIOUS CRIMINAL LIABILITY. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL. (DECEMBER):702-707, 1967.

IN NEW ZEALAND VICARIOUS LIABILITY IN THE CRIMINAL LAW IS NOW AN ESTABLISHED DOCTRINE. IT ENABLES THE COURTS TO HOLD A PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE "ACT OR STATE OF MIND OF ANOTHER." THE CURRENT TEST FOR VICARIOUS LIABILITY IS BASED ON DELEGATION. ALTHOUGH THE DEFINITION OF DELEGATION GIVEN BY LORD EVERSHED IN VANE V. YIANNPOULLOS (1965) IS UNSATISFACTORY, THIS TEST IS THE PROPER ONE TO USE IN ALL CASES OF VICARIOUS LIABILITY. IT APPLIES WHETHER THE LIABILITY STEMS FROM STATUTES REQUIRING PROOF OF MENS REA, OR FROM THOSE IMPOSING STRICT LIABILITY OR FROM LICENSING CASES. THE TEST SHOULD EMBRACE ALL THOSE SITUATIONS WHERE A STATUTORY DUTY INVOLVING THE EXERCISE OF A DISCRETION IS HANDED OVER TO ANOTHER BY THE PERSON IN WHOM IT REPOSES. THE TRADITIONAL REQUIREMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE PART OF THE DELEGATOR SHOULD BE RETAINED AS A MINIMAL REQUISITE IN THOSE CASES WHERE THE STATUTE DEMANDS PROOF OF MENS REA.

17133 \$03

CITATION: PAINE, DONALD F. CHARACTER OR REPUTATION OF THE CRIMINAL DEFENDANT IN TENNESSEE. TENNESSEE LAW REVIEW, 34(3):351-362, 1967.

THE TERM CHARACTER EVIDENCE IS A MISNOMER. IT IS, RATHER, THE REPUTATION OF THE DEFENDANT THAT BECOMES EVIDENCE AT TRIAL, AND REPUTATION IS SEEN AS INDICATIVE OF CHARACTER. THE ADMISSIBILITY OF CHARACTER EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL COURTS IN TENNESSEE IS AN EXCEPTION TO BOTH THE RULE AGAINST HEARSAY EVIDENCE AND THE RULE AGAINST LAY OPINION EVIDENCE. ALTHOUGH ALLOWING THIS EVIDENCE DOES PLAY A PRACTICAL ROLE IN THE FAIR ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, ITS RELEVANCE IS LIMITED BOTH GEOGRAPHICALLY AND TEMPORALLY, AND IT MUST BE CONFINED TO TRAITS INCONSISTENT WITH THOSE INHERENT IN THE CRIME CHARGED. THE RULE CONCERNING THE DEFENDANT'S CREDIBILITY AS A WITNESS HOLDS THAT REPUTATION FOR MORALITY IN GENERAL IS PERTINENT TO AN

ATTACK ON CREDIBILITY. PROOF OF THE DEFENDANT'S GOOD CHARACTER IS TO BE WEIGHED BY THE JURY ALONG WITH OTHER PROOF TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE STATE HAS MADE OUT A CASE BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT. CHARACTER EVIDENCE MAY BE SUFFICIENT TO COUNTERACT THE PROSECUTION'S PROOF, IN WHICH EVENT THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE WOULD REQUIRE ACQUITTAL.

17134 \$03
CITATION: ELLIS, EDWARD M. RIGHTS OF THE CRIMINAL DEFENDANT: ARREST TO PRELIMINARY HEARING. TENNESSEE LAW REVIEW, 34(3):482-489, 1967.

AS IS EVIDENCED BY THE INCREASED NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES BEING DECIDED BY THE APPELLATE COURTS IN TENNESSEE, THE JUDICIARY IS ACUTELY CONCERNED WITH THE RIGHTS OF THE CRIMINAL DEFENDANT. THE RENDERING OF SUCH DECISIONS AS VANDEGRIFF REPRESENTS GIANT STEPS IN THE DETERMINATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THESE DEFINITIVE RIGHTS. IN MANY RESPECTS, HOWEVER, THE TENNESSEE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IS LAGGING FAR BEHIND THE MORE PROGRESSIVE FEDERAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE; THEREFORE, EVEN THOUGH THE WORK OF REFORMING THE PROCEDURE HAS BEGUN, MUCH REMAINS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED. (AUTH.)

17135 \$03
CITATION: CARRIGER, WILLIAM C. THE LAW OF PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS. TENNESSEE LAW REVIEW, 34(3):490-506, 1967.

THE LAW OF DRUNKENNESS HAS BEEN DEVELOPED FROM TWO SOURCES. THESE ARE: PUNISHMENT FOR IMMORAL CONDUCT ADMINISTERED BY THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS, AND PREVENTION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE. THE PRIMARY CONCERN OF THE MODERN LEGISLATURES, COURTS, AND POLICE HAS BEEN TO CLEAR THE STREETS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES OF CERTAIN UNDESIRABLES. THE RESULT IS THAT AN UPSTANDING CITIZEN, ALTHOUGH JUST AS INTOXICATED AS A DERELICT, IS UNLIKELY TO RECEIVE THE SAME TREATMENT. UNLESS HE IS DISORDERLY, THE GOOD CITIZEN WILL PROBABLY REMAIN FREE FROM PUNISHMENT. IF HE IS DISORDERLY, THE POLICE MAY USE THE PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS CHARGE ONLY BECAUSE IT REQUIRES LESS PROOF THAN DOES DISORDERLY CONDUCT. IF THE COURTS BEGIN TO FOLLOW EASTER AND DRIVER, THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION WILL HAVE TO CHARGE AND PROVE DISORDERLY CONDUCT IN CASES THAT INVOLVE SUCH BEHAVIOR. TO CONTROL THE DERELICT AND THE ALCOHOLIC AND TO KEEP THE STREETS CLEARED OF THIS KIND OF PERSON, THE AUTHORITIES MAY RESORT TO THE CIVIL COMMITMENT STATUTES THAT EXIST IN SOME STATES. THE OTHER ALTERNATIVE WOULD BE FOR THE LEGISLATURES TO ADOPT A PROGRAM SIMILAR TO THE ONE RECOMMENDED BY THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. THIS PLAN PROPOSES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DE-INTOXICATION STATIONS PLUS PROVISIONS FOR COUNSELING AND HOUSING. THE PROGRAM THAT ATTEMPTS TO CURE THE CAUSE OF THE PROBLEM RATHER THAN TO PUNISH ITS RESULTS IS THE MOST DESIRABLE. (AUTH. ED.)

17136 \$03
CITATION: KUH, RICHARD H. IN-FIELD INTERROGATION: STOP, QUESTION, DETENTION AND FRISK. CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN, 3(9):597-614, 1967.

STOP AND FRISK LAWS AND DECISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE LIKELY TO HAVE MORE EFFECT ON CONTROLLING JUDICIAL ACTION IN THE COURTROOM THAN ON CONTROLLING POLICE ACTION. THE COURTS, THE LEGISLATORS, AND THE CITIZENRY AT LARGE EXPECT POLICE TO CONTINUE TO TAKE PREVENTIVE ACTION, TO STOP PERSONS, AND TO ASK QUESTIONS WHEN THEIR SUSPICIONS HAVE BEEN UNDERSTANDABLY AROUSED. ATTEMPTS TO RECONCILE THE STOP AND FRISK DUTIES OF POLICE WITH STOP AND FRISK PROHIBITIONS HAVE SO FAR BEEN UNSATISFACTORY. THE POLICE MUST THEMSELVES INSURE THAT POLICE STOPPING POWER IS NOT ABUSED IN POLICE-MINORITY DEALINGS. ALL POLICE DEPARTMENTS SHOULD FORMULATE DETAILED GUIDELINES FOR THEIR PERSONNEL STATING THE CONDITIONS WHEN STOPPING ON SUSPICION IS IN ORDER, AND DESCRIBING WHAT IS TO BE DONE WHEN PERSONS HAVE BEEN STOPPED. REGULATIONS FOR POLICE STOPPING ON SUSPICION IN NEW YORK STATE HAVE BEEN DRAWN UP BY THE NEW YORK STATE COMBINED COUNCIL OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS.

17137 \$03
CITATION: MELTSNER, MICHAEL. PRE-TRIAL DETENTION, BAIL PENDING APPEAL, AND JAIL TIME CREDIT: THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS AND SOME SUGGESTED REMEDIES. CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN, 3(9):618-627, 1967.

THE CONTROVERSY ON THE PRESENT BAIL SYSTEM CONCERNS BOTH BAIL PENDING APPEAL AND PRE-TRIAL RELEASE. WITH REGARD TO BAIL PENDING APPEAL, THE SHUTTLESWORTH AND DRESNER DECISIONS PROVIDE AMPLE AUTHORITY FOR FEDERAL HABEAS CORPUS TO CONSIDER IMMEDIATELY A PETITIONER'S FEDERAL CLAIM OF RIGHT TO RELEASE ON BAIL. ASSUMING A RIGHT TO ADMISSION TO BAIL PRIOR TO TRIAL, THE CRITICAL QUESTION REGARDING PRE-TRIAL RELEASE IS WHAT AMOUNT OF BAIL IS EXCESSIVE. MOST COURTS THAT HAVE CONSIDERED THE QUESTION HAVE CONCLUDED THAT BAIL NEED NOT REFLECT THE ABILITY OF THE DEFENDANT TO RAISE IT. THIS PRESENT FINANCIAL STANDARD IS ONLY LIKELY TO BE MODIFIED BY THE SUPREME COURT. REMEDIES ARE SUGGESTED FOR PRE-TRIAL INCARCERATION OF AN INDIGENT AND FOR EXCESSIVE BAIL. TIME SPENT IN PRE-TRIAL INCARCERATION SHOULD BE CREDITED AGAINST A SENTENCE.

17138 \$03
CITATION: WASHINGTON (STATE). INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT. JUVENILE COURTS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, PREPARED BY JOHN C. FROSSARD. OLYMPIA, 1967. 30 P., APP. (REFERENCE REPORT NO. 6)

THIS STATEWIDE REPORT ANALYZES THE TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURTS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON; THE REASONS FOR REFERRAL; CHARACTERISTICS OF DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN; AND THE DISPOSITION OF CASES.

17139 \$03
CITATION: NEW JERSEY. PAROLE BUREAU. ANNUAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT, JULY 1, 1965-JUNE 30, 1966. TRENTON, 1966. 7 P., TABLES.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTS A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS OF THE NEW JERSEY BUREAU OF PAROLE DURING FISCAL 1965-1966 TOGETHER WITH DATA ON THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS OF PAROLE IN NEW JERSEY DURING THAT YEAR: TOTAL CASES UNDER SUPERVISION; NUMBER AND PERCENT OF VIOLATORS; PERCENTAGE OF RETURNS TO INSTITUTIONS; MISSING CASES; DISPOSITION OF RECORDED ARRESTS FOR ALL NEW OFFENSES; DISPOSITION OF ARRESTS FOR TECHNICAL PAROLE VIOLATIONS; AVERAGE CASE LOAD; AND FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON.

17140 \$03
CITATION: WOLFF, MICHAEL. PRISON. LONDON, EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, 1967. 303 P. \$8.00

THIS ACCOUNT OF GREAT BRITAIN'S PENAL INSTITUTIONS DESCRIBES THE PRESENT STATE OF PRISONS, BORSTALS, ATTENDANCE CENTERS, DETENTION CENTERS, APPROVED SCHOOLS, AND REMAND HOMES. ALSO DEPICTED ARE THE WORKINGS OF THE SYSTEM, THE STAFF AND ADMINISTRATION, TREATMENT AND TRAINING, AND AFTERCARE; AND SEVERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REFORM ARE MADE. EXISTING BUILDINGS SHOULD BE UPDATED TECHNOLOGICALLY TO INSURE THE MAXIMUM SECURITY TO THE 10 PERCENT OF ENGLAND'S PRISON POPULATION WHO WARRANT THIS. FOR THE REMAINING 90 PERCENT, A COMMUNITY SYSTEM SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED. THE PRESENT PENAL SYSTEM IS OBSOLETE. NOT ONLY DOES PENAL PRACTICE FAIL TO MEET MODERN AND ACCEPTED THEORIES, BUT MANY OF THESE THEORIES ARE THEMSELVES ALREADY OUT-OF-DATE IN THE CONTEXT OF PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY. MORE ATTENTION SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO DEALING WITH INMATES' FUNDAMENTAL INADEQUACIES AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, RATHER THAN WITH THEIR INABILITY TO KEEP A DECENT JOB. SIMILARLY, THE APPROVED SCHOOLS SYSTEM IS IN NEED OF A REAPPRAISAL AND REORGANIZATION. ALTHOUGH THE STANDARDS OF THESE SCHOOLS VARY IMMENSELY, THERE IS INSUFFICIENT VARIATION IN THE TRAINING AND SERVICES PROVIDED. THE SCHOOLS SHOULD BE REORGANIZED SO THAT THEY ARE INTEGRATED VERTICALLY AT THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS AND Laterally AT THE LOCAL LEVEL.

17141 \$03

CITATION: EVANS, M. STANTON, MOORE, MARGARET. THE LAWBREAKERS. NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK, ARLINGTON HOUSE, 1968. 288 P. \$5.95

THE ROOTS OF THE NATIONAL CRIME PROBLEM LIE IN THE DETERIORATION OF MORAL VALUES. IF THESE VALUES WERE HELD IN COMMON THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY THEY COULD FORM THE BASIS FOR A PEACEFUL COMMUNITY. CONCURRENT WITH THE DETERIORATION OF A RESTRAINT BASED ON MORAL BELIEF, PENAL DETERRENTS ARE BEING "LIBERALIZED" AND IN MANY CASES RENDERED INEFFECTIVE. THE PRESENT CLIMATE OF OPINION, WHICH FOSTERS A GROWING DEGREE OF PERMISSIVENESS, MAKES THIS PROBLEM PARTICULARLY ACUTE AMONG YOUNGER CHILDREN BY IMPAIRING THEIR MORAL VALUES AND ENCOURAGING IN THEM AN INCLINATION TOWARD LAWLESSNESS. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDIANAPOLIS ANTI-CRIME CRUSADE IN 1962, WHICH HAS A MEMBERSHIP OF 50,000 WOMEN AT THIS WRITING, CONSTITUTED AN ATTEMPT TO OFFSET THIS TREND ON A LOCAL LEVEL. THROUGH INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP WORK IN CRIME PREVENTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE ORGANIZATION ADDRESSED ITSELF FORCEFULLY AND SUCCESSFULLY TO THE PROBLEMS OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN INDIANAPOLIS. AMONG THE TANGIBLE RESULTS CLAIMED BY THE CRUSADE'S ACTIVITIES ARE: THE REDUCTION OF THE CITY CRIME RATE; THE RETURN OF 2,000 HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS OR POTENTIAL DROPOUTS; AND THE ENACTMENT OF NINE KEY REFORMS IN THE INDIANAPOLIS COURTS.

17142 \$03

CITATION: HAAS, WERNER. ANACHRONISMEN IN DER POLIZEIARBEIT. (ANACHRONISMS IN POLICE WORK.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(12):617-620, 1967.

THE WEST GERMAN POLICE ESTABLISHMENT HAS ENTERED A DEEP AND SERIOUS CRISIS WHICH IS EVIDENCED BY THE EVER- DECREASING RATE OF OFFENSES WHICH ARE NOT CLEARED BY ARRESTS. SOME OF THE MORE OBVIOUS FACTORS WHICH MILITATE AGAINST LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFICIENCY IN GERMANY INCLUDE: THE MYRIAD PETTY TRANSGRESSIONS OF THE LAW WHICH POLICE MUST INVESTIGATE; THE GROWING NUMBER OF UNSUBSTANTIATED THEFT REPORTS; OBSOLETE POLICE FACILITIES; AND THE FACT THAT WEST GERMANY TODAY HAS NO MORE POLICE OFFICERS FOR A POPULATION OF 60 MILLION THAN IT DID IN 1900 WHEN ROUGHLY 30 MILLION PEOPLE LIVED IN THE SAME GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. AN INTERVIEW WITH FOUR, PRESUMABLY TYPICAL, PROPERTY OFFENDERS REVEALED THAT THE RISK OF BEING CAUGHT IS QUITE LOW; AND THAT CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITIES ARE ENHANCED BY A LACK OF POLICE PLANNING, COORDINATION, AND EFFICIENCY. THE POLICE CAN, AND MUST, BECOME MORE DANGEROUS TO THE CRIMINAL, AND MUST REMOVE MANY OF THE CHANCES FOR CRIMINALITY WHICH EXIST TODAY.

17143 \$03

CITATION: EMMENEGGER, HANS-RUDOLF. ERSCHEINUNGSFORMEN DER KRIMINALITÄT BEI SCHWEIZERN UND AUSLÄNDERN. (TYPES OF OFFENSES COMMITTED BY THE SWISS AND BY FOREIGNERS.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(12):647-649, 1967.

WIDESPREAD PUBLIC OPINION IN SWITZERLAND HOLDS THAT THE FOREIGN-BORN IN THE COUNTRY COMMIT MORE CRIMES THAN THE NATIVE POPULATION DOES. A STUDY OF ITALIAN FOREIGN WORKERS IN THE CANTON ZÜRICH POINTS TO THE OPPOSITE CONCLUSION: FOREIGN GUEST WORKERS ARE, AS A RULE, LESS CRIMINAL THAN THE NATIVE POPULATION. SLIGHTLY HIGHER RATES OF PROPERTY OFFENSES AMONG THE ITALIAN MINORITY WERE DISCOVERED TO BE OFFSET BY LOWER RATES FOR OTHER TYPES OF OFFENSES. THE STUDY BEARS OUT THE FINDINGS OF AMERICAN AND WEST GERMAN RESEARCH WHICH SHOW SLIGHTLY LOWER CRIME RATES AMONG THE FOREIGN-BORN THAN AMONG THE NATIVES. A DISTINCTION MUST BE MADE BETWEEN FOREIGN WORKERS WHO HAVE ENTERED SWITZERLAND WITH LEGITIMATE WORKING PERMITS AND TRAVELING PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS WHO ENTER SWITZERLAND, AS THEY DO ALL THE OTHER PROSPEROUS COUNTRIES OF EUROPE, FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF PURSUING THEIR CRIMINAL CAREERS.

17144 \$03

CITATION: CARVALHO, H. VEIGA DE. HOW TO ORGANIZE AN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY IN LATIN AMERICA. SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, 1967. 4 P.

NUMEROUS LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES MAINTAIN EXCELLENT FACILITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS WHICH SPECIALIZE IN CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDIES AND RESEARCH. THESE ISOLATED EFFORTS NEED TO BE INTEGRATED ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL. A PROPOSAL FOR AN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY IN LATIN AMERICA CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION THROUGH EXCHANGES OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND INFORMATION. SUCH A PLAN WOULD GREATLY INCREASE THE USEFULNESS OF THE STUDIES AND EFFORTS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES.

17145 \$03

CITATION: GREAT BRITAIN. HOME OFFICE. THE USE OF THE JESNESS INVENTORY ON A SAMPLE OF BRITISH PROBATIONERS, BY MARTIN DAVIES. LONDON, HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, 1967. 20 P. (STUDIES IN THE CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS) \$.35

THE JESNESS INVENTORY WAS USED TO OBTAIN PERSONALITY ASSESSMENTS WHICH COULD BE RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS. SUBJECTS WERE 454 BRITISH PROBATIONERS, AGED 17 TO 20, FROM EIGHT PROBATION AREAS. THE RESULTANT SCORES WERE COMPARED TO JESNESS' ORIGINAL CALIFORNIA SAMPLE OF DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS. THE INVENTORY, SLIGHTLY MODIFIED TO BE MORE MEANINGFUL TO THE ENGLISH SAMPLE, CONSISTED OF 10 SCALES: SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENT, VALUE ORIENTATION, IMMATURITY, AUTISM, ALIENATION, MANIFEST AGGRESSION, WITHDRAWAL, SOCIAL ANXIETY, REPRESSION, AND DENIAL. THE BRITISH PROBATIONERS' MEAN SCORE IN THE ASOCIAL INDEX WAS 19.956. THIS IS MIDWAY BETWEEN THAT OF THE AMERICAN DELINQUENTS (25.296) AND THAT OF THE NON-DELINQUENTS (15.451). ON THE INDIVIDUAL SCALES, THE PROBATIONERS HAD HIGHER (MORE DELINQUENT) SCORES ON IMMATURITY, ALIENATION, AND DENIAL SCALES, BUT HAD LOWER SCORES ON SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENT AND WITHDRAWAL SCALES. A FURTHER COMPARISON WAS MADE BETWEEN THE PROBATIONERS' SCORES AND THE SCORES OF 203 BORSTAL BOYS, AGED 16 TO 18, WHO HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY ADMINISTERED THE JESNESS INVENTORY. THE ASSUMPTION THAT THERE EXISTED A GREATER DEGREE OF CRIMINALITY IN THE BORSTAL SAMPLE WAS CONFIRMED BY THE HIGHER SCORES OF THESE BOYS, ALTHOUGH IT WAS NOTED AT THIS POINT THAT THE IMMATURITY SCALE DID NOT APPEAR TO BE WORKING IN A MEANINGFUL WAY WITH BRITISH SAMPLES. BORSTAL BOYS WERE DISTINGUISHED FROM PROBATIONERS IN WAYS SIMILAR TO THOSE DIFFERENTIATING THE CALIFORNIA DELINQUENTS FROM THE NON-DELINQUENTS. ALTHOUGH THE INVENTORY MAY BE OF DOUBTFUL VALUE IN CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISONS, ITS ABILITY TO MEASURE THE DEGREE OF DELINQUENCY HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED.

17146 \$03

CITATION: KAINZ, ANNA. KINDESMISSHANDLUNG. (CHILD ABUSE.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(12):664-666, 1967.

AUTHORITIES IN VIENNA, AUSTRIA, QUESTIONED 79 CHILDREN IN 1966 BECAUSE OF A SUSPICION THAT THEIR PARENTS HAD COMMITTED CHILD ABUSE. THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES SOME OF THE CASES, AND ANALYZES COURT DISPOSITIONS. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS FOUND GUILTY OF CHILD ABUSE IN 1964, AS WELL AS THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHILD VICTIMS ARE ALSO EXAMINED. PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES OF CHILDREN WHO WERE ABUSED LED TO AN ESTIMATION THAT ABOUT 50 PERCENT TOLD THE TRUTH WHEN QUESTIONED; FOR 30 PERCENT OF THE CASES, IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY TOLD THE TRUTH OR NOT. ON THE BASIS OF THE PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION IT WAS BELIEVED THAT IN 15 PERCENT OF THE CASES THE CHILDREN DID NOT TELL THE TRUTH; AND IN FIVE PERCENT OF THE CASES IT WAS PROVEN CONCLUSIVELY THAT THE CHILD DID NOT TELL THE TRUTH.

17147 \$03

CITATION: CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED TO CONSIDER CHILD WELFARE AND RELATED

IMPLICATIONS ARISING FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REPORT
ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, BY REAL JUBINVILLE. OTTAWA, 1967.
12 P.

THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION CONCERNING THE REPORT, BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OF CANADA, ENTITLED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN CANADA, 1965. ANY CHANGE IN CHILD WELFARE LEGISLATION SHOULD BE PRECEDED BY: AGREEMENTS THAT WOULD PROVIDE FOR DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES AVAILABLE TO COURTS; ESTABLISHMENT OF A RANGE OF INSTITUTIONAL AND NONINSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT SERVICES; GIVING POWER TO THE COURT TO USE ALL TYPES OF SERVICES REQUIRED BY CHILDREN; AND CREATING UNIFORMITY THROUGHOUT CANADA OF UPPER AND LOWER AGE LIMITS, TO INSURE EQUALITY OF TREATMENT FOR ALL CHILD CITIZENS, AND TO PERMIT EFFICIENT GATHERING OF FACTS AND STATISTICS FOR RESEARCH. FURTHER, LEGAL AID SYSTEMS SHOULD PROVIDE FOR COUNSEL, AND LEGISLATION ON CHILD OFFENDERS SHOULD INDICATE THAT THERE MUST NOT BE ANY RESTRICTION ON THEIR RIGHTS TO COUNSEL. MOREOVER, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE PROPOSED YOUTH AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH AND ADVISORY CENTRE BE PLACED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL. RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHILDREN SHOULD BE VESTED IN ONE DEPARTMENT AND PROPOSED LEGISLATION, BEFORE ENACTMENT, SHOULD BE SUBJECTED TO SCRUTINY BY AS MANY AS POSSIBLE OF THOSE WORKING IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS OF THE WELFARE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN.

17148 \$03
CITATION: BIRNBAUM, MYRON L. THE EFFECT OF RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS ON MILITARY LAW. FORDHAM LAW REVIEW, 36(2):153-174, 1967.

AMERICAN MILITARY LAW HAS BEEN RESPONSIVE TO THE RECENT DECISIONS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT IN CRIMINAL LAW. THE COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS, HOWEVER, CONTINUES TO EXERCISE INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT AND CONTROL OVER COURTS- MARTIAL. FROM THIS, THE SERVICEMAN AT TIMES DERIVES ADVANTAGES NOT ENJOYED BY THE CIVILIAN OFFENDER, BECAUSE OF THE BROADER PROTECTION PROVIDED BY ARTICLE 31 THAN BY THE FIFTH AMENDMENT AND THE MORE RESTRICTIVE RULE UPON THE PROSECUTION IN CORROBORATING CONFESSIONS. THIS RULE IN THE MILITARY REQUIRES SEPARATE PROOF OF THE PROBABILITY THAT THE OFFENSE WAS COMMITTED BY SOMEONE. THE COURT HAS BEEN KEENLY AWARE OF ITS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE MILITARY JUSTICE SYSTEM AND CONTINUALLY SOLICITOUS LEST THE MILITARY OFFENDER SUFFER IN COMPARISON WITH HIS CIVILIAN COUNTERPART. IT MAY SAFELY BE PREDICTED THAT, AS CONSTITUTIONAL CONCEPTS OF CRIMINAL LAW DEVELOP, MILITARY LAW WILL KEEP PACE. FURTHER, THE COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS WILL INSURE THAT-- WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A DIFFERENT PROCEDURAL SYSTEM, OPERATING UNDER CONDITIONS VASTLY DIFFERENT FROM THE CIVILIAN COMMUNITY--THE MILITARY SERVICEMAN WILL BE GUARANTEED THE SAME STANDARDS OF JUSTICE, FAIRNESS, AND DUE PROCESS PROVIDED TO CIVILIANS IN THE FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS. (AUTH. ED.)

17149 \$03
CITATION: KUH, RICHARD H. FOOLISH FIGLEAVES? PORNOGRAPHY IN-AND OUT OF- COURT. NEW YORK, MACMILLAN, 1967. 368 P. \$7.95

THE LAW'S IMPERFECT EFFORTS TO DEFINE AND TO REPRESS THAT WHICH IT DEEMS PORNOGRAPHIC ARE REVIEWED IN THIS BOOK. BROADER QUESTIONS, TRANSCENDING OBSCENITY ENFORCEMENT, SUCH AS WHETHER THE LAW SHOULD TRY TO ENFORCE MORALITY, ARE CONSIDERED. PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE MAJOR OBSCENITY CASES ARE DISCUSSED. EVERY AREA WHERE PORNOGRAPHY IS AN ISSUE TODAY IS REVIEWED AND PROPOSALS FOR MODERATE ACTION, BYPASSING TRADITIONAL SOLUTIONS, ARE OFFERED. CONTENTS: THE PROBLEM; THE LAW'S CONFUSION; THE CENSOR'S EXPERIENCE; PROPOSED ACTION--WHY AND HOW; THE FUTURE.

17150 \$03
CITATION: THE MIRANCA DECISION - ITS EFFECT ON CRIMINAL LAW. JOURNAL OF THE MISSOURI BAR, 22(11):444-455, 465, 1966.

THREE ARTICLES SPECIFY CONSEQUENCES OF THE MIRANDA DECISION FOR CRIMINAL LAW. DISCUSSED ARE: THE RULES ESTABLISHED BY THE DECISION; THE EFFECT OF THESE ON THE DEFENSE; AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE PROSECUTION. THE THRUST OF THE COURT'S OPINION WAS TO ESTABLISH ADEQUATE PROTECTIVE DEVICES TO DISPEL THE COMPELSION INHERENT IN "CUSTODIAL INTERROGATION." UNDER THE MIRANDA TEST, REGARDLESS OF THE TRUTH OR FALSITY OF THE CONFESSION, OR THE TRUSTWORTHINESS OF THE STATEMENT, THE CONFESSION IS INADMISSIBLE IF THE POLICE DO NOT WARN ARRESTEES OF THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS. THE SECTIONS OF THE DECISION ARE QUOTED WHICH DETAIL THE RULES REQUIRING A SUSPECT TO BE WARNED OF HIS RIGHTS. CONCERNING THE DECISION'S EFFECT ON THE DEFENSE, IT IS HELD THAT UNFAIR POLICE PRACTICES IN INTERROGATION WHICH EXISTED PRIOR TO MIRANDA STILL PERSIST. IT IS MAINTAINED THAT, WITH REGARD TO THE PROSECUTION, THE WAY TO EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT IS TO ACCEPT THE RESTRICTIONS SPECIFIED IN MIRANDA AND TO WORK OUT PROCEDURES WHEREBY EVIDENCE CAN BE OBTAINED AND THE RIGHTS OF THE DEFENDANT PROTECTED. CONTENTS: THE DECISION, BY JOSEPH J. SIMEONE; THE EFFECT ON THE DEFENSE, BY MORRIS A. SHENKER; THE IMPACT ON PROSECUTION, BY LAWRENCE J. LEE.

17151 \$03

CITATION: CANADA. DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS. JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, 1966. OTTAWA, QUEEN'S PRINTER, 1967. 65 P. (CATALOGUE NO. 85-202) \$.75

STATISTICAL RETURNS ON THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BROUGHT TO COURT DURING 1966, AS SUBMITTED TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, ARE THE BASIS OF THIS REPORT. THE DATA WERE PRESENTED BY JUVENILE COURTS THROUGHOUT CANADA AND BY MAGISTRATES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE WHO HEAR CHILDREN'S CASES WHERE NO JUVENILE COURT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED. STATISTICAL TABLES SHOW THE NUMBER OF JUVENILE COURT APPEARANCES; DISPOSITIONS; NATURE OF DELINQUENCIES; SOURCE OF COMPLAINT; NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN DATE OF CHARGE AND DATE OF FIRST HEARING; MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS; LIVING CONDITIONS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS; AGE, SEX, BIRTHPLACE OF DELINQUENTS; OCCUPATION OF PARENTS; SCHOOL GRADE OF DELINQUENTS; OCCUPATION OF DELINQUENTS; AND RELIGION.

17152 \$03

CITATION: PENNSYLVANIA. PROBATION AND PAROLE BOARD. SEX OFFENDERS RELEASED ON PAROLE, 20 YEAR STUDY. HARRISBURG, 1968. 4 P.

A SEPARATE FILE WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE ON ALL SEX OFFENDERS RELEASED ON PAROLE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1947 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1967. THIS 20-YEAR SUMMARY SHOWS THE PAROLE PERFORMANCE OF THESE RELEASED OFFENDERS: OF 4,641 PAROLEES, 20.7 PERCENT WERE RETURNED TO PRISON. OF THESE, 11 PERCENT WERE VIOLATORS OF THE RULES OF PAROLE, AND 9.7 PERCENT HAD COMMITTED NEW OFFENSES. OF THIS 9.7 PERCENT, REPRESENTING A TOTAL OF 451 PERSONS, 181 REPEATED SEX OFFENSES, WHILE 270 COMMITTED OFFENSES OTHER THAN SEX CRIMES. OF THE 181 WHO REPEATED SEX CRIMES, 54 OR 1.2 PERCENT REPEATED VIOLENT SEX OFFENSES.

17153 \$03

CITATION: THE ROLE OF THE LAWYER, SOCIAL WORKER AND PROBATION OFFICER IN CASES OF DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT BEFORE THE JUVENILE COURT. CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON THE JUVENILE COURT BULLETIN (CHICAGO), DECEMBER 1967. 4 P.

AN OUTLINE IS PRESENTED OF THE ROLE OF THE LAWYER, THE SOCIAL WORKER, AND THE PROBATION OFFICER IN JUVENILE COURT DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES. THE LAWYER SHOULD SERVE AS AN ADVOCATE IN ADJUDICATORY AND DISPOSITIONAL HEARINGS; AS AN INTERPRETER OF THE COURT; AND AS A NEGOTIATOR. THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL WORKER INCLUDES BEING A PETITIONER, A WITNESS, A REPRESENTATIVE OF AN AGENCY WHICH IS A RESOURCE TO THE COURT, AND AN INTERPRETER OF THE COURT. THE PROBATION OFFICER HAS AS HIS PRIMARY FUNCTION SERVING AS A WITNESS AND AN OFFICER OF THE COURT.

17154 \$03
CITATION: UNITED NATIONS. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, DEVELOPMENTS 1961-1965. NEW YORK,
1967. 58 P.

WORLD TRENDS IN CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BETWEEN 1961 AND 1965 WERE MEASURED IN A SURVEY. IT WAS NOTED THAT A STEADY MOVEMENT TOWARD THE LEGISLATIVE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS IN PROGRESS, AND THAT THERE IS A GENERAL TENDENCY TOWARD FEWER EXECUTIONS IN COUNTRIES WHICH STILL USE THIS PENALTY. THERE IS A SLIGHT BUT PERCEPTIBLE CONTRARY TENDENCY TOWARDS LEGISLATIVE PROVISION FOR THE DEATH PENALTY FOR CERTAIN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL OFFENSES. WHERE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS APPLIED, IT IS BECOMING AN INCREASINGLY DISCRETIONARY, RATHER THAN A MANDATORY, SANCTION. ALMOST ALL COUNTRIES EXCLUDE CERTAIN OFFENDERS FROM CAPITAL PUNISHMENT DUE TO EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES, OR TO THE MENTAL OR PHYSICAL CONDITION, AGE, OR SEX OF THE OFFENDERS. THE RANGE OF THE CATEGORIES OF OFFENDERS EXEMPTED FROM EXECUTION IS BROADENING. A GREAT DISPARITY WAS FOUND TO EXIST BETWEEN THE LEGAL PROVISIONS OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND THE ACTUAL APPLICATION OF THESE PROVISIONS, AND A GROWING NUMBER OF OFFENDERS WHO ARE SENTENCED TO DEATH ARE SPARED THROUGH JUDICIAL PROCESSES OR BY EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY. EXECUTION, WHEN IT TAKES PLACE, IS OFTEN ACCOMPLISHED BY SHOOTING OR HANGING AND IS ACCOMPANIED BY A MINIMUM OF PUBLICITY. THERE IS A TENDENCY TO CONFINED OFFENDERS WHO ARE SUBJECT TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BUT WHO HAVE BEEN ACCORDED ANOTHER PENALTY TO CONDITIONS SIMILAR TO THOSE OF OTHER PRISONERS, AND TO PROVIDE MECHANISMS FOR THEIR EVENTUAL RELEASE. ALL THE AVAILABLE DATA INDICATE THAT THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY HAS NO EFFECT ON THE INCIDENCE RATE OF MURDER. (AUTH. ED.)

17155 \$03
CITATION: CICOUREL, AARON V. THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE. NEW YORK, JOHN WILEY, 1968. 745 P. \$8.95

THIS BOOK PRESENTS A DETAILED VIEW OF THE EVERYDAY PRACTICES OF THE POLICE, PROBATION OFFICIALS, AND THE COURTS, AND POINTS OUT HOW THESE AGENCIES ACTUALLY GENERATE DELINQUENCY BY THEIR ROUTINE ENCOUNTERS WITH JUVENILES. THE CONVENTIONAL VIEW IS CHALLENGED THAT ASSUMES DELINQUENTS ARE "NATURAL" SOCIAL TYPES DISTRIBUTED IN SOME ORDERED FASHION, AND PRODUCED BY A SET OF ABSTRACT INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL PRESSURES ARISING FROM THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE. THE ORGANIZATIONAL WORKINGS OF THE POLICE, PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, THE COURTS, AND THE SCHOOLS ARE ALL VIEWED AS CONTRIBUTING TO TRANSFORM THE ORIGINAL EVENTS WHICH LED TO CONTACT WITH THE LAW. THIS CREATION OF FACTS IN TURN LEADS TO IMPROVISED OR AD HOC INTERPRETATIONS OF CHARACTER STRUCTURE, FAMILY LIFE, AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES, SO THAT PARTICULAR CASES ARE OFTEN JUSTIFIED AS FALLING UNDER AN APPROPRIATE LEGAL STATUTE OR PRECEDENT EVEN BEFORE JUDICIAL LITIGATION IS BEGUN. BY MEANS OF THIS CONSTRUCTION OF CASES, ENTITLED THE "CREATION OF HISTORY," THE PARTICULAR CASE IS EXPOSED TO A SERIES OF RETROSPECTIVE-PROSPECTIVE INTERPRETATIONS WITHIN, AND DISENGAGED FROM, THE SOCIAL CONTEXTS RELEVANT TO WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED. THE ORGANIZATIONAL WORKINGS PRODUCING DELINQUENCY ARE EXAMINED IN THE ACTIVITIES OF TWO POLICE AND PROBATION DEPARTMENTS OF APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE. VARIATIONS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE TRACED BY EXAMINING CASES FROM LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME FAMILIES. THUS DIFFERENCES IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ARE SHOWN AND THE WAY COMMUNITY POLITICAL STRUCTURE AND DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION INFLUENCE JUVENILE JUSTICE IS PRESENTED.

17156 \$03
CITATION: RUBURN, MICHAEL. THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 9(4):313-326, 1967.

THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY IS DESCRIBED. IT REPRESENTS A RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN HOSPITAL PSYCHIATRY, AND IS ESSENTIALLY A METHOD OF EMOTIONAL REEDUCATION, USED TO SUPPLEMENT MEDICAL TREATMENT. ITS

AIM, TO ENABLE THE PATIENT TO RETURN TO SOCIETY, IS ACHIEVED BY PROVIDING A CONSISTENT SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT WITH EFFECTIVE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, AND A FIRM BUT KIND CONTROL OF BEHAVIOR. THE THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN STARTING A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY ARE DISCUSSED, AS WELL AS THE ROLE OF THE PATIENTS, THE TEAM LEADER, THE NURSE, THE PSYCHIATRIC AIDE, THE WARD MEETING, AND OTHER ELEMENTS IMPORTANT IN THIS TYPE OF TREATMENT PROGRAM.

17158 \$03
CITATION: SCHAFFSTEIN, FRIEDRICH. ERFOLG, MISSEFOLG UND RUCKFALLPROGNOSE BEI JUNGEN STRAFFALLIGEN. (SUCCESS, FAILURE AND THE PREDICTION OF RECIDIVISM OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.) ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE GESAMTE STRAFRECHTSWISSENSCHAFT, 17(2):209-249, 1967.

PH.D. CANDIDATES IN CRIMINOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GOTTINGEN, WEST GERMANY, CONDUCTED RESEARCH ON JUVENILE RECIDIVISM, USING RECORDS OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS. SIX GROUPS OF 100 TO 200 JUVENILE DELINQUENTS EACH WERE EXAMINED, FOR PERIODS RANGING FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS. DUE TO DIFFERENT CRITERIA IN THE SELECTION OF THE SUBJECTS, RATHER THAN TO DIFFERENCES IN THEIR TREATMENT, CONSIDERABLY DIFFERENT RATES OF RECIDIVISM WERE FOUND AMONG THEM. SHORT-TERM SENTENCES TENDED TO BE INEFFECTIVE OR EVEN TO PRODUCE UNFAVORABLE RESULTS. BETTER RESULTS WERE ACHIEVED BY SENTENCES OF OVER ONE YEAR. THE MAJOR SHORTCOMING OF THE PREDICTION TABLES IS THE MECHANICAL APPLICATION MADE IN THEM OF OFTEN IRRELEVANT STATISTICAL CRITERIA. THE PRINCIPAL CRITERION SHOULD BE NOT RECIDIVISM IN THE NARROW SENSE, BUT SUCCESS OR FAILURE.

17159 \$03
CITATION: ROEDER, HERMANN. DIE BEGRIFFSMERKMALE DES URTEILS IM STRAFVERFAHREN. (THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SENTENCE IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.) ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE GESAMTE STRAFRECHTSWISSENSCHAFT, 17(2):250-303, 1967.

THE CONCEPT OF THE INVALID SENTENCE HAS ALWAYS PRESENTED DIFFICULTIES OF INTERPRETATION. IN MODERN PROCEDURAL PRACTICE IN WEST GERMANY AND AUSTRIA, INVALIDITY IS USUALLY IDENTIFIED WITH CONTESTABILITY. YET ONLY A SENTENCE ARRIVED AT IN CONFORMITY WITH ALL PROCEDURAL PRECONDITIONS CAN PROPERLY BE REGARDED AS A SENTENCE. A DECISION WHICH DOES NOT FULFILL THESE PRECONDITIONS IS NOT AN INVALID SENTENCE, BUT IS NOT A SENTENCE AT ALL. SINCE THE ONLY TWO LOGICAL ALTERNATIVES ARE SENTENCE AND NON-SENTENCE, THE NOTION OF INVALIDITY IS WITHOUT MEANING.

17160 \$03
CITATION: MULLER, RUDOLF, PREISER, FRIEDRICH. WIE SOLLTEN UNVERBESSERLICHE ASSOZIALE NACH KUNFTIGEM RECHT VERWAHRT WERDEN? (THE TREATMENT OF INCORRIGIBLE ANTISOCIAL OFFENDERS IN THE FUTURE LAW.) ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE GESAMTE STRAFRECHTSWISSENSCHAFT, 17(2):304-330, 1967.
CITN2:

THE WORKHOUSE PENITENTIARY IS NECESSARY FOR THE TREATMENT OF ANTISOCIAL WORK-SHY OFFENDERS. THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF CRITICS WHO WISH TO ABOLISH THE WORKHOUSE AS A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, TRANSFERRING IT OUTSIDE THE SPHERE OF PENAL LAW, ARE NOT JUSTIFIABLE. HOWEVER, THE WORKHOUSE, AS CURRENTLY PROVIDED FOR BY WEST GERMAN LAW, DOES NOT PERFORM SATISFACTORILY, AND SHOULD THEREFORE BE REFORMED. THE NECESSARY REFORMS INCLUDE SEGREGATING OLD OFFENDERS AND SUBJECTING "INCORRIGIBLE ONES" TO SPECIAL TREATMENT IN SEPARATE INSTITUTIONS. HALFWAY HOUSES ARE ALSO DESIRABLE IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE TRANSITION BETWEEN THE WORKHOUSE AND LIFE IN FREEDOM.

17161 \$03
CITATION: ENGEL, S. W. UBER DEN ERLEBNISZUSAMMENHANG BEI MEHREREN TATEN UND BEI MEHREREN TATERN. (CONTINUITY OF EXPERIENCE IN REGARD TO MULTIPLE OFFENSES AND MULTIPLE OFFENDERS.)

ONE EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE MAY BE THE CAUSE OF SEVERAL OFFENSES COMMITTED BY ONE OR SEVERAL OFFENDERS. IN CURRENT WEST GERMAN LEGAL PRACTICE, IF AN OFFENSE LEADS TO A MULTIPLICITY OF RESULTS, THE OFFENSE CAN BE CONSTRUED AS A SINGLE ONE ONLY IF ALL THE RESULTS FOLLOW FROM A SINGLE ACTION. AN OFFENSE IS CONSIDERED CONTINUOUS IF SEVERAL ACTS RESULT FROM A SINGLE INTENT. THE LAW GENERALLY PROVIDES FOR MORE SEVERE SANCTIONS FOR A GIVEN OFFENSE COMMITTED BY A GROUP THAN IT DOES FOR THE SAME OFFENSE COMMITTED BY AN INDIVIDUAL. SUCH A LEGAL APPROACH DOES NOT TAKE SUFFICIENT ACCOUNT OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PREDISPOSITION OF A MAJORITY OF OFFENDERS WHOSE ACTIONS RESULT FROM AN INTERPLAY BETWEEN WHAT IS INTENDED AND WHAT IS UNINTENDED RATHER THAN FROM THE PREPONDERANCE OF EITHER FACTOR.

17162 \$03
CITATION: ZHURAVLEV, M. USTRANIT' OSHIBKI PRI PRIZNANII ZITS OSOBO OPASNYMI RETSIDIVISTAM. (ERRORS IN DETERMINING DANGEROUS RECIDIVISM.) SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA, NO VOL.(17):11-12, 1967

COURTS IN THE SOVIET UNION FREQUENTLY USE MERELY FORMAL CRITERIA TO DETERMINE WHETHER AN HABITUAL OFFENDER IS TO BE RECOGNIZED AS A DANGEROUS RECIDIVIST. IN ORDER TO ARRIVE AT A CORRECT DECISION, THE NATURE OF THE NEWLY COMMITTED OFFENSE MUST BE CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO THE SOCIAL DANGEROUSNESS OF THE OFFENDER. SOCIAL DANGEROUSNESS RATHER THAN FORMAL RECIDIVISM SHOULD BE THE DETERMINING CRITERION. ACCORDING TO THE 1963 DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S.S.R., COURTS ARE REQUIRED TO GIVE IN WRITING THEIR REASONS FOR RECOGNIZING AN OFFENDER AS A DANGEROUS RECIDIVIST.

17163 \$03
CITATION: TIAZKHOVA, I. KAKOE KHULIGANSTVO DOLZHNO PRIZNAVAT'SIA SOVERSHENNYM S PRIMENENIEM ORUZHIIA? (QUALIFICATIONS OF DISORDERLY CONDUCT WITH THE USE OF ARMS.) SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA, NO VOL.(18):18-19, 1967.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE SOVIET UNION, DATED JUNE 26, 1966, INTRODUCED THE OFFENSE OF DISORDERLY CONDUCT ("HOOOLIGANISM") WITH THE USE OF ARMS. THIS APPLIES TO MISDEMEANORS RESULTING IN PHYSICAL DAMAGE TO PERSONS OR PROPERTY THROUGH THE USE OF WEAPONS, AS WELL AS TO OFFENSES COMMITTED WITH ARMED THREAT. WHILE DISTINGUISHING THIS OFFENSE FROM "DANGEROUS DISORDERLY CONDUCT" ("GRAVE HOOOLIGANISM"), THE COURT DECISION CONSTRUED IT AS CARRYING INCREASED CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY.

17164 \$03
CITATION: MARCHENKO, V. IZMENIT' SISTEMU PEREVODA IZ TRUDOVYKH KOLONII OLIA NESOVERSHENNOLETNIKH. (REFORM OF THE SYSTEM OF TRANSFER FROM LABOR COLONIES FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.) SOVIETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA, NO VOL.(19):27-29, 1967.

WHILE THE AVERAGE SENTENCE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE SOVIET UNION IS THREE YEARS, THE LENGTH OF THEIR DETENTION IN A JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AVERAGES ONLY EIGHT AND A HALF MONTHS. THE MAIN REASON FOR THIS DISCREPANCY IS THAT JUVENILES ARE TRANSFERRED TO INSTITUTIONS FOR ADULT OFFENDERS UPON REACHING THEIR MAJORITY. THE TRANSFER TENDS TO INTERRUPT THE PROCESS OF REEDUCATION, ESPECIALLY VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AND DISTURBS THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THE DELINQUENTS WITH THE PRISON PERSONNEL AND WITH FELLOW INMATES. CO-EXISTENCE WITH ADULT OFFENDERS INCREASES THE UNFAVORABLE IMPACT. JUVENILES SHOULD BE DETAINED IN SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS UNTIL THE AGE OF 20, UNLESS SYSTEMATIC VIOLATIONS OF THE PRISON REGIME JUSTIFY THEIR TRANSFER.

17165 \$03
CITATION: BOSCHI, FILIPPO. IL CONCETTO DI "PROPEDEUTICA" NELL'

ADDESTRAMENTO PROFESSIONALE DEI MINORI DISADATTATI. (THE CONCEPT OF "INITIATION" IN THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF MALADJUSTED MINORS.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 14(5):18-36, 1967.

ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPONSE TO VOCATIONAL TRAINING, INMATES OF TRAINING SCHOOLS CAN BE DIVIDED INTO TWO DISTINCT GROUPS. THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRST GROUP ARE SUFFICIENTLY ADAPTABLE TO PROFIT IMMEDIATELY FROM VOCATIONAL COURSES. THE LESS ADEQUATELY ADJUSTED MEMBERS OF THE SECOND GROUP, ON THE OTHER HAND, MUST FIRST BE PROPERLY INITIATED. AT THE INITIAL STAGE, THE TRAINING MUST NEITHER BE TOO DEMANDING TECHNICALLY, NOR CAN IT RELAPSE INTO MERE "WORK-PLAY." BEFORE THEY ARE GIVEN VOCATIONAL TRAINING, THE JUVENILES SHOULD FIRST BE GUIDED TO DEVELOP THE ABILITY TO PROJECT, EXECUTE, AND EVALUATE THE OBJECTS OF THEIR WORK.

17166 \$03
CITATION: LA PROTECTION DE LA PERSONNE DANS LE PROCES PENAL. (THE PROTECTION OF THE ACCUSED IN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.) QUATORZIEMES JOURNEES DE DEFENSE SOCIALE, FRIBOURG, SUISSE, OCTOBER 28-29, 1967. 126 P.

THE 14TH CONGRESS OF SOCIAL DEFENSE, HELD AT FRIBOURG, SWITZERLAND, OCTOBER 28-29, 1966 DISCUSSED PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHTS DURING THE PRE-TRIAL, TRIAL, AND POST-TRIAL PERIODS. HAVING SURVEYED THE EXISTING PROVISIONS OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND, THE PARTICIPANTS SUGGESTED WAYS TO BRING THE PROTECTION OF THE DEFENDANT CLOSER TO MODEL PROPOSALS. THE CONGRESS ENDORSED THE PRINCIPLES FORMULATED BY THE COMMISSION FOR THE REFORM OF FRENCH CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN MAY 1945, AND THE UNITED NATIONS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS, ADOPTED AUGUST 30, 1955.

17167 \$03
CITATION: MARTIN G. ARTHUR. LEGAL AID IN ONTARIO. CANADIAN BAR JOURNAL, 10(6):473-491, 1967.

ONTARIO'S LEGAL AID ACT OF 1966 IS SUBSTANTIALLY BASED UPON THE ONTARIO LEGAL AID PLAN OF THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA. THE PLAN INCORPORATES SOME OF THE FEATURES OF THE LEGAL AID PLAN IN ENGLAND AND THE LEGAL AID PLAN IN SCOTLAND. THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ONTARIO PLAN IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LAW SOCIETY. UNDER THE ACT, A PERSON CHARGED WITH AN INDICTABLE OFFENSE, OR WITH RESPECT TO WHOM AN APPLICATION IS MADE FOR A SENTENCE OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION, IS ENTITLED TO LEGAL AID IF FINANCIALLY ELIGIBLE. THE LEGAL AID ACT PROVIDES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PANELS OF BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS WHO AGREE TO GIVE LEGAL AID, TO PROVIDE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AS DUTY COUNSEL (ASSISTING AN ACCUSED PRIOR TO HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN COURT), OR TO GIVE LEGAL ADVICE. ONE INEVITABLE RESULT OF THE LEGAL AID PLAN WILL BE AN INCREASE OF THE EMPHASIS ON THE TEACHING OF CRIMINAL LAW IN THE LAW SCHOOLS.

17168 \$03
CITATION: SAUNDERS, D.E. SENTENCING OF HOMOSEXUAL OFFENDERS. CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY, 10(1):25-29, 1967.

SENTENCES IMPOSED ON HOMOSEXUALS IN CANADA, WHO WERE CONVICTED ON CHARGES OF GROSS INDECENCY, ARE REVIEWED. THE CASES USUALLY INVOLVED SOME PUBLIC ELEMENT AS THE CANADIAN POLICE DO NOT SEEM TO BE MAKING A DETERMINED EFFORT TO DETECT HOMOSEXUAL ACTIVITY. THE TERM "GROSS INDECENCY" IS NOT DEFINED BY THE CRIMINAL LAW.

17169 \$03
CITATION: MURRAY, G.L. PROSECUTION OF A CRIMINAL JURY TRIAL. CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY, 10(1):68-76, 1967.

A REVIEW IS MADE OF SOME OF THE MORE PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF CONDUCTING A CRIMINAL JURY TRIAL IN CANADA FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF

THE PROSECUTION. IN JURY TRIALS, THE FIRST STEP TO BE TAKEN BY THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR IS TO READ THE DEPOSITIONS FROM THE PRELIMINARY HEARING. SUBPOENAS SHOULD BE CHECKED AND ADDITIONAL SUBPOENAS DRAWN FOR THOSE WITNESSES WHO DID NOT TESTIFY AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING BUT WHO WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE TRIAL. NEXT, EACH POSSIBLE OFFENSE SHOULD BE SET OUT AS A SEPARATE COUNT. A COPY OF THE REVIEWED INDICTMENT SHOULD BE SENT TO THE DEFENSE COUNSEL. THE INDICTMENT IS NOT PREFERRED UNTIL THE OPENING OF THE TRIAL. AN INTERVIEW IS TO BE MADE OF ALL WITNESSES. FOLLOWING THIS, A DATE MUST BE SET FOR THE TRIAL. AT THE TRIAL, MUCH TIME CAN BE SAVED BY THE DEFENSE COUNSEL'S ADMISSION OF NON-CONTENTIOUS FACTS. THE OPENING TO THE JURY SHOULD CONTAIN A FULL AND ACCURATE SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE THE CROWN PROPOSES TO LEAD. IT IS THE PROSECUTOR'S DUTY TO PUT ALL THE FACTS BEFORE THE JURY ON WHICH THE CROWN RELIES IN SUPPORT OF ITS CASE. THE PROSECUTOR IS NOT JUSTIFIED IN WAIVING HIS ADDRESS IN COMPLICATED CASES WHERE THE ACCUSED IS NOT DEFENDED BY COUNSEL. IF THE PROSECUTOR CONSIDERS THE JUDGE'S CHARGE TO BE IN ERROR, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT HE TAKE HIS OBJECTION AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE CHARGE. IN THE EVENT THE ACCUSED IS CONVICTED, THE PROSECUTOR SHOULD NOT MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO WHAT THE LENGTH OF THE SENTENCE SHOULD BE.

17170 \$03
CITATION: SAARI, DAVID J. NEW IDEAS FOR TRIAL COURT ADMINISTRATION - APPLYING SOCIAL SCIENCE TO LAW. JUDICATURE, 51(3):82-87, 1967.

RESEARCH IN TRIAL COURT ADMINISTRATION MUST RECOGNIZE THE RELEVANCE OF WORK DONE IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. THE TRIAL COURT IS A PROFESSIONALLY-DOMINATED ORGANIZATION AND ITS MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS ARE CLOSER TO THOSE OF OTHER PROFESSIONALLY-DOMINATED GROUPS THAN TO THOSE OF BUSINESS CORPORATIONS. THE ADMINISTRATOR IN A PROFESSIONALLY-DOMINATED GROUP MUST BALANCE HIS CONCERNS FOR THE BUDGET OR COST PICTURE AGAINST THOSE FOR PROFESSIONAL NEEDS. PROFESSIONALLY-DOMINATED GROUPS ARE PLURALISTIC AND COLLEGIAL IN THAT THEY HAVE MANY SOURCES OF AUTHORITY. DESPITE CERTAIN UNIQUE MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS IN THE TRIAL COURT DUE TO THE UNIQUE COMBINATION OF STATUS AND POWER WHICH A TRIAL JUDGE POSSESSES, ORGANIZATION ON A COLLEGIAL BASIS WOULD BE BENEFICIAL. THE CONCEPT OF MULTIPLE SUBORDINATION, WHEREBY SUBPROFESSIONALS ARE ANSWERABLE TO A NUMBER OF PEOPLE, IS HELPFUL IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRIAL COURTS.

17171 \$03
CITATION: KAUFMAN, IRVING R. A FAIR JURY- THE ESSENCE OF JUSTICE. JUDICATURE, 51(3):88-92, 1967.

THE TIME HAS COME TO REEXAMINE AND REVAMP METHODS FOR SELECTING JURIES IN FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE PROPOSED CIVIL RIGHTS BILL OF 1966 AND 1967 ATTACKS THE WORST DEFECTS OF UNFAIR JURY SELECTION PRACTICES, SUCH AS THE "KEY MAN" SYSTEM, STIPULATING THAT JURORS ARE TO BE CHOSEN WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION FROM A FAIR CROSS-SECTION OF THE COMMUNITY. A MAN IS ENTITLED TO BE TRIED BY A JURY OF HIS PEERS. THIS MEANS THAT THE JURY MUST BE FAIRLY CHOSEN FROM THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY. THE MOST JUST AND FAIR METHOD FOR SELECTION OF JURORS IS ON AN "AT RANDOM" BASIS FROM THE COMMUNITY. VOTER LISTS ARE GENERALLY THE BEST SOURCE FOR OBTAINING A FAIR REPRESENTATION OR CROSS-SECTION OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY. WHERE THE VOTER LISTS DO NOT FAIRLY REFLECT THE COMMUNITY, THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION REQUIRES THAT SUPPLEMENTAL SOURCES BE UTILIZED.

17172 \$03
CITATION: LEARNING THE LAW. JUDICATURE, 51(3):93-95, 1967.

A PROGRAM TO TEACH SLUM CHILDREN THEIR LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS IS NOW BEING CONDUCTED IN SEVEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE PROGRAM IS BASED UPON DR. NUTTERVILLE'S BOOKLET TITLED "HOW TO MAKE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES MEANINGFUL TO THE UNDERPRIVILEGED." THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN VERY SUCCESSFUL.

17441 \$03
CITATION: SHELTON D. ROSE, PH.D. NSO - FIFTH POLICE PRECINCT
DELINQUENCY TREATMENT PROJECT. OTHER PERSONNEL: JANICE
DELANGE, LINDA CORWIN; ANTHONY PALUMBO. INSTITUTIONS:
NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE ORGANIZATION, DETROIT; DETROIT BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY; U. S.
CITN2: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, NATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, SCHOOL
OF SOCIAL WORK. DATES: PROJECT RECEIV

FIFTH PRECINCT DELINQUENCY TREATMENT PROJECT WILL UTILIZE AND
EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DETACHED WORKERS USING BEHAVIOR
MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES FOR THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN A
LOW SOCIOECONOMIC AREA. THE CENTRAL HYPOTHESIS IS THAT TREATMENT
USING THESE TECHNIQUES IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN CONVENTIONAL TYPES OF
TREATMENT IN REDUCING DELINQUENT OFFENSES; IN DECREASING OTHER
MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIORS; AND IN INCREASING ADAPTIVE BEHAVIORS.
ADDITIONAL HYPOTHESES, FOCUSING UPON SUCH VARIABLES AS AGE, SEX, AND
DIFFERING LEVELS OF CHRONICITY WITH THE POLICE, WILL HELP TO FURTHER
STRUCTURE DATA COLLECTION AND VALIDATE THE CONCLUSIONS. BOTH AN
EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUP WILL BE SELECTED FROM THE REFERRALS
GIVEN TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE ORGANIZATION BY THE POLICE OF THE
FIFTH PRECINCT. EACH MEMBER OF EACH GROUP WILL BE EVALUATED AFTER A
COMPARABLE PERIOD OF TIME ALONG SUCH DIMENSIONS AS BEHAVIORAL CHANGE,
FREQUENCY OF POLICE CONTACTS, AND ADEQUACY OF SCHOOL AND WORK
PERFORMANCE. OTHER FACETS OF THE RESEARCH DESIGN INCLUDE THE
DEVELOPMENT OF INSTRUMENTS TO ASSESS: (1) THE SALIENT
CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AMENABLE TO A BEHAVIORAL APPROACH; (2) THE
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THIS APPROACH IS MOST EFFECTIVE;
(3) THE SPECIFIC TECHNIQUES WHICH DEAL MOST SUCCESSFULLY WITH
SPECIFIC BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS; (4) THE ENGINEERING PROBLEMS INVOLVED
IN BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT; (5) THE EFFICACY OF PRINCIPLES DEVELOPED IN
THE LABORATORY AND APPLIED IN THE FIELD. MAJOR ADDITIONAL BENEFITS,
OTHER THAN RESEARCH, THAT WILL RESULT FROM THIS PROJECT INCLUDE:
SERVICE TO YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS OF THE FIFTH POLICE PRECINCT; THE
DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING PROCEDURES FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTITIONERS IN
THE APPLICATION OF BEHAVIORAL CHANGE TECHNIQUES; AND THE
DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE TO ALL INTERESTED PROFESSIONS.

17442 \$03
CITATION: RICHARD NEWMAN. PUBLIC DEFENDER PROGRAM. INSTITUTIONS:
STATE OF NEW JERSEY, OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER. DATES:
PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD JANUARY 1968.

THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE IS RECENTLY ESTABLISHED FOR THE
PROTECTION OF INCIDENT DEFENDANTS WHO ARE CHARGED WITH INDICTABLE
OFFENSES. ITS MAIN EFFORTS ARE TO PROVIDE CONTINUING LEGAL
REPRESENTATION TO THE ACCUSED INDIGENT AT THE TRIAL, ON APPEAL, AND
AT ANY POST- CONVICTION PROCEEDINGS. THE LEGISLATION ESTABLISHING
THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE HAS CHARGED HIM WITH THE FOLLOWING
RESPONSIBILITIES. THE PUBLIC DEFENDER SHALL: "CONSULT AND CO-OPERATE
WITH PROFESSIONAL BODIES AND GROUPS CONCERNING AND CONCERNED WITH THE
CAUSES OF CRIMINAL CONDUCT, THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR
REDUCING AND DISCOURAGING THE COMMISSION OF CRIME, THE REHABILITATION
AND CORRECTION OF PERSONS CHARGED AND CONVICTED OF CRIME, THE
ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION AND CONDUCT
OF THE OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER." AT THIS WRITING THE
POSSIBILITY IS BEING EXPLORED OF EMPLOYING A RESEARCH DIRECTOR,
EVENTUALLY WITH A STAFF.

17443 \$03
CITATION: RAGNAR HAUGE. A STUDY OF SELF-REPORTED CRIME. OTHER
PERSONNEL: JOHS ANDENAES; NILS CHRISTIE. INSTITUTIONS:
ANDERS JAHRES FOUNDATION; UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, INSTITUTE OF
CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW, NORWAY. DATES: BEGAN 1967.
ESTIMATED COMPLETION
CITN2: 1969.

A QUESTIONNAIRE DEALING WITH SELF-REPORTED CRIME WILL BE GIVEN
TO APPROXIMATELY 4,000 MEN BORN IN 1948. THIS REPRESENTS ONE-SEVENTH

OF ALL DRAFT-AGE MEN MEETING FOR PRE-MILITARY CLASSIFICATION IN NORWAY. THE STUDY IS MAINLY A REPLICATION OF AN EARLIER STUDY CARRIED OUT IN 1961 (CHRISTIE, ANDENAES AND SKIRBEKK. A STUDY OF SELF-REPORTED CRIME. IN: SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES IN CRIMINOLOGY, OSLO, 1965. VOL. 1, P. 86-116.) SEE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS, 4(2):#4837. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO ICCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #278).

17444 \$03
CITATION: GUNNAR LIND. SAFE BREAKERS. OTHER PERSONNEL: NILS CHRISTIE. INSTITUTIONS: ANDERS JAHRES FOUNDATION; UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW, NORWAY. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 1, 1966. CONTINUING.

ALL SAFE BREAKINGS COMMITTED IN OSLO AND IN THE OSTLAND REGION IN THE YEARS 1948 TO 1966 ARE BEING EXAMINED. IN ADDITION, THE CRIMINAL RECORDS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING TO 200 SAFE BREAKERS REGISTERED BY THE OSLO POLICE ARE BEING ANALYSED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE ICCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #279).

17445 \$03
CITATION: SAMUEL M. BADIAN. SPANISH CUSTODIAL OFFICERS' EXCHANGE PROGRAM. OTHER PERSONNEL: GEORGE F. MCGRATH; HENRY J. NOBLE. INSTITUTIONS: NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION; DIVISION OF CORRECTION OF PUERTO RICO. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 5, 1967.
CITN2: CONTINUING.

TO OBTAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN DEALING WITH PUERTO RICAN INMATES, THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION AND THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION OF PUERTO RICO INITIATED A CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL EXCHANGE PROGRAM ON JUNE 5, 1967. THREE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS FROM PUERTO RICO COMPLETED A TWO-WEEK TRAINING PROGRAM AT THE CORRECTIONAL ACADEMY AT RIKERS ISLAND. THE VISITING PUERTO RICAN DELEGATION ATTENDED FULL-DAY CLASS SESSIONS DURING WHICH THEY RECEIVED A PRACTICAL ORIENTATION TO NEW YORK'S VARIOUS CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES; VISITED EACH OF THE INSTITUTIONS; MADE ON-THE-SPOT OBSERVATIONS WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE CUSTODIAL SECURITY AREAS, AND ON THE HANDLING OF EMERGENCIES. THEY ALSO OBSERVED: THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT PHASES OF THE DEPARTMENT'S WORK; INMATE REHABILITATION PROGRAMS; MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES; AND RECREATIONAL AND RELATED PROGRAMS. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT SELECTED NEW YORK CITY CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL WILL VISIT THE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES OF PUERTO RICO IN THE FUTURE.

17719 \$03
CITATION: OUTERBRIDGE, W. R. THE TYRANNY OF TREATMENT....? CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):378-387, 1968.

AN ANOMALY HAS DEVELOPED IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS DURING THE PAST FEW DECADES. ON THE ONE HAND, INDIVIDUALS WITH A "TREATMENT" ORIENTATION HAVE BEEN GAINING EVER GREATER AUTHORITY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS; AND, ON THE OTHER, CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF RECENT STUDIES, COMBINED WITH RECIDIVISM RATE DATA, BRING INTO SERIOUS QUESTION THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT-BASED PROGRAMS, AS COMPARED WITH OTHER MODELS OF CORRECTION.

17720 \$03
CITATION: PALMER, TED. AN OVERVIEW OF MATCHING IN THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT. PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WESTERN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 1968. NO DATA, 1968. 21 P.

IN ADDITION TO SUPPLYING DIAGNOSTIC CUES, THE DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT MODEL OF THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT (CTP) SPECIFIES

GOALS AND STRATEGIES FOR EACH OF SEVERAL TYPES OF DELINQUENT YOUTH. MATCHING OF AGENTS IS DONE ON THE BASIS OF THE SPECIFIC TYPE OF CASE LOAD ASSIGNMENT WHICH WOULD BEST FIT A GIVEN CANDIDATE. THE PRINCIPAL ASSUMPTION IS THAT TREATMENT PERSONS HAVE AREAS OF GREATER OR LESSER ABILITY AND OF DIFFERENTIAL INTEREST, RELATIVE TO INTERACTIONS WITH POTENTIAL CLIENTS. THE GOAL IS THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF RELATIONSHIPS OF INCREASED RELEVANCE BOTH TO THE LONG- TERM DIFFICULTIES AND CAPACITIES OF GIVEN TYPES OF YOUTHS AND TO THE YOUTHS' IMMEDIATE PREOCCUPATIONS AND PREFERRED MODES OF INTERACTION. DURING THE CTP, THE DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT MODEL WAS BUILT UP TO INCLUDE REFERENCES TO INTERPERSONAL ORIENTATIONS AND/OR STANCES, USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH CONSCIOUS, PROFESSIONAL MODES OF OPERATION. MATCHING IS DONE LARGELY WITH RESPECT TO COMBINATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL VARIABLES, RATHER THAN EXCLUSIVELY IN TERMS OF TYPOLOGIES. THE PROCESS OF MATCHING IS BASED ON ONE OR MORE OF THESE TECHNIQUES: (1) SELF-REPORT TESTING; (2) SITUATIONAL TESTING; (3) PERSONAL INTERVIEW; (4) GLOBAL ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE IN RELATED JOB-SETTINGS. DURING ITS FIRST SIX AND A HALF YEARS, SOME 40 AGENTS HAVE BEEN SELECTED AND MATCHED; BASED ON A VARIETY OF JUDGMENTS, 34 WERE WELL-MATCHED. A 15-MONTH PAROLE FOLLOW-UP OF THE YOUTHS TREATED BY THESE 34 SHOWED A PAROLE FAILURE RATE OF 30 PERCENT, AS AGAINST 64 PERCENT FOR A RESEARCH CONTROL GROUP OF YOUTHS WORKED WITH BY REGULAR AGENTS. EMPIRICAL SCALES HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED WHICH CAN BE USED AS PART OF THE SELECTION AND MATCHING PROCEDURE. IT IS HYPOTHESIZED THAT, GIVEN TIME, EXPERIENCE, OR TRAINING, THERE WILL BE SOME BROADENING IN THE RANGE OF CLIENTS WITH WHOM MANY TREATMENT PERSONS WILL BE CAPABLE OF WORKING.

17721 \$03

CITATION: MUELLER, G. D. W. HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):352-362, 1968.

IT IS ESTABLISHED IN CORRECTIONS THAT IN RECENT DECADES THE MEDICAL THERAPEUTIC IDEAL HAS TAKEN THE PLACE OF THE VINDICTIVE, RETRIBUTIVE IDEAL. THEORETICALLY, THE FORMER IDEAL MEASURES INTERVENTION SOLELY IN TERMS OF WHAT IS NECESSARY FOR A CURE. HOWEVER, IT IS INHUMAN AND INCONSISTENT WITH THE PRECEPTS OF THE THERAPEUTIC IDEAL TO DEPRIVE INDIVIDUALS OF THEIR FREEDOM IN THE NAME OF PREVENTION OR CORRECTION UNLESS SOCIETY IS PREPARED TO OFFER A REASONABLE GUARANTEE OF PREVENTIVE OR CORRECTIONAL SUCCESS. MOREOVER, THE GREATER PART OF THE CRIME PROBLEM CAN BE REMOVED BY THE REPEAL OF TWO TYPES OF STATUTES WHICH ACCOUNT FOR MOST OF PRESENT-DAY CRIMINALITY. THESE INCLUDE: (1) STATUTES CONCERNED WITH POLITICAL CONFORMITY, THE REGULATION OF PLEASURES AND DELIGHTS, AND THE MORALITY OF STIMULATING INDUSTRY AT A TIME WHEN IDLENESS IS UNAVOIDABLE; AND (2) STATUTES WHICH DEAL WITH OFFENSES ARISING OUT OF THE BREAKDOWN OF FAMILY LIFE IN A MODERN SOCIETY, AND WITH THE CRIMINALITY WHICH CONSTITUTES EVIDENCE OF SOCIETY'S FAILURE TO GRATIFY JUSTIFIED ECONOMIC AND EMOTIONAL NEEDS BY LEGITIMATE MEANS. FUTURE EFFORTS AT UPGRADING CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS MUST MAKE USE OF COMPUTER CAPABILITIES. THIS WOULD INVOLVE: (1) THE PROGRAMMING OF ONLY CLEARLY DANGEROUS HUMAN CONDUCT INTO DEFINITIONAL ELEMENTS; (2) THE PROGRAMMING OF VARIABLE FACTORS, CONDITIONS, AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF AN OFFENSE IN ASSESSING THE DEGREE OF OFFENDER LIABILITY AND IN SELECTING THE STATUTORY FRAMEWORK FOR THE IMPOSITION OF SENTENCE; AND (3) THE PROGRAMMING OF SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT SETTINGS AND METHODOLOGIES IN CHOOSING THE BEST POSSIBLE TREATMENT APPROACHES FOR PARTICULAR TYPES OF OFFENDERS.

17722 \$03

CITATION: FINK, LUDWIG, CORMIER, BRUNO M., GOLDTHWAIT, JOHN T., WILLIAMS, P. J., DERBY, W. N., ET AL. CLINTON PROJECT. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):321-326, 1968.

THE CLINTON DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTER IN DANNEMORA, NEW YORK, WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1966 TO CHECK CRIMINAL CAREERS THROUGH INTENSIVE HELP TO PERSISTENT OFFENDERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 25 AND 35. ITS APPROACH CONSISTS OF: (1) THOROUGH DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION OF INMATES FOR PRE- PAROLE PURPOSES; (2) SCIENTIFIC STUDY TO ESTABLISH

ADEQUATE STANDARDS FOR SENTENCING AND PAROLE OF PERSONS WHO MAY HAVE SERIOUS MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS; (3) INTENSIVE THERAPY FOR INMATES OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES WHO, THOUGH NOT MENTALLY ILL, HAVE SERIOUS MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS; AND (4) TRAINING OF STATE PERSONNEL IN NEW METHODS OF CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT. INMATES REMAIN AT THE CENTER FOR PERIODS OF SIX TO 18 MONTHS, AFTER WHICH THEY BECOME ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE. AN ORGANIZED, REEDUCATIVE PROGRAM, CONSISTING OF 11 HOURS A WEEK OF DAILY COMMUNITY MEETINGS, GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING AND THERAPY, COMMITTEE MEETINGS, AND A WEEKLY LECTURE SERIES IS ATTENDED BY THE INMATES. THIS TREATMENT TAKES PLACE WITHIN A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY IN WHICH ADMINISTRATIVE, PROFESSIONAL, AND CORRECTIONAL STAFF ALL INTERACT WITH THE INMATES. DEMOCRATIC LIVING IS FOSTERED THROUGH PLANNING COMMITTEES COMPOSED OF INMATES AND STAFF. BASED ON PREVIOUS EXPERIENCES, THE TRAINING OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS IS GROUNDED ON THE DYNAMICS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR, AND ACCOMPANIED BY DIRECT OFFICER-INMATE INVOLVEMENT. A PROGRAM OF EXPERIMENTAL AND CLINICAL RESEARCH IN THE AREA OF PERSISTENT CRIMINALITY IS CONDUCTED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE CLINTON PROJECT.

17723 \$03

CITATION: LEFEVRE, JOHN W. TRENDS IN INSTITUTIONAL WINDOWS. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 30(2):7-10, 19, 1968.

PLANNING IN INSTITUTIONAL DESIGN TODAY MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT MODERN CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS. WINDOWS ARE ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT IN CREATING AN ATMOSPHERE CONDUCTIVE TO TREATMENT. CURRENT TRENDS ARE TOWARD NEW AND BETTER-LOOKING WINDOWS, MORE WINDOWS, AND WINDOWS IN LARGER GROUPINGS. WINDOWS SHOULD BE CAREFULLY SELECTED, DEPENDING ON: THE PARTICULAR INSTITUTION'S BASIC PURPOSES; THE CLASSIFICATION OF ITS OCCUPANTS; THE DEGREE OF TRAINED AND ALERT CUSTODIAL FORCES AVAILABLE; THE GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION; AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS INVOLVED. THE CONFLICT POSED BY THE TWO STANDARDS OF SECURITY AND APPEARANCE CAN ONLY BE RESOLVED BY THE PRISON ADMINISTRATOR.

17724 \$03

CITATION: SULTAN, ALLEN. PRISONS AND THE PUBLIC PURSE. CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN, 4(2):90-95, 1968.

IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT LONG SENTENCES DO NOT DETER OTHER WRONGDOERS, AND HAVE NEGATIVE EFFECTS UPON THE PRISONER, THE PUBLIC PURSE, AND FUTURE PUBLIC SAFETY AFTER THE PRISONER'S RELEASE, THE AMERICAN PROCLIVITY FOR A GREATER PRISON POPULATION APPEARS TO BE GROWING. NOT ONLY IS NEW BEHAVIOR, HITHERTO LEGAL, BEING PROSCRIBED AS CRIMINAL BY THE NATION'S LEGISLATURES, BUT THE LENGTH OF JUDICIAL SENTENCING HAS ALSO DEFINITELY INCREASED IN RECENT YEARS. THE ANSWER TO THE CRIME PROBLEM IS NOT MORE OR LONGER SENTENCES, BUT RATHER MORE AND BETTER LAW ENFORCEMENT. A CHANGE OF EMPHASIS IS CALLED FOR IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES: A SHIFT FROM EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT TO GREATER PUBLIC PROTECTION; THE PROPER REHABILITATION OF FEWER PRISONERS; AND A CONCENTRATION ON CRIME PREVENTION RATHER THAN PUBLIC RETRIBUTION.

17725 \$03

CITATION: A SUGGESTED PROCEDURE FOR LINE-UP IDENTIFICATION. CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN, 4(2):98-100, 1968.

THIS SUGGESTED PROCEDURE FOR LINE-UP IDENTIFICATION WAS RECENTLY ADOPTED (1967) IN CLARK COUNTY (LAS VEGAS), NEVADA. THE STANDARDS EMBODIED HERE WILL AFFORD SUSPECTS THE CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS PROVIDED IN THE UNITED STATES V. WADE AND THE GILBERT V. CALIFORNIA CASES, AND AT THE SAME TIME PROTECT SOCIETY FROM UNNECESSARY APPEALS OR LOSS OF CASES RESULTING FROM IMPROPER LINE-UP IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES.

17726 \$03

CITATION: PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON WIRETAPPING AND EAVESDROPPING AFTER BERGER V. NEW YORK AND KATZ V. UNITED STATES, BY THE COMMITTEES ON FEDERAL LEGISLATION AND CIVIL RIGHTS. NEW YORK, 1968. 31P.

THE CONSIDERATION BEING GIVEN BY THE U. S. CONGRESS TO WIRETAPPING AND EAVESDROPPING, TOGETHER WITH THE CONSTITUTIONAL GUIDELINES LAID DOWN IN THE U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS IN BERGER V. NEW YORK AND KATZ V. UNITED STATES, REQUIRE A FRESH APPRAISAL OF THE PROBLEM AND OF POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS. A JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE WAS CREATED FROM MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK'S COMMITTEES ON FEDERAL LEGISLATION AND CIVIL RIGHTS TO MAKE A DETAILED STUDY OF THE ISSUES INVOLVED. ELEMENTS OF MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS AT THIS WRITING (APRIL 1969), IF COMBINED WITH THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS, COULD PROVIDE A REALISTIC, VIABLE BASIS FOR NEW LEGISLATION: (1) PROHIBITION OF ALL THIRD-PARTY WIRETAPPING AND EAVESDROPPING BY PRIVATE PARTIES, AND SHARP CURTAILMENT OF THAT DONE WITH THE CONSENT OF ONE PARTY; (2) PROHIBITION OF TAPPING AND BUGGING BY GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS, EXCEPT UNDER A LIMITED NUMBER OF SPECIFIC CONDITIONS; (3) GENERALLY, SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION BY PRIOR FEDERAL COURT ORDER FOR ALL PERMITTED WIRETAPPING AND EAVESDROPPING; (4) A CAREFULLY DRAWN SYSTEM OF LIMITATIONS AS TO CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH SUCH ORDERS MAY BE GRANTED, INCLUDING A REQUIREMENT TO SPECIFY PROBABLE CAUSE; (5) DISCLOSURE OF TAPS AND BUGS TO THE SUBJECTS OF THESE ORDERS, EXCEPT IN NARROWLY DEFINED CIRCUMSTANCES; (6) REGULATION OF MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF DEVICES; AND (7) CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND TORT REMEDIES FOR UNAUTHORIZED TAPS AND BUGS. CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE FOURTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS LAID DOWN BY RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS ARE DISCUSSED. THE PROBLEM OF CONSENT IS CONSIDERED. THE FEDERAL POWER UNDER THE CONSTITUTION TO CONTROL BOTH THE TWO PRACTICES AND THE MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF REQUISITE DEVICES IS OUTLINED.

17727 \$03

CITATION: ANNUAL REPORT, 1967. TORONTO, 1968. NO PAGING.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT CONTAINS STATEMENTS ON THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF ONTARIO FOR 1967: NUMBER OF EX-INMATES SERVED FOLLOWING RELEASE; SERVICES RENDERED FOLLOWING RELEASE; SERVICES TO OR ON BEHALF OF INMATES DURING INCARCERATION; AND OPERATING REVENUE AND EXPENSE. TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN SERVED IN NINE OF THE YEARS SINCE 1954 IS INCLUDED.

17728 \$03

CITATION: SHAPD, MARSHALL S. AN INTERNSHIP SEMINAR FOR LAW STUDENTS: A TEST OF THEORY, A CRITIQUE OF PRACTICE. TEXAS LAW REVIEW, 46(4):479-495, 1968.

THE INTERNSHIP SEMINAR IN LAW AND POVERTY DESCRIBED HERE WAS FINANCED BY THE LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER SOCIETY OF TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS AND HELD IN AUSTIN IN THE SUMMER OF 1967. THE STUDENTS ENGAGED IN 30 TO 35 HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN LAW OFFICES AND ATTENDED SEMINAR MEETINGS ONCE A WEEK FOR THREE HOURS. THE INTERN'S LAW OFFICE WORK RANGED FROM INTERVIEWING CLIENTS AND REPRESENTATION IN COURT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF LICENSED STAFF LAWYERS, TO SPECIAL RESEARCH PROJECTS ON SUBJECTS ABOUT WHICH THE PERMANENT SOCIETY LAWYERS WANTED MEMORANDA. STUDENTS ALSO WROTE RESEARCH PAPERS DURING THE SUMMER. MULTI-PURPOSE SEMINARS, SUCH AS THIS ONE, MAY HELP LIGHT PATHS TO A MORE FLEXIBLE AND EFFICIENT APPROACH TO LEGAL EDUCATION.

17729 \$03

CITATION: GOTTFREDSOHN, DON M. THE EVALUATOR FRAME OF REFERENCE. NEW YORK, NATIONAL PAROLE INSTITUTES, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1966. 12 P.

IN EVALUATING THE OFFENDER TO ARRIVE AT A PAROLE DECISION, THE PAROLE BOARD MEMBER IS CONCERNED WITH PREDICTING THAT PERSON'S FUTURE BEHAVIOR. HE MUST CONSIDER WHAT ASPECT OF THIS BEHAVIOR IS RELEVANT; AND MUST TAKE ACCOUNT OF: SCARCITY OF RESOURCES; ALTERNATIVES TO PAROLE; AND THE DESIRE TO OPTIMIZE SUCH FACTORS AS "SUCCESSFUL" PAROLE OUTCOME AND SOCIETAL PROTECTION, IN EACH CASE. THERE ARE TWO GENERAL APPROACHES WITHIN THE EVALUATOR FRAME OF REFERENCE WHICH

REFERS TO A WEIGHING OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE PERSON IN QUESTION): PROCEDURES WITH A BROAD SCOPE, SUCH AS THE INTERVIEW, THE PSYCHOLOGIST'S REPORT, AND WRITTEN EVALUATIONS, WHICH HAVE LOW FIDELITY; AND THOSE WITH A NARROW SCOPE, IN PARTICULAR, THE STATISTICAL PAROLE VIOLATION PREDICTION DEVICE, WHICH HAVE HIGH FIDELITY. GENERALLY, THE LATTER, OR NARROW RANGE METHODS, ARE MORE RELIABLE AND TEND TO BE MORE VALID, BUT THEY COVER ONLY A LIMITED SECTOR OF ALL BEHAVIOR. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT WIDE SCOPE METHODS BE EMPLOYED AS A FIRST STAGE IN THE DECISION PROCESS. USE OF NARROW SCOPE PROCEDURES WOULD THEN BE A SECOND STAGE, HELPING THE DECISION MAKER WITH SPECIFIC PREDICTION QUESTIONS, IF SUCH QUESTIONS ARE RELEVANT TO HIS DECISION GOALS. ALSO, A CONTINUOUS ATTEMPT TO IMPROVE NARROW SCOPE METHODS THROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF HYPOTHESES FROM BROAD RANGE METHODS IS NEEDED. THIS WOULD FURTHER THE PRACTICAL NEEDS OF RESEARCH AS WELL AS THE RESEARCH NEEDS OF DECISION-MAKING PRACTICE.

17730 \$03

CITATION: KIRKPATRICK, A. M. CRIME PREVENTION AND YOU. CHITTY'S LAW JOURNAL, 14(9):1966. 11 P. (REPRINT)

DESPITE THE FACT THAT A BELIEF IN REFORMATION AS THE GOAL OF PUNISHMENT IS GENERALLY ACCEPTED IN CANADA TODAY, PENAL PRACTICES HAVE REMAINED RELATIVELY PRIMITIVE. MORE POSITIVE POTENTIALS MUST BE DEVELOPED IN SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, AS IS INDICATED BY A 75 PERCENT RECIDIVISM RATE ACROSS THE COUNTRY. THE VICIOUS EFFECTS OF SUBSTANDARD OR SLUM AREAS MUST BE CORRECTED. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE FAMILY SERVICE BUREAUS AND THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY TO FOSTER THEIR EFFORTS TO CHECK FAMILY PROBLEMS BEFORE THEY BECOME CRITICAL. EARLY PERSONALITY PROBLEMS CAN BE WORKED WITH IN THE SCHOOL, WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE FAMILY. TRAINING SCHOOLS SHOULD BE USED FOR DIAGNOSTIC INTAKE. YOUTH AGENCIES MUST PLACE DETACHED WORKERS IN DELINQUENCY-PRONE AREAS. THE CHURCH SHOULD CONTRIBUTE THROUGH INCUCLICATION OF VALUES. IMPRISONMENT SHOULD BE AVOIDED UNLESS IT IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE OFFENDER AND OF SOCIETY. PROBATION AND PAROLE OUGHT TO BE USED WHENEVER THERE IS REASONABLE CHANCE OF SUCCESS, THROUGH BETTER METHODS OF PREDICTION; IMPROVED CLINICAL FACILITIES; AND EXPANDED STAFFS. PENAL INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED BY VARYING THE DEGREES OF CUSTODY, AND THROUGH DIFFERENTIATING BY FUNCTION FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF OFFENDER. THE WORK OF THE JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY AND THE ELIZABETH FRY SOCIETY, WHICH ATTEMPT TO APPROACH AFTERCARE AS A PROBLEM OF TOTAL READJUSTMENT IN THE COMMUNITY, SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED. THERE IS ALSO AN IMPORTANT ROLE FOR AN INFORMED CITIZENRY: TO PROD LEGISLATORS; TO SEE THAT SPECIALISTS ARE SUPPORTED; TO ENDORSE PROGRESSIVE PENAL PROGRAMS AND PROTECTIVE AND PREVENTIVE SERVICES FOR YOUTH; AND TO OFFER VOLUNTARY SERVICE.

17731 \$03

CITATION: LUGAN, KATHLEEN ARBUCKLE. THE PAROLEE AS NORMAL VOLUNTEER FOR CLINICAL RESEARCH. JOURNAL OF CHRONIC DISEASES, 20(10 NUMBER):457-509, 1967.

A STUDY WAS DESIGNED TO EXPLORE THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STRUCTURES OF PAROLEES ADMITTED AS NORMAL VOLUNTEERS TO THE CLINICAL STUDY UNIT OF TUFTS-NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL CENTER. IT ALSO AIMED TO EXAMINE THEIR MOTIVATION FOR VOLUNTEERING, THEIR INTERACTION WITH THE RESEARCH TEAM, AND THE INFLUENCE OF THESE FACTORS UPON THE QUALITY OF THEIR PERFORMANCE. A GROUP OF 15 PAROLEES, AGED 21 TO 31, WERE HOSPITALIZED FOR PERIODS OF FOUR TO SEVEN WEEKS, WHILE THE MECHANISMS UNDERLYING METABOLIC ALKALOSIS WERE INVESTIGATED. VOLUNTEERING FOR CLINICAL RESEARCH WAS CONSIDERED COMPATIBLE WITH THE REHABILITATIVE AIM OF PAROLE. IN EVERY TEST (BOTH RORSCHACH AND THEMATIC APPERCEPTION), THE PAROLEES' IMAGES OF THEMSELVES WERE PROJECTED AS INADEQUATE AND LONELY; A LARGE MAJORITY SHOWED CHARACTER DISORDER. THE STUDY LED TO THE CONCLUSION THAT MANY PAROLEES CAN PERFORM WELL AS NORMAL VOLUNTEERS WITHIN A GENERAL MEDICAL SETTING. IN THE SAMPLE GROUP THE GREATER PART COMPLETED THE CLINICAL STUDIES TO THE SATISFACTION OF HOSPITAL AND PAROLE AUTHORITIES, WARD STAFF, AND THEMSELVES. THE RESEARCH SITUATION AFFORDED THE MEN A UNIQUE

OPPORTUNITY TO SATISFY DEPENDENCY AND "TOUGH" NEEDS SIMULTANEOUSLY. ITS LIMITS AND EXPECTATIONS ALLOWED A PERIOD BETWEEN COMPLETE CONTROL IN PRISON AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE COMMUNITY. THOSE WHO BEST MET THE CLINICAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE STUDY ALSO ADJUSTED BEST TO THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT. MOST OF THE RESEARCH TEAM WERE CONVINCED THAT THE PAROLEES DERIVED PERSONAL BENEFIT FROM THE VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE AND THAT IT WAS A REHABILITATIVE ONE FOR THEM. THIS SUGGESTS THAT THEY WERE FREE FROM CONCERN OVER EXPLOITATION.

17732 \$03

CITATION: GRYGIER, TADEUSZ, GUARINO, MARGARET, NEASE, BARBARA, SAKOWICZ, LOUISE. SOCIAL INTERACTION IN SMALL UNITS: NEW METHODS OF TREATMENT AND ITS EVALUATION. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS. 10(2):252-260, 1968.

A RESEARCH PROJECT WAS CONDUCTED IN ONTARIO'S NEWLY ESTABLISHED WHITE OAKS VILLAGE, A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE. THE STUDY WAS SET UP TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SCHOOL'S TREATMENT APPROACH AND METHOD. THE SCHOOL HOUSED 40 BOYS IN SIX COTTAGES AT THE TIME OF THE STUDY. ITS TREATMENT APPROACH WAS BASED ON A NUMBER OF PRINCIPLES DERIVED FROM PREVIOUS RESEARCH WHICH INCLUDED: (1) A CLEAR DISTINCTION BETWEEN CASES OF WELFARE NEED AND CASES OF SERIOUS OFFENSES COMMITTED BY OLDER CHILDREN; (2) INTENSIVE TREATMENT IN SMALL UNITS; (3) A HIGH STAFF TO PUPIL RATIO; (4) MALE AND FEMALE STAFF WORKING TOGETHER IN QUASI-FAMILY GROUPS; AND (5) AN OPEN, INFORMAL SETTING. THREE SETS OF DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING TECHNIQUES: (1) A MODIFICATION OF THE TWO HOUSES TECHNIQUE WAS ADMINISTERED TO MEASURE THE BOY'S DEGREE AND LEVEL OF INTERACTION WITH OTHER BOYS AND WITH STAFF; (2) THE BOYS' BEHAVIOR WAS RANKED BY STAFF MEMBERS; AND (3) A PERSONALITY TEST WAS APPLIED TO STAFF MEMBERS TO EXAMINE THE PERSONALITY PROFILES OF FAVORED AND LESS FAVORED MEMBERS OF THE STAFF, AND TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE WELL-BEHAVED CHILDREN FAVORED A DIFFERENT TYPE OF STAFF MEMBER THAN DID THE POORLY BEHAVED CHILDREN. THE FINDINGS INDICATED THAT THE BEHAVIOR OF CHILDREN APPROVED BY THE STAFF WAS ACCEPTED BY THEIR PEERS, AND THAT CHILDREN RATED POORLY ON BEHAVIOR TENDED TO BE REJECTED BY THE OTHER CHILDREN. THIS APPARENT FUSION OF THE VALUES OF BOYS AND STAFF MEMBERS CAN BE CONSIDERED AS EVIDENCE OF THE BOYS' SUSCEPTIBILITY TO TREATMENT IN THIS TYPE OF THERAPEUTIC ENVIRONMENT; AND IS INDICATIVE OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SCHOOL'S TREATMENT APPROACH.

17733 \$03

CITATION: FEENEY, T. G. COMPENSATION FOR THE VICTIMS OF CRIME. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):261-271, 1968.

AT THIS WRITING THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION OF THE CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION PLANS TO RECOMMEND THE INTRODUCTION BY EACH PROVINCE OF A PUBLICLY ADMINISTERED SYSTEM OF COMPENSATION TO COVER LOSS OR INJURY SUFFERED BY VICTIMS OF CRIME. EACH PROVINCE WOULD ESTABLISH A BOARD TO HEAR CLAIMS, AND TO APPROVE OR DENY COMPENSATION. THE SCHEME WOULD BE CONFINED TO OFFENSES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA, AND WOULD BE FINANCED OUT OF GENERAL REVENUE BY MEANS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FUND OUT OF WHICH THE AWARDS WOULD BE MADE. IT WOULD INCLUDE PAYMENT FOR PROPERTY LOSS AND LOSS OF INCOME AS WELL AS FOR PERSONAL INJURY. THE SYSTEM WOULD ALSO COMPENSATE A PERSON WHO ASSISTS A POLICE OFFICER OR OTHERWISE HELPS TO PREVENT ANY ACT PROHIBITED BY EITHER FEDERAL OR PROVINCIAL PENAL LEGISLATION. COMPENSATION WOULD ALSO BE AVAILABLE TO PERSONS MISTAKENLY PROSECUTED OR CONVICTED OF ANY FEDERAL OR PROVINCIAL OFFENSE. IN ALL CASES THE VICTIM WOULD HAVE A PRIMA FACIE LEGAL RIGHT TO COMPENSATION NOT LIMITED IN AMOUNT BY STATUTE, AND THE BOARD OR TRIBUNAL MAKING THE AWARD WOULD IN NO CASE APPLY ANY MEANS TEST. RATHER, IT WOULD BASE ITS AWARD ENTIRELY ON LAW AND JUSTICE.

17734 \$03

CITATION: U. S. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT OFFICE. EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE. A DIRECTORY OF PROGRAMS IN UNIVERSITIES AND AGENCIES (1965-1967). BY

HERMAN PIVEN AND ABRAHAM ALCABES. WASHINGTON, D. C.,
1968. 126 P. (JD
CITN2: PUBLICATION NO. 78) \$.70

THIS DIRECTORY PROVIDES INFORMATION ON THOSE ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH REPORT MAJOR TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR PRACTICE IN CORRECTIONS, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND THE COURTS. LISTED IN PART ONE ARE COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, AND GRADUATE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS WHICH OFFER A MAJOR COURSE OF STUDY FOR PRACTICE IN THE FIELD OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. PART TWO CONTAINS A LIST OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY CENTERS STRUCTURALLY ASSOCIATED WITH A UNIVERSITY AND ENGAGED IN TRAINING. PROGRAMS AT THESE INSTITUTIONS ARE DESIGNATED ACCORDING TO THE ACADEMIC AND PRACTITIONER PERSONNEL GROUPS BEING TRAINED. PART THREE LISTS CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS WHICH CONDUCT MAJOR IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS, ARRANGED BY: (A) PROBATION/PAROLE; (B) CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS; AND (C) LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS.

17735 \$03
CITATION: MONTGOMERY, ROBERT E. JR. GOD, THE ARMY, AND JUDICIAL REVIEW: THE IN-SERVICE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR. CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW, 56(2):379-447, 1968.

WHAT WERE A CENTURY AGO GOOD REASONS FOR A JUDICIAL POLICY OF NON-INTERFERENCE WITH THE MILITARY HAVE EITHER LOST THEIR FORCE BY VIRTUE OF THE CHANGING TIMES OR BEEN OUTWEIGHED BY EMERGENT FACTORS IN THE PRESENT CONTEXT. IN THE LATTER VEIN, THE DESIRE TO MAINTAIN A HIGH LEVEL OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND EFFICIENCY REMAINS STRONG, AS DOES THE REALIZATION THAT FEW JUDGES ARE WELL-VERSED IN MARTIAL LORE; BUT THE UNCOMMON NATURE OF THIS PARTICULAR PETITIONER AND HIS CLAIM SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCES THE WEIGHT TO WHICH THESE FACTORS ARE ENTITLED. ULTIMATELY, HOWEVER, IT IS THE STRENGTH OF THE COUNTERVAILING FORCES THAT TIPS THE BALANCE AGAINST THE DOCTRINE OF ORLOFF V. WILLOUGHBY, WHICH STATES THAT: WHEN IT IS CLEAR THAT THE MILITARY HAS NOT EXCEEDED ITS STATUTORY AUTHORITY ITS EXERCISE OF DISCRETION WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF SUCH AUTHORITY IS NOT REVIEWABLE. PROMINENT AMONG THESE FORCES IS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE IN-SERVICE OBJECTOR'S CLAIM, AND THE RELATIVELY SUMMARY PROCEDURE WHICH THE ARMED FORCES HAVE ADOPTED FOR ITS EVALUATION AND DISPOSITION. OF EVEN GREATER MOMENT, HOWEVER, IS THE METAMORPHOSIS WHICH THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT HAS UNDERGONE SINCE THIS NATION'S INCEPTION. THE FINAL AND DECISIVE REASON FOR REVIEWING THE IN-SERVICE OBJECTOR CLAIM IS THAT BY SO DOING THE COURTS WOULD NOT BE UNDERMINING, BUT ACTUALLY STRENGTHENING THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES OF THE MILITARY. IF, AS IS LIKELY, THE ARMED FORCES HAVE NOTHING TO HIDE, THEY STAND TO GAIN THE MOST FROM THAT REVIEW WHICH CAN ONLY LEGITIMIZE A PROCEDURE WHICH NOW RESTS SOLELY UPON NAKED POWER.

17738 \$03
CITATION: ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING: A POLICY STATEMENT. NEW YORK, (1968). 8 P.

ALTHOUGH THE VIOLATION OF PRIVACY CONTRAVENES THE VALUES OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, THROUGH THE USE OF MORE EFFECTIVE CONTROLS IN ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE, A BALANCE COULD BE ACHIEVED BETWEEN THE PROTECTION OF PRIVACY AND THE NEEDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. IN ORDER THAT THIS BALANCE MAY BE REACHED, BOTH FEDERAL AND STATE STATUTES NEED TO BE ENACTED. THESE WOULD FORBID INTERCEPTION AS WELL AS DIVULGENCE OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS AND OTHER PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS DETECTED BY ELECTRONIC OR SIMILAR EQUIPMENT, WHERE NOT CONSENTED TO BY THE PARTIES. AN EXCEPTION WOULD OCCUR WHEN SUCH INTERCEPTION AND DIVULGENCE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE AUTHORIZED AND SUPERVISED BY COURTS AND PERFORMED BY AUTHORIZED AND SPECIALLY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL AND AGENCIES. GUIDELINES FOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS ARE SUGGESTED, IN WHICH THE UNDERLYING CONSIDERATION IS THAT CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS BE RESPECTED AND ENFORCED. NO GUIDELINES ARE SUGGESTED WITH REGARD TO ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY.

17739 \$03

CITATION: MORRIS, ROGER. STATE PROGRAMS IN COLLEGE EDUCATION FOR INMATES OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 30(2):20-22,36, 1968.

THIS ARTICLE SUMMARIZES A NATIONAL SURVEY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN U. S. PRISONS AND BRIEFLY DESCRIBES COLLEGE PROGRAMS OF 11 STATES HAVING PROGRAMS AND THE PLANS OF 13 OTHER STATES.

17740 \$03

CITATION: JAMES, HOWARD. CRISIS IN THE COURTS. NEW YORK, DAVID MCKAY, 1968. 267 P. \$5.50

THE SCOPE OF THIS PENETRATING EXAMINATION OF THE CRISIS IN AMERICAN COURTS IS LIMITED TO STATE COURTS FROM THE LEVEL OF COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION DOWN. THESE ARE THE COURTS THAT MOST AMERICANS FACE AND THE COURTS THEY CAN DO MOST ABOUT. THE PROBLEMS OF THESE COURTS ARE CLEARLY DESCRIBED AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REFORM ARE SUGGESTED. AMONG THE PROBLEMS COVERED ARE: THE FITNESS, THE SELECTION, AND THE DISCIPLINING OF JUDGES; COURT DELAY; REFORM IN JUVENILE COURTS; IMPROVEMENT IN THE ADVERSARY PROCESS; THE NEED TO HIRE BETTER MEN AS PROSECUTORS, POLICE, COURT CLERKS, REPORTERS, AND ADMINISTRATORS; THE INJUSTICE OF THE BAIL SYSTEM; LACK OF ADEQUATE LEGAL AID; SENTENCING DISPARITY; REFORM IN CORRECTIONS; SELF-POLICING OF LAWYERS; ENFORCEMENT OF PERJURY LAWS; THE ROLE OF THE JURY; GUIDELINES FOR THE PRESS; CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR JUDGES; AND THE ROLES OF LAYMEN, LEGISLATURES, EDUCATORS, JUDGES, LAWYERS, PROSECUTORS, AND THE PRESS IN COURT REFORM.

17741 \$03

CITATION: LARSEN, CHARLES. A PRISONER LOOKS AT WRIT-WRITING. CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW, 56(2):343-364, 1968.

A PRISONER OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DISCUSSES "WRIT-WRITING," ACTIVITY BY WHICH A PRISONER, UNABLE TO AFFORD A LAWYER, PREPARES AND FILES PLEADINGS WITH A COURT IN AN ATTEMPT TO ATTACK HIS CONVICTION. THIS ACTIVITY FLOODS THE DOCKETS OF THE COURTS, WASTING TAXPAYERS' MONEY IN MANPOWER AND COURT COSTS; PRESENTS NEW ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS TO PRISON OFFICIALS; AND SERVES TO CONVINCE PRISONERS THAT JUSTICE IS ARBITRARY, FICTITIOUS, AND LACKS UNIFORMITY, CREATING IN THEM A CYNICAL ATTITUDE TOWARD THE LAW. LEGAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND ECONOMIC FACTORS, HOWEVER, MOTIVATE AN EVER-INCREASING NUMBER OF LEGAL ACTIONS EMANATING FROM STATE PRISONS. THE SUBJECTIVE BIAS OF THE PRISONER PLEADING HIS OWN CASE; HIS INADEQUATE EDUCATION; THE INSUFFICIENT LEGAL SOURCE MATERIALS AVAILABLE TO HIM; AND HIS TRICKS TO DEFEAT THE SYSTEM INCREASE THE FUTILITY OF HIS EFFORTS. THE MOST A PRISONER CAN HOPE TO DO IS TO SECURE THOSE RIGHTS HE OUGHT TO HAVE ENJOYED FROM THE BEGINNING. IN CALIFORNIA, PRISONERS FAIL TO SUCCEED IN THEIR LEGAL ACTIONS BECAUSE THE COURTS HAVE NOT MADE A DEFINITIVE DECLARATION OF PRISONERS' RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW TO LITIGATE THEIR CASES. IN DOUGLAS V. CALIFORNIA, THE U. S. SUPREME COURT DECLARED THAT DUE PROCESS OF LAW REQUIRED THAT INDIGENT DEFENDANTS APPEALING THEIR CASES HAVE COUNSEL APPOINTED TO REPRESENT THEM. SUCH A DECISION IS NEEDED IN ORDER THAT THE POST-CONVICTION REMEDIES PROVIDED BY LAW MAY BECOME REALITIES, THROUGH PROVIDING COUNSEL TO POOR PRISONERS. AN AGENCY COULD BE ESTABLISHED BY THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, COMPRISED OF LAWYERS, TO EXAMINE PRISONERS' GRIEVANCES AND IF NECESSARY, TO COMMENCE APPROPRIATE LEGAL ACTION.

17742 \$03

CITATION: JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS FOR ALABAMA 1967. MONTGOMERY, 1968. 19 P.

STATEWIDE DATA ARE PRESENTED ON THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S CASES HANDLED BY JUVENILE COURTS IN ALABAMA DURING 1967. INFORMATION IS INCLUDED ON: THE TYPES OF DISPOSITIONS; AGE AND RACE OF THE CHILDREN; OFFENSES FOR WHICH CHILDREN WERE REFERRED; THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR REFERRAL; AND THE TYPE OF CARE PENDING DISPOSITION.

17744 \$03
CITATION: ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT, JULY 1966 TO JUNE 1967. SALT LAKE CITY, 1968. 23 P.

THIS ANNUAL NARRATIVE AND STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE JUVENILE COURT IN UTAH PRESENTS INFORMATION ON THE STATE'S JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM AND THE NUMBER OF REFERRALS IN FISCAL 1966-1967. DATA ON THE YOUTHS REFERRED INCLUDE: LAST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED; EMPLOYMENT; SCHOOL STATUS; PARENT'S EMPLOYMENT, INCOME AND MARITAL STATUS; YOUTH'S RACE, RELIGION, SEX, AND LIVING ARRANGEMENT; AND REASON FOR AND SOURCE OF REFERRAL.

17745 \$03
CITATION: MIEFE, OLAV. ZUM VERHALTNIS DES FALSCHENS ZUM GEBRAUCHMACHEN IM TATBESTAND DER URKUNDENFALSCHUNG. (THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FORGERY AND THE USE OF FORGED DOCUMENTS.) GOLTDAMMER'S ARCHIV FUR STRAFRECHT, NO VOL.(9):270-280, 1967.

A RECENT CASE OF A WEST GERMAN OFFENDER WHO USED A FALSE PASSPORT IN ORDER TO SELL STOLEN CARS ABROAD RAISED THE PROBLEM OF MULTIPLICITY OF OFFENSES AS A RESULT OF A SINGLE ILLEGAL ACT. IN A DECISION OF FAR-REACHING IMPLICATIONS, THE FEDERAL SUPREME COURT RULED THAT THE USE OF A FORGED DOCUMENT IN SEVERAL CASES CONSTITUTES A MULTIPLE RATHER THAN A SINGLE OFFENSE OF FORGERY. THE DECISION RUNS AGAINST THE PREVAILING LEGAL INTERPRETATION OF THE ISSUE OF CONCURRENCE OF OFFENSES.

17746 \$03
CITATION: FORMAN, WILLIAM H. JR. WILL THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT PROSCRIBE THE DEATH PENALTY? AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY, 6(2):82-84, 1968.

THE EXACT MEANING OF THE CRUELTY PROSCRIPTION CLAUSE HAS NEVER BEEN CLEAR. THE MAJORITY OF STATE COURTS HAVE ADHERED TO THE STATIC INTERPRETATION OF THE CLAUSE, I.E., THAT ONLY THOSE PENALTIES CONSIDERED CRUEL WHEN THE STATES' BILLS OF RIGHTS WERE ADOPTED FALL WITHIN THE PROSCRIPTION, AT WHICH TIME THE "MERE EXTINGUISHMENT OF LIFE" WAS NOT PROHIBITED. FEDERAL COURTS ALSO FORMERLY CONSTRUED THIS CLAUSE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STATIC INTERPRETATION CONCEPT. IN TROOP V. CULLES, HOWEVER, THE SUPREME COURT RULED THAT A DENIAL OF CITIZENSHIP STATUS VIOLATED THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT, THEREBY IMPLYING THAT THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES IN THIS AMENDMENT PERMIT AN EXPANDED MEANING FOR THE PROSCRIPTION, AS THE STANDARDS OF DECENCY EVOLVE WITH SOCIETAL ATTITUDES. IT IS SUBMITTED THAT THE DENIAL OF LIFE IS LIKEWISE PROSCRIBED BY THE COURT'S INTERPRETATION OF THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT. BECAUSE THE PROSCRIPTION OF "CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENTS" HAS BEEN MADE APPLICABLE TO THE STATES THROUGH THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT, CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN ANY FORM IS CONSTITUTIONALLY PROHIBITED IN BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL JURISDICTIONS. THERE HAS BEEN A DRAMATIC CHANGE IN THE ATTITUDE OF SOCIETY TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. FURTHER, THERE SEEMS TO BE LITTLE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE USE OF THE DEATH PENALTY AND THE CRIME RATE OF SERIOUS CRIMES. NOR IS THERE ANY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED AND THE CHANCES OF BEING IMPRISONED AND SUBSEQUENTLY PAROLED. THE CONCLUSION OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, THAT THE APPROPRIATENESS OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS A POLITICAL DECISION TO BE MADE BY EACH STATE, SEEMS DUBIOUS IN LIGHT OF THE COURT'S PRESENT ATTITUDE TOWARD THE SCOPE OF THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT.

17747 \$03
CITATION: INDIVIDUALIZED CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT: A STUDY OF DISPOSITIONAL DECISION MAKING. HARVARD LAW REVIEW, 81(6):1260-1279, 1968.

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT'S INCREASED ACTIVITY IN THE AREA OF CRIMINAL LAW HAS CAUSED DISPOSITIONAL PROBLEMS TO BECOME MORE NUMEROUS AND MORE DIFFICULT ANALYTICALLY, AS BOTH THE CASE LOAD AND

THE RATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF NEW STANDARDS HAVE GREATLY INCREASED. DISPOSITIONS OFTEN APPEAR TO BE AD HOC DETERMINATIONS, GIVING LITTLE AID FOR FUTURE DETERMINATIONS. RECOGNITION OF SOME OF THE COMMON ISSUES THAT REAPPEAR IN MANY OF THE VARIED SITUATIONS PRESENTING DISPOSITION PROBLEMS, AND IDENTIFICATION OF THE ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH THEM, SHOULD BE HELPFUL IN FUTURE CASES. DISPOSITIONS CAN BE VIEWED AS COMPRISING TWO SUCCESSIVE, INTERRELATED, BUT DISTINCT DECISIONS. IN THE FIRST, THE COURT DECIDES IF IT CAN AND SHOULD DETERMINE DEFINITELY WHETHER THE PRIOR JUDGMENT IS FATALLY DEFECTIVE. THIS INITIAL DECISION CAN BE TO "AFFIRM," "REVERSE," OR "VACATE" THE PREVIOUS JUDGMENT. THE SECOND OF THE TWO DISPOSITIONAL DECISIONS FACING THE COURT INVOLVES DETERMINING WHAT SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS ARE TO BE PERMITTED OR REQUIRED. WHEN A JUDGMENT IS REVERSED, THE CASE IS THEN DISMISSED OR A NEW TRIAL IS REQUIRED; FOLLOWING VACATION, THE USUAL PROCEEDINGS ARE AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING, A REARGUMENT BEFORE AN APPELLATE COURT, OR A CLARIFICATION BEFORE A LOWER COURT. ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS ARISE WHENEVER A STATE PRISONER'S FEDERAL HABEAS CORPUS PETITION MUST BE REMANDED FOR FURTHER FINDINGS. GENERALLY, SUPREME COURT DISPOSITIONS REQUIRE AN ANALYSIS OF A COMPLEX CALCULUS OF FACTORS: THE NEED FOR A FAIR CHANCE TO AIR ALL ISSUES; THE INTERESTS OF FEDERALISM; THE LIMITS OF SUPREME COURT REVIEW IN TERMS OF TIME AND COMPETENCE; AND THE SPEEDY ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE ENTIRE JUDICIAL SYSTEM. ONLY BY A CONSCIOUS RECOGNITION OF THESE OFTEN CONFLICTING ELEMENTS CAN THE COURT HOPE TO CONSTRUCT A RATIONAL AND SYSTEMATIC METHODOLOGY FOR THESE DECISIONS.

17748 \$03
CITATION: KUHN, ROGER S. JURY DISCRIMINATION: THE NEXT PHASE.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LAW REVIEW, 41(2):235-328, 1968.

EXCLUSION OF NEGROES AND OTHER MINORITY GROUPS FROM JURY SERVICE CONTINUES TODAY IN SPITE OF REPEATED RULINGS BY THE U. S. SUPREME COURT THAT SUCH DISCRIMINATION VIOLATES THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. THE MORE SUBTLE MEANS OF DISCRIMINATION WHICH ARE REPLACING OUTRIGHT EXCLUSION ARE FAR MORE DIFFICULT TO ATTACK THROUGH LITIGATION. PRESENT LAW IS INADEQUATE TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM EFFECTIVELY AND COURTS SHOULD RECOGNIZE THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO A JURY THAT IS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMUNITY.

17749 \$03
CITATION: POLICE ADMINISTRATION STATISTICS, 1967. OTTAWA, 1968. 10 P.

NATIONWIDE STATISTICS ARE PRESENTED ON THE NUMBER OF FULL- TIME PERSONNEL EMPLOYED BY THE POLICE FORCE IN CANADA AND ITS DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF FORCE FOR THE YEARS 1965, 1966, AND 1967. ADDITIONAL TABLES PRESENT DATA ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED BY THE POLICE AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION; TYPES OF OFFENSES COMMITTED; NUMBER OF ADULTS AND JUVENILES CHARGED; ARSON OFFENSES; AND TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS FOR 1967.

17750 \$03
CITATION: GERMANN, A. C., DAY, FRANK D., GALLATI, ROBERT R. J.
INTRODUCTION TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. 6TH
ED. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1968. 483
P. \$9.75

IN PRESENTING A PICTURE OF AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT TODAY, ENCOMPASSING FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, LOCAL, AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, THIS TEXT FULFILLS THREE PRINCIPLE OBJECTIVES: (1) TO FAMILIARIZE STUDENTS WITH THE PANORAMA OF LAW ENFORCEMENT; (2) TO BRING TO THE LAW ENFORCEMENT PRACTITIONER A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT; AND (3) TO HELP INTERESTED CITIZENS OBTAIN INSIGHT INTO LAW ENFORCEMENT SO THAT THEY MAY BE MOTIVATED TOWARD GREATER COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR ITS EFFORTS. THE TEXT OFFERS A UNIVERSALLY APPLICABLE CONCEPTION OF PROFESSIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT. CONTENTS: PHILOSOPHICAL BACKGROUND TO LAW ENFORCEMENT; HISTORY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT; CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT; AGENCIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT; PROCESSES OF JUSTICE; EVALUATING LAW ENFORCEMENT TODAY.

17751 \$03

CITATION: HUTCHISON, H. C. BEHAVIOUR THEORY, BEHAVIOUR SCIENCE AND TREATMENT. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):388-391, 1968.

A VALUABLE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR ORIENTING RESEARCH ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINAL PROPENSITIES IS PRESENTED IN EYSENCK AND TRASLER'S WORKING PAPER, "LEARNING THEORY AND CRIMINALITY." IT POSTULATES THAT CONSCIENCE IS INSTILLED IN A PROCESS USUALLY ACHIEVED IN CHILDHOOD, WHEN POWERFUL ANXIETY DRIVES ARE CONDITIONED THROUGH PARENTAL DISAPPROVAL AND THROUGH PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT. THESE DISCRIMINATIVE PUNISHMENT SITUATIONS CREATE MORAL VALUES CONCERNING PARTICULAR CLASSES OF PROHIBITED ACTS AND PRODUCE ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME. PUNISHMENT APPEARS TO BE EFFECTIVE WHEN EMPLOYED TEMPORARILY TO SUPPRESS ONE BEHAVIOR PATTERN SO THAT AN ALTERNATIVE PATTERN CAN BE REINFORCED. PUNISHMENT ALONE, OF A TYPE WHICH CAN BE ETHICALLY APPLIED, IS PROBABLY RELATIVELY INEFFECTIVE IN BRINGING ABOUT LASTING CHANGE IN BEHAVIOR PATTERNS. ALTHOUGH REINFORCEMENT PRINCIPLES ARE IMPLICIT IN MUCH OF CANADIAN CORRECTIONAL WORK, A GREAT DEAL OF THIS WORK IS AIMED AT INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL RATHER THAN AT ALTERING THE BASIC MODES OF RESPONSE OF THE OFFENDER.

17752 \$03

CITATION: LIBBY, T. N. THE RESIDENTIAL CENTRE FOR RELEASED PRISONERS. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):406-408, 1968.

ST. LEONARD'S HOUSE, A RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER FOR RELEASED OFFENDERS IN WINDSOR, ONTARIO, OPERATES ON THE SOCIAL WORK THEORY OF GRADUAL OFFENDER INTEGRATION INTO THE FREE COMMUNITY. ACCORDING TO THIS CONCEPT, THE OFFENDER'S DEPENDENCY IS TRANSFERRED FROM THE INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT TO HIMSELF. THE RESIDENT IS ENCOURAGED TO FIND EMPLOYMENT AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY AND TO PAY A SMALL FEE FOR HIS ROOM AND BOARD IN THE HOUSE AS SOON AS HE IS PAID. THIS IS BELIEVED TO DEVELOP IN HIM A SENSE OF INDEPENDENCE AND TO TERMINATE THE STATUS AS A WELFARE RECIPIENT WHICH HE HAD HELD IN THE INSTITUTION. INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING IS GIVEN WHERE NECESSARY, AND THE RESIDENT IS ENCOURAGED TO SEEK IT ON HIS OWN. SINCE ST. LEONARD'S HOUSE IS BASED ON A CONTINUOUS GROUP THERAPY SYSTEM, GROUP THERAPY PER SE IS NOT EMPHASIZED. STATISTICS CONCERNING RESIDENT RECIDIVISM RATES FOR THE FIRST THREE AND A HALF YEARS OF ST. LEONARD'S OPERATION INDICATE THAT ONLY 27 PERCENT OF THE 300 RESIDENTS WERE REINSTITUTIONALIZED. THIS RATE APPEARS TO BE ALMOST A COMPLETE REVERSAL OF THE NORMAL RATE OF RETURN TO PRISON. IN ADDITION TO ITS FUNCTION OF OFFENDER RESOCIALIZATION, ST. LEONARD'S ALSO SERVES AS A FIELD PLACEMENT FOR THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK OF WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN; AND PROVIDES A PASTORAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR SEMINARIANS DURING THE SUMMER. IT IS HOPED THAT THE FACILITIES THERE WILL PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES TO TRAIN FUTURE STAFF AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS FOR THE NUMEROUS SIMILAR HOUSES PLANNED IN VARIOUS COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

17753 \$03

CITATION: GREINER, JOHN E. STAFF TRAINING AND VIDEO-TAPE REPLAY. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):409-413, 1968.

THE CORRECTIONAL STAFF TRAINING PROGRAM AT SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY DIFFERS FROM OTHER SIMILAR PROGRAMS CONDUCTED ELSEWHERE. IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL VARIETY OF LECTURES, THE PROGRAM MAKES INTENSIVE USE OF ROLE PLAYING; PLACES A HEAVY EMPHASIS ON DISCUSSION; AND UTILIZES VIDEOTAPE PLAYBACK EQUIPMENT IN RECORDING INTERACTIONS SESSIONS. WITH THE VIDEOTAPE, CONCEPTS PRESENTED IN LECTURES AND DISCUSSIONS ARE DEMONSTRATED AND CLARIFIED. LECTURES ARE PRESENTED FOR APPROXIMATELY AN HOUR, FOLLOWED BY 45 TO 50 MINUTES OF VIDEOTAPE DISCUSSIONS. DURING THE REPLAY THE STAFF POINT OUT THE PATHS OF COMMUNICATION, THE GROUP PROCESS IN ACTION, AND THE DYNAMICS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR. RESULTS OF ONE NINE-WEEK TRAINING PERIOD INDICATED THAT

THE USE OF THE AUDIOTAPE PLAYBACK EQUIPMENT HASTENED THE LEARNING PROCESS FOR STUDENTS WHO WERE STAFF TRAINING OFFICERS FORM CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS. INFORMATION, CONCEPTS, AND TECHNIQUES WERE GRASPED MORE QUICKLY. CHANGES WERE ALSO NOTED IN THE STUDENTS' PERSONALITY VARIABLES, ATTITUDES, AND VALUES. THESE CHANGES WERE AWAY FROM BEING RIGID, AUTHORITARIAN, AND EVALUATIVE, AND TENDED TOWARD BECOMING MORE PERMISSIVE, UNDERSTANDING, AND FLEXIBLE.

17754 \$03

CITATION: MORRISON, J. W. THE EFFECTIVENESS AND BENEFIT OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION: AN EVALUATION OF THE DRAPER CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):426-431, 1968.

THE DRAPER CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM IN ELMORE, ALABAMA IS A FEDERALLY FUNDED ATTEMPT, INITIATED IN MARCH 1961, TO DEMONSTRATE THE ADMINISTRATIVE FEASIBILITY OF AN ENTIRELY SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM AT THE DRAPER INSTITUTION. THE PROGRAM ALSO EMBODIES AN EFFORT TO MAKE A TENTATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MOST DESIRABLE SKILLS AND COURSES TO BE TAUGHT TO INMATES, FROM THE STANDPOINT OF MAXIMUM PRODUCTIVITY AND MINIMUM COST. THE CENTRAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY IS PROGRAMMED LEARNING AND RELATED TECHNIQUES, WHICH ARE USED IN OVER 350 COURSES. IN A PROGRAMMED LESSON, THE SUBJECT MATTER IS ARRANGED IN RELATIVELY SMALL STEPS, EACH BUILDING UPON THE PRECEDING ONE, SO THAT THE STUDENT CAN PROCEED WITH MINIMAL ERROR. THE PROGRAM REQUIRES FREQUENT RESPONSES FROM THE STUDENT. AFTER EACH RESPONSE, HE IS GIVEN PROMPT CONFIRMATION OR CORRECTION. EACH STUDENT IS FREE TO PROCEED AT HIS OWN PACE IN A SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MANNER. IN SUCH A PROGRAM, THE AVERAGE STUDENT ANSWERS CORRECTLY 90 PERCENT OF THE TIME. SUCH SUCCESS APPEARS TO BE SUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN THE BEHAVIORAL DISPOSITION DESIRABLE FOR COMPLETION OF STUDY OF THE SUBJECT MATTER. THE OBSERVED ADVANTAGES OF PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION INCLUDE: (1) INMATE GRATIFICATION DUE TO IMMEDIATE KNOWLEDGE OF RESULTS OBTAINED IN SELF-TESTING; (2) A MINIMUM USE OF TEACHERS; (3) THE MOTIVATING EFFECT OF THE TEACHING MACHINES; (4) LACK OF COMPETITION AND THE ABSENCE OF EMBARRASSING DISCLOSURE OF IGNORANCE; AND (5) THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE UP LOST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT.

17755 \$03

CITATION: THOMPSON, G. R. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):438-441, 1968.

IN THE TREATMENT OF A RELATIVELY SMALL BUT DIVERSE FEMALE INMATE POPULATION, THE TECHNIQUES OF THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY TREATMENT METHOD PROVIDE THE MOST HOPEFUL MEANS OF CREATING A TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL MILIEU WHICH IS THERAPEUTIC. THE ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF SUCH AN ENVIRONMENT SHOULD BE: (1) FULLY OPEN COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN STAFF AND INMATES; (2) A ROLE STRUCTURE WHICH WOULD PERMIT INMATES TO ASSUME A MAJOR SHARE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITS OPERATION; (3) COMPLETE INTEGRATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND THERAPEUTIC PROCESSES. IN AN INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT HAVING SUCH A THERAPEUTIC FRAMEWORK, THE EFFECTS OF VARIOUS TREATMENT AND PROGRAM TECHNIQUES COULD BE SUPPLEMENTED AND SUPPORTED, RATHER THAN COUNTERED, AS IS OFTEN THE CASE AT PRESENT.

17756 \$03

CITATION: LEWIN, TRAVIS H. DISPOSITION OF THE IRRESPONSIBLE: PROTECTION FOLLOWING COMMITMENT. MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW, 66(4):721-736, 1968.

THIS STUDY OF THE DISPOSITION OF THE IRRESPONSIBLE, CONDUCTED FROM 1965 TO 1967, FOCUSED ON THE 29 PERSONS COMMITTED SINCE 1939 TO A HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE, AFTER AN INSANITY ACQUITTAL, UNDER THE MICHIGAN AUTOMATIC COMMITMENT STATUTE. SERIOUS ABUSES OF THE TREATMENT PROCESS WERE NOTED. AS COMMITMENT IS JUSTIFIED PRIMARILY FOR TREATMENT PURPOSES, IT WAS THEREFORE HELD THAT THE COMMITMENT STATUTE MIGHT BE CONSTITUTIONALLY SUSPECT. THE STUDY DEMONSTRATED THAT PATIENTS WITHOUT COMPETENT LEGAL ASSISTANCE WERE

OFTEN ABANDONED IN THE HOSPITAL, TO SPEND MONTHS OR YEARS BEYOND THE TIME WHEN THEY COULD AND SHOULD HAVE BEEN RELEASED. IT ALSO SHOWED THAT WHEN PATIENTS WERE ABLE TO RETAIN COMPETENT AND ACTIVE ATTORNEYS TO PROTECT THEIR INTERESTS, ABUSES WERE KEPT TO A MINIMUM. THUS, THE AVAILABILITY OF LEGAL COUNSEL IS ESSENTIAL TO THE EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT OF THE POST-COMMITMENT RIGHTS OF PATIENTS COMMITTED AFTER INSANITY ACQUITTALS. A MODEL STATUTE IS APPENDED WHICH WOULD PROVIDE ANY PERSON COMMITTED AFTER INSANITY ACQUITTAL WITH COMPLETE, CONTINUING LEGAL REPRESENTATION, INCLUDING THE ABILITY TO HIRE PRIVATE PSYCHIATRIC OR OTHER EXPERT HELP WHEN APPROPRIATE.

17757 \$03

CITATION: BACON, MARGARET, JONES, MARY BRUSH. TEEN-AGE DRINKING. NEW YORK, THCMAS Y. CROWELL, 1968. 228 P. \$5.95

THERE IS A SMALL BUT DEFINITE NUMBER OF 14-YEAR OLDS WHO DRINK AT LEAST OCCASIONALLY. WITH EACH ADDED YEAR, THIS PERCENTAGE INCREASES, UNTIL THE DRINKING RATE OF 17 AND 18-YEAR-OLD YOUTHS APPROACHES THAT OF THE ADULT POPULATION. THIS PATTERN IS REPEATED YEAR AFTER YEAR. IT HAS NOT BEEN ELIMINATED BY LEGISLATION. IF TEEN-AGE DRINKING IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD AND DEALT WITH REALISTICALLY, IT MUST BE SEEN IN A BROADER PERSPECTIVE THAN IT HAS BEEN IN THE PAST. THIS BOOK SEEKS TO CONSIDER OBJECTIVELY THE FACTS, THEORIES, AND RESEARCH FINDINGS RELEVANT TO TEEN-AGE DRINKING.

17758 \$03

CITATION: 1967 SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE 45TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 1967. CHICAGO, 1967(?), 339 P. \$3.00

THIS SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS AT THE 1967 CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION CONTAINS: A LIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE JOINT DELEGATE ASSEMBLY; AND MAJOR AND SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE ADDRESSES, INCLUDING FOUR ADDRESSES ON THE CHALLENGE OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT'S IN RE GAULT DECISION. THAT RULING IS SEEN BY THE SPEAKERS TO BE A VICTORY; AND ITS IMPACT AND PROBLEMS BEYOND THE SCOPE OF THE DECISION ARE DISCUSSED. ACCOUNTS OF CIVIL SESSIONS AND DEFENDER SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE ARE PRESENTED AND OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE ASSOCIATION ARE GIVEN.

17759 \$03

CITATION: O'REILLY, CHARLES, CIZON, FRANK, FLANAGAN, JOHN, PFLANCZER, STEVEN. SENTENCED WOMEN IN A COUNTY JAIL. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION, 30(2):23-25, 1968.

WOMEN CONSTITUTE A VERY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. LACK OF INFORMATION ABOUT THEM MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND THEIR NEEDS AND PROBLEMS AND HAMPERS DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS. DURING A 1964 STUDY OF MEN SENTENCED TO THE COOK COUNTY JAIL IN CHICAGO, IT WAS POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN SOME DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION ABOUT SENTENCED WOMEN. DATA WERE OBTAINED ABOUT THEIR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND BACKGROUNDS AS OFFENDERS. THE TYPICAL SENTENCED WOMAN IN THE COOK COUNTY JAIL WAS IN HER EARLY THIRTIES AND HAD COMPLETED ABOUT THREE YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL. SHE WAS SENTENCED FOR AN OFFENSE AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER, OFTEN FOR PROSTITUTION, TO SERVE FOR THREE MONTHS OR LESS. ABOUT 60 PERCENT OF THE NEGRO WOMEN AND 25 PERCENT OF THE WHITES HAD WHAT COULD BE DESCRIBED AS A CRIMINAL CAREER; WHITES TOTALED FIVE ARRESTS DURING CAREERS LASTING ABOUT FOUR YEARS, NEGROES TOTALED TWICE THAT NUMBER DURING CAREERS THAT LASTED ALMOST 10 YEARS. NEGRO WOMEN HAD BEEN JAILED MORE OFTEN THAN WHITE BUT, UNLIKE THE WHITE, NONE HAD A FELONY CONVICTION. THESE CHARACTERISTICS DO NOT PROVIDE INFORMATION AS TO WHO THESE WOMEN ARE. INTENSIVE RESEARCH IS NEEDED IN ORDER TO DEVISE EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS.

17761 \$03

CITATION: CRIME CONTROL PROJECTS FOR CITIZENS AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS. NEW YORK, 1968(?). 15 P.

TEN SUGGESTED PROGRAMS ARE DESCRIBED BY WHICH SUCH ORGANIZATIONS AS: SCHOOLS; BUSINESSES; LABOR UNIONS; SOCIAL AGENCIES; AND PRIVATE GROUPS; AND INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS MAY HELP TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. THE PROGRAMS DEAL WITH: PROBATION AIDES; BETTER STREET LIGHTING; POST-RELEASE EMPLOYMENT; POLICE- COMMUNITY RELATIONS; JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; VOLUNTEER COUNSELORS; FOSTER HOMES; TEACHING IN INSTITUTIONS; TEEN-AGE SOCIAL SERVICE; AND THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.

17762 \$03
CITATION: U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS, 1966. WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1967. 19 P. (STATISTICAL SERIES NO. 90)

THE NATIONWIDE STATISTICAL DATA PRESENTED IN THIS PUBLICATION REPRESENT THE VOLUME OF CHILDREN'S CASES WHICH WERE DISPOSED OF BY THE JUVENILE COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1966. THEY INCLUDE: THE NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY CASES; MANNER OF HANDLING DELINQUENCY CASES; RATE; PERCENT CHANGE; NUMBER AND MANNER OF HANDLING TRAFFIC CASES; TREND IN DELINQUENCY CASES; AND DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES.

17763 \$03
CITATION: EDMISON, J. ALEX. FIRST STEPS IN CANADIAN AFTER-CARE. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):272-281, 1968.

THIS ACCOUNT OF THE DEVELOPMENTS AND EARLY HISTORY OF CANADIAN PENAL REFORM, INCLUDING THE INTRODUCTION OF AFTERCARE, TAKES NOTE OF THE INDIVIDUALS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND SOCIETIES WHICH HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE QUEST FOR A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN PENAL SYSTEM.

17764 \$03
CITATION: KAY, BARBARA A. THE JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):282-287, 1968.

THE JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING WAS ESTABLISHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF SEEKING EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS TO THE INCREASING NEEDS OF MANPOWER RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING IN CORRECTIONAL AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS. FUNDED PRIMARILY BY THE U. S. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, IT IS A JOINT UNDERTAKING BY NEARLY 100 INTERESTED ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES, BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE. THE DATA GATHERED BY THE COMMISSION WILL CONSTITUTE THE FIRST REASONABLY COMPLETE PICTURE OF CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL AND PERSONNEL POLICIES IN THE UNITED STATES. THE PRIMARY MISSION OF THE COMMISSION'S NINE TASK FORCES IS THE ANALYSIS OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTED AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR UPGRADING THE QUALITY AND INCREASING THE QUANTITY OF CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL. INCLUDED IN THE SUBJECTS OF STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF THE TASK FORCES WILL BE: THE PROBABLE EFFECTS OF A BURGEONING YOUTH POPULATION AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCE ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER NEEDS IN PLACEMENT AND TRAINING; THE POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO CORRECTIONS OF 14 DISCIPLINES, PROFESSIONS, AND AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION; THE UTILIZATION OF TEAMS, SUBPROFESSIONALS, AND VOLUNTEERS IN CORRECTIONAL WORK; AND THE OVERREPRESENTATION OF MINORITY GROUPS IN CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS. EACH OF THE JOINT COMMISSION'S TASK FORCES WILL PREPARE A REPORT, THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF WHICH WILL BE COMBINED IN THE GENERAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION IN 1969.

17765 \$03
CITATION: CIALE, JUSTIN, LANDREVILLE, PIERRE, ELIE, DANIEL, FATTAH, EZZAT, PERRON, CLAUDE, SHUSTER, SOLOMON. INFORMATION SETS FOR TREATMENT STRATEGY BASED ON EXPECTED RELAPSE RATES FOR CLASSES OF INMATES. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):288-301, 1968.

A SAMPLE OF 1,677 INMATES DISCHARGED FROM SEVERAL QUEBEC PENAL INSTITUTIONS BEFORE 1962 WERE STUDIED IN AN ATTEMPT TO ISOLATE AND IDENTIFY HOMOGENEOUS GROUPS OF OFFENDERS WITH DIFFERENT BASE RATES OF SUCCESS. THE GROUPS WERE FORMED THROUGH ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS, A PROCESS BY WHICH THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF A SERIES OF ATTRIBUTES AMONG A GROUP OF INMATES ARE RECORDED. WITH THE AID OF COMPUTERS, THE SAMPLE WAS DIVIDED IN HIERARCHICAL ORDER, ACCORDING TO THE MOST STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT ATTRIBUTES, TO YIELD HOMOGENEOUS SUBGROUPS WITH MINIMAL INTRA-CLASS AND MAXIMAL INTER-CLASS DIFFERENCES. AS A GROUP, THE SAMPLE HAD A 43.2 PERCENT SUCCESS RATE AFTER A FIVE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP PERIOD. INMATES FROM MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS HAD A 39 PERCENT SUCCESS RATE, AS COMPARED WITH ONE OF 55 PERCENT FOR MINIMUM-MEDIUM SECURITY INMATES. UPON FURTHER OBSERVATION AND COMPARISON OF SIMILAR ATTRIBUTES IN MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM-MEDIUM SECURITY INMATES, IT WAS DETERMINED THAT SUCCESS RATES AMONG ALL CLASSES OF MINIMUM-MEDIUM SECURITY WERE HIGHER THAN THOSE AMONG CORRESPONDING CLASSES OF MAXIMUM SECURITY INMATES. THESE FINDINGS SUPPORT PREVIOUS SPECULATION THAT A REDUCED SECURITY ENVIRONMENT IS MORE CONDUCTIVE TO THE OFFENDER'S SUCCESSFUL RESOCIALIZATION. MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE FINDINGS THEMSELVES IS THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE VALUE OF ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS IN IDENTIFYING GROUPS OF OFFENDERS WITH DIFFERENT BASE RATES OF SUCCESS. THE METHOD CAN ALSO BE READILY USED AS A WAY OF FORMING EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS TO BE USED IN EVALUATING THEIR RESPONSES TO VARIOUS TREATMENT SITUATIONS. MOREOVER, ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS CAN BE USED AS A PREDICTION INSTRUMENT WITH GREATER EASE BY CLINICIANS THAN CAN OTHER METHODS BASED ON MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION.

17766 \$03
CITATION: KEECH, JAMES, BILODEAU, FRANK, EGAN, MAURICE. CHANGING DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR (YSB STYLE). CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):311-320, 1968.

THE PURPOSE OF THE YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU OF OTTAWA, ESTABLISHED IN 1960, IS TO HELP REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH CRIME BY DIRECT SERVICES, PUBLIC EDUCATION, SOCIAL ACTION, AND RESEARCH. THE BUREAU'S DETACHED WORKER PROJECT AIMS ITS TREATMENT PROGRAM DIRECTLY AT CHILD LAWBREAKERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 8 AND 14, THROUGH THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION INTO LIVE DELINQUENCY SITUATIONS. THIS APPROACH IS BASED ON THE BELIEF THAT THE SOURCE OF THE DELINQUENT'S ILLEGAL AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR LIES IN HIS PERSONAL FEELINGS OF ANXIETY, PRECIPITATED BY AN ENVIRONMENT LACKING PARENTAL DISCIPLINE AND SUPERVISION. THROUGH SUPERVISION, DISCIPLINE, AND A DEGREE OF TRUST, THE DETACHED WORKER ATTEMPTS TO INSTILL A SECOND LEVEL OF ANXIETY WHICH FORCES THE DELINQUENT TO THINK ABOUT HIS BEHAVIOR, HOPEFULLY INDUCING HIM TO SEEK GRATIFICATION FROM THE PURSUIT OF SOCIALLY ENDORSED AND SELF-REWARDING GOALS.

17767 \$03
CITATION: WEST, S. G. THE CRISIS IN CORRECTIONAL CHAPLAINCY. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):327-331, 1968.

DIVISIONS WITHIN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD, AND THE DISSOCIATION OF CHURCH AND STATE WITH REGARD TO CORRECTIONAL PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICE CONSTITUTE THE ROOTS OF THE PRESENT CRISIS IN CANADIAN CORRECTIONAL CHAPLAINCY. AS A RESULT, RELIGIOUS BODIES HAVE GIVEN CORRECTIONS ONLY SPASMODIC GLIMPSES OF THEIR RELIGIOUS INSIGHTS AS THEY AFFECT THE OFFENDER. THE RELIGIOUS EMPHASIS ON THE INDIVIDUAL AND HIS REDEMPTION HAS HAD TO BATTLE WITH THE PHILOSOPHY OF PUNISHMENT AS THE PRIMARY INSTRUMENT IN THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY. RELIGIOUS BODIES MUST STRIVE MUCH MORE FORCEFULLY TO BRING THEIR PHILOSOPHY TO BEAR ON THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, THE CHAPLAINCY MUST BE COMPLETELY RETURNED TO THE CHURCH. THE CHAPLAIN SHOULD IN NO WAY BE A CIVIL SERVANT; HE SHOULD BE FREE TO REPORT TO HIS RELIGIOUS BODY. THE RELIGIOUS BODIES MUST ACCEPT THE CHAPLAIN AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIM. THEY SHOULD PAY HIM AND REPRESENT HIM TO THE GOVERNMENT MUCH MORE FULLY THAN THEY HAVE IN THE PAST. WHILE THESE CHANGES MAY LEAD TO SOME TENSIONS, HEALTHY TENSIONS OFTEN CAN RESULT IN TANGIBLE PROGRESS AND MUTUAL RESPECT.

17768 \$03
CITATION: JAMES, J. T. L. PHILOSOPHY, THEOLOGY, AND THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):332-336, 1968.

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY CAN OFFER A UNIFYING PRINCIPLE TOWARD WHICH DIVERSE METHODOLOGIES IN CRIMINOLOGY CAN STRIVE: THAT TO SEEK THE HIGHEST GOOD OF MAN IS TO SEEK TO RESTORE HIM WHOLE TO SOCIETY. RELIGION CONCERNS ITSELF WITH THE RESTORATION OF INDIVIDUALS, AND NOT WITH THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY AT THE EXPENSE OF ITS CONSTITUENT MEMBERS. HOW THIS IS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE PRESENT PENAL SYSTEM REMAINS THE PRACTICAL QUESTION. DEPRIVED OF MANY OF HIS RIGHTS AND MOST OF HIS RESPONSIBILITIES, THE CONVICTED OFFENDER IS REDUCED TO A CONDITION WHICH IS LESS THAN HUMAN. IT IS INCONSISTENT FOR SOCIETY TO EXPECT RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR AFTER RELEASE FROM SOMEONE WHO PREVIOUSLY ACTED IRRESPONSIBLY BY COMMITTING AN OFFENSE, AND WHO, AS A PUNISHMENT FOR THIS, HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO A CONDITION OF SEVERELY DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY.

17769 \$03
CITATION: WRIGHT, W. F. TREATMENT PROGRAM AT THE RECEPTION, DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTRE GRANDVIEW SCHOOL, GALT, ONTARIO. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):337-345, 1968.

THE RECEPTION, DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTRE AT GRANDVIEW SCHOOL, GALT, ONTARIO PROVIDES SERVICES TO DELINQUENT GIRLS FROM THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. ITS PROGRAM IS BASED ON THE CONCEPT THAT DELINQUENCY IS MERELY A SYMPTOM, THE OUTWARD MANIFESTATION OF AN UNDERLYING CONDITION WHICH RESULTS IN SOCIALLY UNACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR. AS THE CAUSES OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR MAY BE ANY COMBINATION OF PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS, ALL THREE AREAS ARE EXAMINED. IF A PERSONALITY DISORDER, PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM, OR PHYSICAL ABNORMALITY IS FOUND, A PATHOGENETIC FORMULATION IS PREPARED WHICH STATES THE SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PERSONALITY, HOW THEY AROSE, AND HOW THEY INTERACTED WITH WHAT FACTORS IN THE ENVIRONMENT TO GIVE RISE TO ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. THE RELATIVELY MEANINGLESS TERM, "EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED," HAS BEEN DISCARDED AND REPLACED BY THE CONCEPT OF A CONTINUUM BASED ON PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT OR PERSONALITY INTEGRATION. VARIOUS DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES ARE ARRANGED ON THIS SCALE WITH SEVERE PSYCHOLOGICAL MALADJUSTMENT AT ONE END AND NO PSYCHOLOGICAL MALADJUSTMENT AT THE OTHER. THE CENTER'S TREATMENT PROGRAM INVOLVES A TREATMENT TEAM APPROACH AND INCLUDES PSYCHOTHERAPY, RELATIONSHIP THERAPY, AND GROUP THERAPY. A STRONG EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON AN ACTIVE RECREATIONAL PROGRAM AND PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES. DESIRABLE PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR AMONG THE GIRLS ARE ESTABLISHED AND CONTROLLED BY MEANS OF A SYSTEM OF EARNING AND LOSING POINTS, BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF OPERANT CONDITIONING.

17770 \$03
CITATION: DOWNE, WILLIAM N. DELINQUENT BOYS - A TREATMENT CLASSIFICATION AND APPROACH. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2):346-351, 1968.

A GROUP OF BOYS (N=130) WHOSE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR REQUIRED INSTITUTIONAL CARE WAS APPRAISED, TO IDENTIFY THE MAJOR CONTRIBUTING FACTOR IN THE BOYS' DELINQUENCY, AND TO RECOMMEND INDIVIDUALIZED APPROACHES TO THEIR INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT. THE SAMPLE WAS DIVIDED INTO FIVE CLASSIFICATIONS WHICH ISOLATED THE RESPECTIVE APPARENT MAJOR CAUSES OF THEIR DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR: REACTIVE DEPRESSION; REPEATED REJECTION; SCHIZOID AND LATENT PSYCHOSIS; ORGANIC DISORDER; AND FAMILY-CENTERED DELINQUENCY. TREATMENT FOR BOYS IN THE REACTIVE DEPRESSION CATEGORY SHOULD CONSIST OF A COMBINATION OF ANTI-DEPRESSANT MEDICATION AND COUNSELING AIMED AT HELPING THE BOY TO ACKNOWLEDGE AND DEAL WITH HIS FEELINGS OF ANGER. A RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT SETTING IS REQUIRED IN DEALING WITH THE REPEATEDLY REJECTED BOY AND WITH THOSE CLASSIFIED AS SCHIZOID AND LATENT PSYCHOTIC, UNTIL A CHANGE IN DIRECTION IN THEIR RELATING TO OTHERS IS APPARENT. WHERE ORGANIC DISORDERS MAY BE A FACTOR, THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF APPRAISALS

SHOULD BE MADE: MEDICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC, ENDOCRINAL, CHROMOSOMAL, ON THE BASIS OF PRESENT-DAY KNOWLEDGE. IN CASES WHERE THE DELINQUENCY APPEARS TO BE FAMILY-CENTERED, THE FAMILIES SHOULD BE OFFERED VERY SPECIFIC COUNSELING, TO DIAGNOSE AND CORRECT THE FAULTY PATTERNS OF INTERACTION WITHIN THEM.

17772 \$03
CITATION: ADAMS, WILLIAM T. THE UNIVERSITY'S ROLE IN TRAINING CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL. PAPER PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, APRIL 1968. 13 P.

THIS DISCUSSION OF THE POTENTIALS FOR SHORT-TERM TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THEM IS BASED LARGELY ON TWO STUDIES MADE IN 1968 BY THE JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING. RECENTLY, FEDERAL AGENCIES (PEACE CORPS, VISTA, JOB CORPS, TEACHERS CORPS) HAVE SOUGHT OUT THE UNIVERSITY TO PROVIDE TRAINING. SIMILARITIES IN THE EXPERIENCES OF FEDERALLY FUNDED AND STIMULATED TRAINING PROGRAMS PERMIT CERTAIN GENERAL STATEMENTS: (1) SHORT-TERM TRAINING IS NOT PRESTIGIOUS IN ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS; (2) THE REWARD STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY IS GEARED TOWARD RESEARCH RATHER THAN TRAINING; (3) INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION TEND TO OPPOSE "VOCATIONALIZATION"; (4) FINANCIAL SUPPORT IS A CRUCIAL STIMULUS; AND (5) THE LOCATION OF A TRAINING CENTER MUST DEPEND ON EXAMINATION OF THE POTENTIALS OF THE UNIVERSITY. FOUR MODELS FOR COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND CORRECTIONS IN DEVELOPING TRAINING PROGRAMS ARE OUTLINED: (1) THE CONSULTATION MODEL, WHEREBY ACADEMIC FACULTY ARE HIRED BY CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES; (2) THE TRAINING RESOURCE MODEL, IN WHICH THE FACULTY TEACH TRAINING SESSIONS PLANNED AND RUN BY THE AGENCIES; (3) THE SPECIALIZED TRAINING MODEL, WHERE THE UNIVERSITY PROVIDES SPECIALIZED TRAINING ON A SHORT-TERM BASIS TO A CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM; AND (4) THE TRAINING CENTER MODEL, BASED IN A UNIVERSITY, A FEW OF WHICH EXIST ALREADY. THE SUCCESS OF THE CENTER DEPENDS ON ITS FINANCING; A CLEAR MISSION; A REWARD STRUCTURE FOR FACULTY; WIDE CAPABILITIES; AND PRESTIGE. TRENDS POINT TOWARD IMPROVED PROSPECTS FOR TRAINING: THE ENTRANCE OF PRIVATE INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS INTO THIS FIELD; EMERGENCE OF CONCERN BY NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL GROUPS. AS THE UNIVERSITY ASSUMES A GREATER ROLE IN DEALING WITH CRITICAL SOCIAL PROBLEMS, ITS RESISTANCE TO A VOCATIONAL SLANT WILL DECREASE; AND ITS ELITISM WILL DISAPPEAR AS MORE PERSONS RECEIVE HIGHER EDUCATION. HOWEVER, CORRECTIONS MUST DEVELOP MORE OF ITS OWN TRAINING PROGRAMS.

17773 \$03
CITATION: BECKER, WILLIAM H. EFFICIENT USE OF JUDICIAL RESOURCES. FEDERAL RULES DECISIONS, 43(5):421-445, 1968.

CASE LOADS OF THE JUDGES OF THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI CONTINUE TO INCREASE. THIS PROBLEM HAS BEEN EASED BY THE USE OF AN EXPERIMENTAL ACCELERATED GENERAL (JOINT) DOCKET AND THE ADOPTION OF A NEW RULE RELATING TO STANDARD PRE-TRIAL PROCEDURE IN ALL CASES. THE JUDGE HOUR STILL NEEDS TO BE MADE MUCH MORE EFFICIENT. THERE MUST BE A DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF JUDGE HOURS EMPLOYED TO TERMINATE THE AVERAGE CASE WITHOUT LOWERING THE QUALITY OF JUSTICE DISPENSED. ALSO THE EFFICIENCY OF COUNSEL IN PREPARING AND DISPOSING OF CASES MUST BE INCREASED. THE NEW RULE IS APPENDED.

17774 \$03
CITATION: SOMERHAUSEN, G., DIERKENS-DOPCHIE, N. LE SUICIDE CHEZ LES JEUNES EN BELGIQUE. (SUICIDE AMONG YOUTHS IN BELGIUM.) BRUSSELS, CENTRE D'ETUDE DE LA DELINQUANCE JUVENILE, 1967. 81 P. (PUBLICATION NO. 18)

IN THIS STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SUICIDE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN BELGIUM, TABLES AND CHARTS ARE PRESENTED INDICATING: (1) DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDE BY AGE AND BY SEX IN 1963; (2) DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDE OF YOUTHS OF LESS THAN 25 YEARS BY AGE AND BY SEX IN 1963;

(3) DISTRIBUTION BY AGE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AND OF SUICIDE IN THE DISTRICT OF BRUSSELS FROM 1959 TO 1963; (4) DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDE IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF BRUSSELS FROM 1959 TO 1963; (5) DISTRIBUTION OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF BRUSSELS FROM 1959 TO 1963; AND (6) METHOD OF SUICIDE IN 1963.

17775 \$03

CITATION: CHILD VICTIMS OF INCEST. A SUB-STUDY BASED ON DATA PRODUCED IN (THE) RESEARCH PROJECT, "PROTECTING THE CHILD VICTIM OF SEX CRIMES COMMITTED BY ADULTS." REPORTED BY YVONNE M. TORMES. DENVER, 1968. 40 P. \$1.50

THIS IS AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE MOST COMMONLY REPORTED TYPE OF INCEST — THAT BETWEEN FATHER AND DAUGHTER. THE FOCUS IS ON RESPONSES OF FAMILY MEMBERS MOST LIKELY TO INFLUENCE THE POTENTIAL INCESTUOUS AGGRESSOR. ALSO, INDICATORS ARE ANALYZED OF THE STRUCTURE AND SUBCULTURE OF FAMILIES WHERE INCEST OCCURS. INCLUDED ARE: DURATION AND FREQUENCY OF OFFENSE; SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF PARENTS AND CHILD; OCCUPATION AND WORK HISTORIES OF PARENTS; FATHER'S INCOME; MARRIAGE PATTERN; CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD; AND FAMILY DISORGANIZATION. THE GOAL IS TO OBTAIN GUIDELINES TO HELP WORKERS IN THE FIELD OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES TO CHILDREN IN EARLY DETECTION AND IN FORMULATION OF AGENCY POLICY AND PLANNING IN CONTROL OF THIS BEHAVIOR. THE DATA COME FROM CLOSED RECORDS OF FAMILIES THAT HAVE COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. TWO GROUPS OF 20 FAMILIES EACH ARE STUDIED: ONE, WHERE INCEST HAS OCCURRED; THE OTHER, FOR COMPARISON, WHERE CHILDREN WERE SEXUALLY VICTIMIZED BY A NON-CONSANGUINEAL RELATIVE. THERE IS NO CONSENSUS AMONG PSYCHIATRISTS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS ON CAUSATIVE FACTORS. RATIONALIZATIONS AND DENIALS BY THE FATHER HINDER REHABILITATION; THUS, A GOAL OF CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES IS TO REMOVE HIM FROM THE HOME. FAILURE OF THE MOTHER TO PROTECT THE CHILD AGAINST INCESTUOUS VICTIMIZATION IS CRUCIAL. WHILE BOTH TYPES OF FAMILIES BELONG TO THE LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC STRATUM, MOTHERS FROM THE INCEST FAMILIES HAVE LESS EDUCATION; MORE OFTEN COME FROM A FOREIGN BACKGROUND; HAVE MORE CHILDREN; AND ARE MORE PASSIVE. FEAR OF PERSONAL INADEQUACY INHIBITS THE MOTHER FROM APPEALING FOR LEGAL OR PUBLIC AGENCY HELP. COMMUNITY CONCERN MUST RELATE TO EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF FAMILY SYMPTOMS WHICH IF UNCORRECTED MAY PRODUCE A CLIMATE RECEPTIVE TO INCEST. TENTATIVE FINDINGS, ON WHICH ONGOING RESEARCH IS BEING DONE, HAVE LOCATED A CONSTELLATION OF SUCH SYMPTOMS.

17776 \$03

CITATION: MITCHELL, JOSEPH S. JR. INTERACTION BETWEEN THE LAW AND THE POOR. LEGAL AID BRIEFCASE, 26(4):165-169, 1968.

THERE IS LITTLE JUSTICE FOR THE POOR IN AMERICA TODAY. THE POOR DO NOT POSSESS THE RESOURCES NECESSARY TO HAVE THEIR PROBLEMS ADEQUATELY PRESENTED BEFORE ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGISLATIVE, OR JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS. LEGAL SERVICE MUST PROGRESSIVELY BE BROUGHT TO THE NEIGHBORHOODS THAT HOUSE THE POOR. THE INDIGENT MUST ALSO BE GIVEN AT LEAST A MINIMAL EDUCATION AS TO THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS, LIABILITIES, AND DISABILITIES, AND THEY SHOULD BE INFORMED AS TO THE EXISTING SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE. THEIR LEGAL NEEDS MUST BE PROBED BY CONCERTED RESEARCH. THE PARTICIPATION, DIRECTION, IMAGINATION, AND DEDICATION OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION WILL BE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DETERMINANT AS TO WHETHER THIS NATION CAN SUCCESSFULLY MEET THE CHALLENGE OF BRINGING EQUAL JUSTICE TO THE POOR.

17777 \$03

CITATION: WILSON, JAMES Q. WHY WE ARE HAVING A WAVE OF VIOLENCE. NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, P. 23-24, 116-120, MAY 19, 1968.

THE CENTRAL PROBLEM IN RIOT PREDICTION IS TO EXPLAIN WHY VIOLENCE HAS OCCURRED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE LAST TWO OR THREE YEARS BUT NOT BEFORE. THE PRESENT RIOTS ARE DIFFERENT IN QUALITY FROM EARLIER DISORDERS. THEY ARE NOT APPARENTLY AIMED AT A SPECIFIC ENEMY; THEY DO NOT ARISE OVER A SPECIFIC ISSUE; THEY DO NOT

CARRY THE WAR TO THE ENEMY'S TERRITORY. THEY ARE EXPRESSIVE ACTS, I.E., EITHER INTRINSICALLY SATISFYING OR SATISFYING BECAUSE THEY GIVE EXPRESSION TO A STATE OF MIND. THERE IS LITTLE EVIDENCE YET THAT THE DESIRE FOR LOOT PRECIPITATES SUCH RIOTS. THESE DISTURBANCES CANNOT BE EXPLAINED ENTIRELY OR PRIMARILY ON GROUNDS OF MATERIAL DEPRIVATION, UNRESPONSIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, OR INADEQUATE POVERTY PROGRAMS; THOUGH CLASS IS A NECESSARY EXPLANATION, IT IS NOT A SUFFICIENT ONE. THE ROLE OF IDEAS AND THE ROLE OF FORCE MUST BOTH BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT. NEGROES MAY BE SEEN AS BEING AT THE LEADING EDGE OF A MORE GENERAL DRIFT TOWARD COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE IN AMERICA. DEMANDS OF RIOTERS CANNOT BE MET--THE COMPETITION FOR LEADERSHIP AMONG DISSIDENT GROUPS IN SOCIETY GENERATES MORE EXTREME DEMANDS FASTER THAN THE LESS EXTREME ONES ARE MET. FURTHER, VIOLENT POLITICAL CONFLICT IS RARELY OVER TANGIBLE RESOURCES WHICH THE GOVERNMENT CAN ALLOCATE; IT IS TYPICALLY OVER SYMBOLIC VALUES WHICH THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT CONTROL OR DOES CONTROL BUT CANNOT REDISTRIBUTE WITHOUT DESTROYING ITSELF. PRIMARILY, VIOLENCE WILL NOT SUBSIDE BECAUSE IT IS CREATED BY CLEAVAGE IN OPINION. ONLY WHEN IT IS CLEAR THAT NEITHER OF TWO COMPETING SIDES CAN GAIN THROUGH VIOLENT PROTEST DOES THE RESORT TO SUCH FORMS OF PROTEST CEASE. THE HIGHER THE LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC LIFE, ARISING AS A CONSEQUENCE OF PROSPERITY, THE LARGER THE NUMBER AND VARIETY OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS, AND THE MORE WILLS WHICH MUST BE CONCERTED IN THE MAKING OF PUBLIC POLICY.

17779 \$03

CITATION: CONTE, ARTURO. PREMI E CASTIGHI NEL TRATTAMENTO RIEDUCATIVO. (REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS IN INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 14(8):27-46, 1967.

IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS OFTEN LOSE THEIR STIMULATIVE FUNCTION AND BECOME SIMPLY PARTS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT. THE RECEPTIVENESS OF THE SUBJECTS TO REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS IS DIMINISHED BY THE ABSENCE OF CERTAIN COMMON ESSENTIALS IN INSTITUTIONAL LIFE, WHICH ARE A RESULT OF THE TEMPORARY CHARACTER OF THIS TYPE OF LIFE. THUS, THE SUBJECTS SUFFER FROM AN INSECURITY OF THEIR DAILY HABITS; THE LACK OF PERSONAL POSSESSIONS HAMPERS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR SELFCONFIDENCE. PARTICULAR ATTENTION MUST BE ASSIGNED TO THE DYNAMIC, AS OPPOSED TO THE STATIC, COMPONENTS OF INSTITUTIONAL LIFE. THE SYSTEM OF REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS MUST BE APPLIED WITHIN A FRAMEWORK WHICH PROMOTES THE PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF THE INMATES.

17780 \$03

CITATION: GUARIELLO, OVIDIO, BRUNETTI, GUIDO. LE "BOTTEGHE" DI TEMPO LIBERO E IL LAVORO-GIOCO. (FREE-TIME SHOPS AND WORK-PLAY.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 14(9):5-18, 1967.

FREE-TIME SHOPS AND WORK-PLAY PROGRAMS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS FACILITATE THE DIAGNOSIS PROCESS FOR THE THERAPISTS. DURING THE TREATMENT STAGE, THESE PROGRAMS OPEN VAST OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT AND FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF THE SUBJECTS. BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF ACTIVITY, THEY ENABLE THE THERAPIST TO GAIN A BETTER KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBJECT; HELP TO INDIVIDUALIZE TREATMENT; AND PROMOTE INDIVIDUAL INTERESTS. THE SUBJECTS COOPERATE SPONTANEOUSLY AND ENTHUSIASTICALLY IN THIS EFFORT AIMED AT THEIR OWN REEDUCATION. WORK SHOULD BE SUPPLEMENTED BY GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND EVALUATIONS OF THE WORK PROCESS.

17781 \$03

CITATION: SBANGI, MARIA. UN ESPERIMENTO DI OSSERVAZIONE IN SEMI-INTERNA. (AN EXPERIMENT IN SEMI-CLOSED OBSERVATION.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 14(10/11):7-17, 1967.

THE YOUTH DIAGNOSTIC AND REEDUCATION CENTER "AI COLLI AMINEI" IN NAPLES, ITALY HAS BEEN EXPERIMENTING WITH SEMI-CLOSED OBSERVATION AND TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. THIS NEW METHOD IS AN ATTEMPT

TO COMBINE THE ADVANTAGES OF BOTH CLOSED AND OPEN OBSERVATION. AT THE SAME TIME IT HELPS TO OVERCOME THE LIMITATIONS OF BOTH: CLOSED TREATMENT OFTEN RESULTS IN EXCESSIVE ISOLATION OF THE SUBJECTS; OPEN TREATMENT IS FREQUENTLY INEFFECTIVE IF USED WITH SUBJECTS WHO LIVE IN AREAS DISTANT FROM THE INSTITUTION. THE INTEGRATION OF THE THERAPIST-SUBJECT RELATIONSHIP WITH THAT BETWEEN THE SUBJECT AND HIS SOCIAL AND FAMILY ENVIRONMENT FACILITATES THE JUVENILE'S LATER REINTEGRATION INTO SOCIETY.

17782 \$03
CITATION: GRANDAZZI, BIANCA JOUVENAL, VILLAVECCHIA, DOLORES. SITUAZIONE AMBIENTALE E DISADATTAMENTO IN UNA ZONA PERIFERICA DI TORINO. (ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION AND MALADJUSTMENT IN A SUBURBAN ZONE OF TURIN.) ESPERIENZE DI RIEDUCAZIONE, 14(10/11):18-35, 1967.

THE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT OF "LE VALLETTE" IN THE LOWER-CLASS SUBURBS OF TURIN, ITALY IS AN AREA OF HIGH JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. LARCENY, PARTLY ORGANIZED, IS THE MOST COMMON OFFENSE. THE CRIME INCIDENCE IS HIGHEST IN THE AGE GROUPS OF 13 TO 14 AND 16 TO 17. MOST FAMILIES IN THIS URBAN AREA ARE NEWCOMERS, NOT WELL-ADJUSTED SOCIALLY. THE PARENTS ARE FREQUENTLY INDIFFERENT TO THE PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENT OF THEIR CHILDREN AND IGNORE THE BEGINNINGS OF THE JUVENILES' CRIMINAL CAREERS. AS THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS CURBING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE AREA, THE COMMUNITY MUST BECOME SENSITIVE TO THE PROBLEM. AFTER THIS, METHODS OF SOCIAL WORK SHOULD BE APPLIED ON A LARGE SCALE.

17783 \$03
CITATION: PRESS, EDWARD, STERLING, JAMES. GLUE SNIFFING. POLICE, 12(4):14-20, 1968.

SOLVENT SNIFFING IS THE INHALATION OF A WIDE VARIETY OF PLASTIC AND HOUSEHOLD CEMENTS AND OTHER AROMATIC CHEMICAL SOLVENTS TO INDUCE A STATE OF INEBRIATION OR EUPHORIA. WHILE THE PRACTICE DOES NOT INVOLVE ALL THE TOXIC AND SOCIAL HAZARDS OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION, IN MANY INSTANCES IT CAN BE A PRECURSOR TO MORE SERIOUS FORMS OF NARCOTIC USE. ITS INCREASING INCIDENCE AMONG CHILDREN, THE MAJORITY OF WHOM ARE BETWEEN 10 AND 15 YEARS OF AGE, HAS BEEN A SOURCE OF WIDESPREAD CONCERN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. SINCE ALL POLICE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL MAY COME INTO CONTACT WITH A JUVENILE SNIFFER, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THEY HAVE AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROBLEM. SUBJECT MATTER ON SNIFFING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN AN IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM. INFORMATION PROVIDED SHOULD INCLUDE: HOW TO RECOGNIZE THE PROBLEM; SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF INHALATION; RESULTANT BEHAVIOR; SUBSTANCES AND OBJECTS USED BY THE SNIFFER; AND LEGAL BASES FOR POLICE INTERVENTION. A COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM IS BASIC TO ANY PROGRAM OF CONTROL AND PREVENTION. THE POLICE SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN MAKING THE PUBLIC COGNIZANT OF THE NATURE AND SERIOUSNESS OF SOLVENT INHALATION.

17784 \$03
CITATION: COON, THOMAS F. FREE PRESS NEED NOT BE TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER. POLICE, 12(4):41-44, 1968.

THE PRESS AND THE BAR IN THE UNITED STATES ARE PRESENTLY ON A COLLISION COURSE OVER THE CONCEPT OF "TRIAL BY NEWSPAPER." A CLASSIC CONFLICT BETWEEN CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES IS POSED--THE PRESS FREEDOM GUARANTEED UNDER THE FIRST AMENDMENT AND THE SIXTH AMENDMENT'S ASSURANCE OF A FAIR TRIAL BY AN IMPARTIAL JURY. RECOMMENDATIONS PROPOSED IN A STUDY CONDUCTED BY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION CALL FOR PROHIBITING THE POLICE, LAWYERS, AND COURT EMPLOYEES FROM PUBLICIZING ANY OPINIONS ON THE MERITS OF A PARTICULAR CASE. THE NATIONAL PRESS OPPOSES THESE PROPOSALS, CONTENDING THAT A RESPONSIBLE PRESS IS A POSITIVE INFLUENCE IN ASSURING A FAIR TRIAL; AND THAT THE IDEA THAT PRE-TRIAL PRESS COVERAGE IS INTRINSICALLY PREJUDICIAL IS BASED ON CONJECTURE AND NOT ON FACT. IT IS ALSO HELD THAT THERE ARE INHERENT DANGERS IN RESTRICTION OR CENSORSHIP AT THE SOURCE OF NEWS, AMONG THEM SECRET ARREST AND, ULTIMATELY, SECRET TRIAL. THE

RESOLUTION OF THIS CONFLICT WILL HAVE A PROFOUND EFFECT UPON: FUTURE REPORTING OF CRIME NEWS; THE POSTURE OF THE COURTS; THE LEGAL PROFESSION; THE PROSECUTOR; THE POLICE; AND THE PUBLIC.

17785 \$03

CITATION: GRIFFIN, ROGER K. SHOPLIFTING - A MORAL DILEMMA. POLICE, 12(4):45-48, 1968.

COMMERCIAL SERVICE SYSTEMS HAS MADE AN ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF SHOPLIFTING IN SUPERMARKETS AND DEPARTMENT STORES, BASED UPON 9,954 OFFENSES COMMITTED DURING 1965. THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF SHOPLIFTING WAS REPORTED IN JANUARY, WHEN A TOTAL OF 11.1 PERCENT OF THE OFFENSES WERE COMMITTED. ON SATURDAY, THE LARGEST NUMBER OF CASES (17.4 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL) WAS REPORTED. THE NUMBER OF ALL JUVENILES APPREHENDED BETWEEN 3 P.M. AND 6 P.M. (41.7 PERCENT) LENDS CREDENCE TO A COMMON BELIEF THAT SPECIAL MEASURES ARE FREQUENTLY REQUIRED TO CONTROL JUVENILE SHOPLIFTERS DURING THE PERIOD IMMEDIATELY AFTER SCHOOL. OF THE TOTAL APPREHENDED, 51.6 WERE MALES. NINETEEN PERCENT OF ALL CASES OF SHOPLIFTING INVOLVED THEFTS OF DRUG AND SUNDRY MERCHANDISE. STRONG SECURITY PROGRAMS SHOULD BE INSTITUTED BY MERCHANTS OF ALL TYPES OF SELF-SERVICE STORES, NOT ONLY FOR ECONOMIC REASONS, BUT ALSO TO SUPPORT THE LAW AND TO ESTABLISH ETHICAL STANDARDS. A COMPANY MUST BASE ITS POLICY PARTIALLY ON RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE COMMUNITY GOING BEYOND THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF THE COMPANY.

17786 \$03

CITATION: SNIBBE, RICHARD H. A POLICE ORIENTED LOOK AT CORRECTIONS AND THE LAW. POLICE, 12(4):49-50, 1968.

THE BASIC PURPOSE OF CORRECTIONS IS TO ENSURE THAT A PERSON WHO HAS HARMED ONCE WILL NOT HARM AGAIN. THE REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS SHOULD PLAY A SECONDARY AND SPECIALISTIC PART IN THE TOTAL SCHEME, ALTHOUGH THIS IS NOT THE CASE AT PRESENT. IT IS ESTIMATED VARIOUSLY THAT BETWEEN 50 AND 80 PERCENT OF CONVICTED PERSONS BECOME RECIDIVISTS. SOCIAL SERVICE PROVIDED BY CRIMINAL LAW IS PRESENTLY FAILING BECAUSE OF ITS ADHERENCE TO THE ARCHAIC PHILOSOPHY WHICH CORRELATES A GIVEN REHABILITATION MEASURE WITH A SINGLE LEGALLY DEFINED ACT WHICH HAS OCCURRED IN THE PAST. THERE APPEARS TO BE LITTLE EMPHASIS ON A KNOWLEDGEABLE PREDICTION OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR WHICH MIGHT OCCUR IN THE FUTURE. PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS SHOULD BEGIN WITH A RECOGNITION THAT INDIVIDUALS PRACTICING LAW FOR MANY YEARS CANNOT BE EQUALLY ASTUTE IN THE DISCIPLINES OF SOCIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY. THE COURTS SHOULD MAKE JUDGMENTS ONLY AS TO GUILT OR INNOCENCE. BEHAVIORAL SPECIALISTS SHOULD MAKE THE DECISIONS AS TO THE EXTENT AND TYPE OF TREATMENT, BASED ON EXAMINATIONS FOR EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL STABILITY. DISPOSITION SHOULD BE GROUNDED FIRST ON THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF RELEASE, AND SECONDLY ON THE PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM. DETENTION STANDARDS NEED TO BE PUT INTO THIS CONTEXT. THE POLICE NEED ASSISTANCE IN THEIR BATTLE TO PROTECT AND SERVE SOCIETY.

17787 \$03

CITATION: CHANG, DAE HONG. POLICE REORGANIZATION AS A DETERRENT TO CRIME. POLICE, 12(4):72-79, 1968.

THIS STUDY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES CONCLUDES THAT THEIR LACK OF CENTRALIZATION RENDERS THEM INEFFECTUAL IN COMBATING CRIME. THE FIVE LEVELS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION DISPLAY MUTUAL DISTRUST, TENSION, JEALOUSY, AND CONFUSION, AND THEIR PRACTICES PREVENT THEM FROM COOPERATION AND COORDINATION. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES SHOULD BE REORGANIZED IN THE DIRECTION OF CENTRALIZATION AT THE STATE LEVEL, AND, WHEN NECESSARY, AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL. SUPPORTING STATISTICS INDICATE THAT THE CRIME CLEARANCE RATES WHERE POLICE ARE CENTRALLY CONTROLLED ARE GENERALLY HIGHER THAN WHERE POLICE ARE DECENTRALIZED. AS OF 1964, THE JAPANESE NATIONAL POLICE CLEARED APPROXIMATELY 70 PERCENT OF ALL REPORTED CRIMES; THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA NATIONAL POLICE CLEARED 77.4 PERCENT IN 1965. IN THE UNITED STATES, ON THE OTHER HAND, THE NATIONWIDE CRIME

CLEARANCE RATE REACHED ONLY 24.5 PERCENT IN 1964. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT CENTRALLY CONTROLLED POLICE WOULD BE MORE EFFECTIVE, BECAUSE STANDARDIZED TRAINING, SALARY, PROMOTION, AND OTHER PROCEDURES INCREASE THE MORALE OF THE FORCE. WITHOUT SUCH POLICE REORGANIZATION, IT IS BELIEVED THAT IT WILL BE DIFFICULT TO CONTROL CRIME, AND THAT HIGHER CRIME RATES MAY BE EXPECTED IN THE FUTURE.

17788 \$03
CITATION: WILLIAMS, J. E. HALL. ZWANZIG JAHRE STRAFRECHTSREFORM IN ENGLAND UND WALES. (TWENTY YEARS OF CRIMINAL LAW REFORM IN ENGLAND AND WALES.) SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFRECHT, 84(1):1-41, 1968.

IN THE 20 YEARS FOLLOWING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1948 OF ENGLAND, NEW TYPES OF PUNISHMENT HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED AS ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, IN PARTICULAR IN ENGLAND AND WALES. THE FIRST OFFENDERS ACT OF 1958 RESTRICTED THE USE OF THE PRISON SENTENCE FOR FIRST OFFENDERS. IN 1961, BORSTALS AND DETENTION CENTRES WERE REFORMED, PRISON ADMINISTRATION WAS SUBORDINATED TO THE HOME SECRETARY, AND AFTERCARE WAS REORGANIZED. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1967 FURTHER RESTRICTED THE USE OF IMPRISONMENT IN THE HOPE OF DIMINISHING ENGLAND'S PRISON POPULATION, WHICH THEN TOTALLED 35,000. THE MOUNTBATTEN REPORT RECOMMENDED MORE EXTENSIVE CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS AND INTENSIFIED PREPARATION FOR RELEASE. AMONG OTHER RECENT INNOVATIONS OF THE CRIMINAL LAW IN GREAT BRITAIN, GOVERNMENT COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL ACTS AND THE RESEARCH ON CRIME SPONSORED BY THE HOME OFFICE ARE OUTSTANDING. IN THE NEAR FUTURE A REFORM OF APPROVED SCHOOLS AND FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN BORSTALS ARE IMPERATIVE. IN THE LONG RUN, THE BARRIERS BETWEEN CORRECTION AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD WILL TEND TO DISAPPEAR, AS SUCH FORMS OF TREATMENT AS THE HALFWAY HOUSE AND PRISONS WITH WEEKEND LEAVE ARE DEVELOPED.

17789 \$03
CITATION: HAUSER, ROBERT. ZEUGNISVERWEIGERUNG VON KINDERN UND JUGENDLICHEN BEI FAMILIENSITTICHKEITSDELIKTEN. (REFUSAL OF CHILDREN AND MINORS TO TESTIFY ABOUT SEX OFFENSES WITHIN THE FAMILY.) SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFRECHT, 84(1):42-73, 1968.

IN THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE OF SWITZERLAND, TESTIMONY OF MINORS IN CASES INVOLVING SEX OFFENSES COMMITTED WITHIN THE FAMILY OFTEN PRESENTS CONSIDERABLE LEGAL DIFFICULTIES. THE REFUSAL TO TESTIFY ON THE PART OF THE DEFENDANT'S CHILD MUST BE RECOGNIZED IN PRINCIPLE. IF THE MINOR HIMSELF IS NOT IN A POSITION TO DECIDE WHETHER HE SHOULD TESTIFY, THE PARENT OR THE DEFENSE COUNSEL INITIATES THE DECISION. AS IN THE PENAL CODE OF ST. GALLEN, HOWEVER, OBLIGATION TO TESTIFY SHOULD EXIST IN CASES WHERE THE PERSON OF THE WITNESS IS VITALLY INVOLVED.

17790 \$03
CITATION: MISSISSIPPI CRIME COMMISSION. REPORT NUMBER ONE. JACKSON, 1968. 4C P.

THE MISSISSIPPI CRIME COMMISSION WAS CREATED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER TO STUDY AND MAKE PROPOSALS FOR UPGRADING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MISSISSIPPI. SUBJECT AREAS STUDIED BY THE COMMISSION INCLUDE THE CRIME PROBLEM, LAW ENFORCEMENT, CRIMINAL LAW ADMINISTRATION, RELEASE PROCEDURES, AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION INCLUDE: (1) THAT POLICE ACADEMIC COURSES BE OFFERED AT THE COLLEGE LEVEL; (2) THAT A COMMITTEE ON POLICE STANDARDS BE ESTABLISHED; (3) THAT MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS BE SET FOR SHERIFFS; (4) THAT A CENTRAL STATISTICAL GATHERING AGENCY BE ESTABLISHED; (5) THAT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BE AVAILABLE IN EVERY COUNTY; (6) THAT THE EXPENSE OF DEFENDING THE INDIGENT BE PLACED ON THE TAXPAYER, NOT ON THE BAR; (7) THAT A STATE PATHOLOGIST OFFICE BE ESTABLISHED; (8) THAT EDUCATION BE PROVIDED REGARDING DRUG ABUSE; AND (9) THAT A STATUTORY CRIME COMMISSION BE AUTHORIZED.

17793 \$03

CITATION: ROBERTS, CHESTER F. JR. STUDY OF THE JUVENILE DRUG OFFENDER. CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(4):3-7, 1967.

A STUDY WAS MADE TO TEST THE COMMONLY HELD BELIEF THAT THE USE OF MARIJUANA AND/OR DANGEROUS DRUGS LEADS TO OPIATE ADDICTION; AND TO EXAMINE A NUMBER OF OTHER POPULAR ASSUMPTIONS CONCERNING DRUG USE. THE ARREST RECORDS OF 866 FIRST-TIME MARIJUANA OR DANGEROUS DRUG OFFENDERS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ARRESTED IN 1960 AND 1961 BY THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT, WERE FOLLOWED- UP THROUGH 1965. THE INVESTIGATION INDICATED THAT OF THE 866 ARRESTEES, ONLY 12.1 PERCENT WERE SUBSEQUENTLY ARRESTED FOR OPIATE INVOLVEMENT. THUS, IT APPEARED THAT MARIJUANA AND DANGEROUS DRUG USE DID NOT USUALLY LEAD TO OPIATE ADDICTION. THE DATA ALSO CONTRADICTED THE NOTION THAT ONCE A PERSON IS INVOLVED WITH DRUGS HE CANNOT BREAK THE INVOLVEMENT, SINCE MORE THAN HALF THE GROUP DID NOT RECEIVE ANY SUBSEQUENT DRUG CHARGE. THE STUDY ALSO SHOWED THAT DELINQUENTS FREQUENTLY BECOME INVOLVED WITH DRUGS DURING THE COURSE OF THEIR CAREERS, RATHER THAN THAT DRUG INVOLVEMENT LEADS TO DELINQUENCY. THE FINDINGS POINT UP A WIDESPREAD LACK OF RELIABLE KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING DRUG ABUSE.

17794 \$03

CITATION: WELLS, ROBERT R. THE NAPA EXPERIMENTAL FOREST. CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(4):8-10, 1967.

THE NAPA EXPERIMENTAL FOREST IN CALIFORNIA IS AN OUTDOOR LABORATORY FOR THE OBSERVATION OF ANIMAL AND PLANT LIFE FOR ALL ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE NAPA SCHOOL DISTRICT. IT IS ALSO A DAYTIME FORESTRY PROJECT FOR FROM 14 TO 20 SEVENTH AND NINTH GRADERS WHO DO NOT RELATE WELL TO THE FORMAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM. THE OBJECT OF THE LATTER PROGRAM IS TO GET THOSE STUDENTS BACK INTO THE MAINSTREAM OF SOCIETY AND TO PREVENT THEM FROM BECOMING DELINQUENTS. THE PROGRAM FOR THE MALADJUSTED BOYS INCLUDES PRE-VOCATIONAL FORESTRY LABOR AND REMEDIAL ACADEMIC WORK. SO SUCCESSFUL WAS THE PROJECT DURING ITS INITIAL STAGES THAT THE CALIFORNIA DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COMMISSION CITED IT AS "THE MOST SIGNIFICANT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROJECT IN THE STATE IN 1967."

17795 \$03

CITATION: WINTERS, CAROLYN, GREER, RAE. A COUNTY LOOKS TO ITS GIRLS. CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(4):17-21, 1967.

THE GIRLS UNIT FOR INTENSIVE DAYTIME EDUCATION IN CALIFORNIA IS A NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENCE FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS. IT PROVIDES A THERAPEUTIC GROUP EXPERIENCE AND A SPECIALIZED SCHOOL PROGRAM FOR THE GIRLS, COMBINED WITH SUPPORTIVE SERVICES OFFERED THEIR FAMILIES. THE COST OF THE PROGRAM IS APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF THE COST OF PLACEMENT IN A CLOSED INSTITUTION. THE INITIAL SIX BROAD OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM ARE: TO DEVELOP IN THE GIRLS A GREATER SENSE OF SELF-ESTEEM AND SELF-WORTH; TO HELP THEM ACHIEVE MORE SELF-CONTROL; TO INSTILL IN THEM A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY; TO CREATE AN OVERALL HIGHER ACADEMIC LEVEL; TO EXPAND THEIR INTERESTS; AND TO STRENGTHEN THEIR TIES WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

17796 \$03

CITATION: BRILEY, MIKE. EXPERIMENT IN SILVERLAKE. CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(4):22-24, 1967.

THE SILVERLAKE EXPERIMENT IN CALIFORNIA IS A RESIDENTIAL OPEN ACCOMMODATION FOR 20 MALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 18. THE RESIDENTS ATTEND PUBLIC SCHOOL EACH DAY AND ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR CARRYING OUT A VARIETY OF WORK ASSIGNMENTS. AS THEIR BEHAVIOR IMPROVES, THEY SPEND WEEKENDS AT HOME WITH THEIR FAMILIES. THE GOAL OF THE PROGRAM IS TO PROVIDE THE YOUTHS WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP NEW PERCEPTIONS, TO EXPERIMENT WITH NEW ROLES, AND TO TRY NEW AND CONVENTIONAL WAYS OF BEHAVING. A CONTINUING RESEARCH EVALUATION OF THE EXPERIMENT IS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA YOUTH STUDIES CENTER.

17797 \$03
CITATION: MUNTZ, HAROLD R. THE PRACTICAL POLICE ROLE AND PROBATION PERFORMANCE. CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(4):25-30, 1967.

IN ORDER THAT COLLABORATION BETWEEN POLICE AND PROBATION DEPARTMENTS MIGHT BE IMPROVED, THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS ARE RECOMMENDED: MAINTAINING MAXIMUM COMMUNICATION ON ALL MATTERS WHERE OPERATIONS IN ONE DEPARTMENT AFFECT THOSE IN ANOTHER, AND PREPARING FOR CHANGES THROUGH DISCUSSION BEFORE THEY OCCUR; TAKING TO CONFERENCE SPECIFIC PROBLEMS THAT DEVELOP OUT OF APPARENT DISREGARD FOR CONSEQUENCES OF POLICY DECISIONS OR PRACTICES; FINDING WAYS OF PRESENTING A UNITED FRONT IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME AND DELINQUENCY; ELIMINATING STULTIFYING STEREOTYPES WHICH INTERFERE WITH HONEST EVALUATIONS OF FACTUAL SITUATIONS; ABANDONING THE IDEA THAT A DELINQUENT YOUNG PERSON'S PATTERN OF CONDUCT CANNOT BE CORRECTED; AND EMBARKING TOGETHER ON A CAMPAIGN TO BRING BEFORE CITIZEN GROUPS THE VITAL INFORMATION ABOUT DELINQUENCY THAT IS BEST KNOWN TO POLICE AND PROBATION.

17798 \$03
CITATION: PARROTT, CAROLE E. FAMILY PATTERNS, PAROLE PLACEMENTS, AND BEHAVIOR OF 99 FEMALE PAROLEES. CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(4):31-35, 1967.

THIS STUDY WAS MADE IN AN EFFORT TO UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GIRLS WHO SUCCEEDED ON PAROLE AND THOSE WHO FAIL. FAMILY PATTERNS AND PLACEMENT SITUATIONS WERE STUDIED TO IDENTIFY ANY FACTORS THAT MIGHT BE RELATED TO SUCCESS OR FAILURE. SUCCESSSES WERE DEFINED AS THOSE GIRLS WHO RECEIVED NO VIOLATION REPORTS OR WHOSE PAROLE WAS NOT SUSPENDED DURING THE THREE YEARS FOR WHICH RECORDS WERE STUDIED. THE SUBJECTS OF THE STUDY WERE 99 GIRLS WHO HAD BEEN RELEASED ON PAROLE TO THE FRESNO OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY BETWEEN JANUARY 1960 AND JANUARY 1963. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF 52 GIRLS WHOSE PAROLE HAD BEEN SUSPENDED WERE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 47 GIRLS WHO HAD NEVER BEEN SUSPENDED. THE GIRLS WHO HAD VIOLATED PAROLE DIFFERED SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THOSE WHO HAD NOT WITH RESPECT TO: THE EMPLOYMENT OF FATHERS; EMOTIONAL TIES OF FATHER TO PAROLEE; AND SELF-RESPECT OF THE FAMILY. WHEN THE PLACEMENTS OF SUCCESSSES WERE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF NON-SUCCESSSES, IT WAS FOUND THAT FAMILY PLACEMENTS OF SOME KIND OFFERED GIRLS A BETTER CHANCE TO SUCCEED ON PAROLE.

17799 \$03
CITATION: COLLEQUE: RECHERCHE ACTIVE ET PREVENTION SOCIALE. (L'EXPERIENCE DU CENTRE DE BUZENVAL). (COLLOQUY: ACTIVE RESEARCH AND SOCIAL PREVENTION. THE EXPERIENCE OF THE CENTRE OF BUZENVAL.) ANNALES INTERNATIONALES DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 6(2):515-554, 1967.

A MASSIVE INTERVENTION BY A SOCIAL WORK TEAM WAS COMBINED WITH RESEARCH IN THE SUBURBAN SLUM SETTLEMENT OF BUZENVAL ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF PARIS, FRANCE. THE SETTLEMENT, CONSISTING OF ONE-STORY BARRACKS, AND HOUSING 110 FAMILIES, ONE-FIFTH OF WHICH WERE ALGERIAN, HAD REACHED A HIGH STAGE OF SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL DISINTEGRATION BY 1961, AND WAS CHARACTERIZED AS A HIGH-DELINQUENCY AREA. THE INTERVENTION, WHICH STARTED IN THAT YEAR, INVOLVED EDUCATORS, SOCIAL WORKERS AND SUPERVISORS, PSYCHIATRISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, AND SOCIOLOGISTS. DUE TO THEIR EFFORTS, LINKS BETWEEN BUZENVAL AND THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES WERE ESTABLISHED AND THE GROWTH OF CRIME ARRESTED. AFTER INITIAL HESITATIONS THE INHABITANTS ENTERED INTO A COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE TEAM. CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT WAS MADE IN THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN AND THE MATERIAL STANDARD OF LIVING. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION GENERALE ET HISTORIQUE, BY LEFEVRE-VACQUERIE; EXPERIENCE DU CENTRE DE BUZENVAL, BY ANNETTE DUPOURQUE.

17800 \$03
CITATION: SKOUSEN, CLEON W. DOES A YOUTH SPECIALIST PAY OFF FOR THE
 SMALL DEPARTMENT? LAW AND ORDER, 16(5):10-18, 1968.

ADMINISTRATORS OF SMALL POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE GRADUALLY
RECOGNIZING THE FEASIBILITY OF TRAINING JUVENILE OFFICERS TO HANDLE
COMPLICATED CASES INVOLVING JUVENILES. THE PREVENTIVE WORK OF SUCH
OFFICERS AMONG YOUTH CAN REDUCE THE WORK LOAD OF THE ENTIRE
DEPARTMENT. IN ADDITION, THEY BUILD CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION AND
INFORMATION BETWEEN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE COMMUNITY. THE
SUCCESS OF THIS INITIATIVE, HOWEVER, DEPENDS PRIMARILY UPON SELECTION
OF PROPERLY QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS, AND ON THE TYPE AND EXTENT OF
TRAINING. POLICE DEPARTMENTS SHOULD EXECUTE A SOUND ASSIGNMENT
POLICY WITH REGARD TO THE JUVENILE OFFICER, TO AVOID WASTING HIS
POTENTIAL IN ROUTINE POLICE MATTERS. MAINTAINING AN "ACTIVITY FILE"
ON YOUTH WITH CRIME-PRONE CAREERS WOULD ENABLE THE JUVENILE OFFICER
TO SOLVE CASES, BY SELECTING OBVIOUS SUSPECTS FOR INTERVIEW. IF A
DEPARTMENT REQUIRES THAT A SECOND OFFICER BE TRAINED IN JUVENILE
WORK, A POLICEMAN SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR THE ASSIGNMENT. A WOMAN
CAN BETTER HANDLE BCYS UNDER THE AGE OF 12 AND GIRLS UNDER THE AGE OF
18.

17801 \$03
CITATION: FAGERSTROM, DOROTHY. PUBLIC BRUTALITY TO POLICE OFFICERS.
 LAW AND ORDER, 16(5):23-26, 1968.

A NATIONWIDE SURVEY ON THE ISSUE OF PUBLIC BRUTALITY TO POLICE
OFFICERS YIELDED RESPONSES FROM 215 POLICE DEPARTMENTS REPRESENTING
CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF 50,000 OR MORE. THE GENERAL CONSENSUS OF
OPINION WAS THAT THERE HAS BEEN A DECIDED INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF
ASSAULTS AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS OVER THE LAST FEW YEARS. ONLY 6.4
PERCENT OF ALL ASSAULTS AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS WERE ESTIMATED TO BE
A RESULT OF PROTESTS, DEMONSTRATIONS, AND RIOTS. THE RESPONDING
DEPARTMENTS REPORTED 49 OFFICERS KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY IN 1967,
AND 5,832 INJURED SERIOUSLY ENOUGH TO WARRANT HOSPITAL TREATMENT OR A
DOCTOR'S CARE. OF THE 3,228 COMPLAINTS LODGED AGAINST THE
DEPARTMENTS FOR ALLEGED BRUTALITY OR USE OF EXCESSIVE FORCE, ONLY
FOUR PERCENT WERE SUBSEQUENTLY SUBSTANTIATED. THESE DATA INDICATE
THAT IT IS THE POLICE WHO ARE GENERALLY THE VICTIMS OF ABUSE, RATHER
THAN THE PUBLIC. OF THE 75 PERCENT OF THE RESPONDING DEPARTMENTS
WHICH HAVE EQUIPPED THEIR OFFICERS WITH PERSONAL NON-LETHAL WEAPONS,
86 PERCENT REPORTED THEM TO BE EFFECTIVE. OF THE 64 DEPARTMENTS
HAVING A K-9 CORPS, 62 PERCENT STATED THAT THEY WERE EFFECTIVE IN
REDUCING ASSAULTS AGAINST HANDLERS.

17803 \$03
CITATION: PHILLIPS, C. ALTON. INCREASED SENTENCE UPON RETRIAL.
 WASHINGTON AND LEE LAW REVIEW, 25(1):60-69, 1968.

UNDER CURRENT CRIMINAL PRACTICE, WHENEVER A DEFENDANT SEEKS
REVERSAL OF HIS CONVICTION AND A RETRIAL, HE SUBJECTS HIMSELF TO THE
RISK OF AN INCREASED SENTENCE. IN PATTON V. NORTH CAROLINA, THE U. S.
COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT RECOGNIZED THIS RISK AND
FOUND THAT A DEFENDANT SHOULD NOT HAVE TO FACE THE POSSIBILITY OF
AUGMENTED PUNISHMENT ON RETRIAL. IN PATTON, THE COURT ADOPTED THREE
CONSTITUTIONAL GROUNDS FOR PRESCRIBING AN INCREASE IN SENTENCE ON
RETRIAL: (1) DUE PROCESS; (2) EQUAL PROTECTION; AND (3) DOUBLE
JEOPARDY. THE EFFECT OF THE PATTON DECISION IS TO PLACE A CEILING ON
RESENTENCING.

17804 \$03
CITATION: KINDER, CARR L. JR. DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO INSPECT
 INVESTIGATIVE FILES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.
 WASHINGTON AND LEE LAW REVIEW, 25(1):70-77, 1968.

THE RIGHT OF A CRIMINAL DEFENDANT TO INSPECT THE INVESTIGATIVE
FILES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IS NOT A WELL-SETTLED PRINCIPLE OF
AMERICAN LAW. THE U. S. SUPREME COURT HAS HELD THAT A DENIAL OF
PRE-TRIAL INSPECTION OF MATTER IN THE POSSESSION OF THE STATE IS NOT

A VIOLATION OF ANY RIGHTS GUARANTEED UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. ANY RIGHT OF INSPECTION, THEREFORE, MUST BE PREDICATED UPON STATUTE, COURT RULE, OR COURT DECISION. THE RIGHT OF THE CRIMINAL DEFENDANT TO INSPECT THE FILES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IS IMPORTANT IN TWO STAGES OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS: (1) PRIOR TO TRIAL, AS A MEANS OF DISCOVERY; AND (2) DURING TRIAL, AS A MEANS OF POSSIBLE IMPEACHMENT OF THE STATE'S WITNESSES. IN STATE V. WHITE, THE SUPREME COURT OF IOWA DID NOT ALLOW THE DEFENDANT AN UNLIMITED RIGHT TO INSPECT POLICE FILES. IT DID, HOWEVER, REMAND THE CASE, WITH DIRECTION TO THE TRIAL COURT TO HOLD AN IN CAMERA HEARING OF POLICE TAPES, IN ORDER TO DETERMINE IF THE TAPES CONTAINED INFORMATION GERMANE TO THE DEFENSE. IF, AFTER HOLDING SUCH A HEARING, THE COURT SHOULD DECIDE THAT JUSTICE DEMANDS INSPECTION, IT MAY ORDER THE MATERIAL PRODUCED.

17805 \$03

CITATION: KLINGELHOFER, CARROLL S. III. PLEA OF SELF-DEFENSE: ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE OF DECEASED'S CHARACTER. WASHINGTON AND LEE LAW REVIEW, 25(1):85-90, 1968.

IT IS WELL ESTABLISHED THAT UPON A PLEA OF SELF-DEFENSE IN A HOMICIDE OR ASSAULT PROSECUTION, THE DEFENDANT CAN OFFER EVIDENCE OF THE DECEASED'S VIOLENT CHARACTER. THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH THE EVIDENCE IS ADMITTED IS USUALLY DEPENDENT UPON THE FACTOR OF KNOWLEDGE. IF THE DECEASED'S VIOLENT CHARACTER WAS KNOWN TO THE DEFENDANT, IT IS RELEVANT TO EXPLAIN THE ACCUSED'S STATE OF MIND OR APPREHENSION AT THE TIME OF THE ENCOUNTER. CONVERSELY, IF THE DECEASED'S VIOLENT CHARACTER WAS UNKNOWN TO THE DEFENDANT, IT BECOMES RELEVANT ONLY ON THE QUESTION OF WHO THE AGGRESSOR WAS. THE PARTICULAR EVIDENCE OFFERED TO PROVE THE DECEASED'S CHARACTER MAY BE IN ONE OF TWO FORMS: (1) THE DECEASED'S GENERAL REPUTATION FOR VIOLENCE; OR (2) SPECIFIC ACTS OF VIOLENCE BY THE DECEASED. AN OVERWHELMING WEIGHT OF AUTHORITY ALLOWS EVIDENCE OF GENERAL REPUTATION IN PRACTICALLY ALL INSTANCES. SPECIFIC ACTS, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN SUBJECT TO CONFLICTING TREATMENT BY THE COURTS. THEIR ADMISSIBILITY IS DEPENDENT UPON THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH THEY ARE OFFERED.

17806 \$03

CITATION: TISINGER, BILLY JOE. POST-MIRANDA RETRIALS OF PRE-MIRANDA DEFENDANTS. WASHINGTON AND LEE LAW REVIEW, 25(1):108-115, 1968.

STATE COURTS ARE DIVIDED ON THE QUESTION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES ANNOUNCED IN MIRANDA V. ARIZONA TO RETRIALS OF DEFENDANTS CONVICTED BEFORE THE MIRANDA DECISION WHO HAVE SINCE WON REVERSALS. THE U. S. SUPREME COURT, IN JOHNSON V. NEW JERSEY, HELD THAT THE MIRANDA RULES APPLY ONLY TO CASES IN WHICH THE TRIAL BEGAN AFTER THE DATE OF THE MIRANDA DECISION. IN TWO RECENT DECISIONS, PEOPLE V. DOHERTY AND STATE V. VIGLIANO, THE HIGHEST COURTS OF CALIFORNIA AND NEW JERSEY, RESPECTIVELY, CAME TO CONTRARY CONCLUSIONS AS TO THE APPLICATION OF MIRANDA TO RETRIALS. THE U. S. SUPREME COURT HAS SAID THAT WHERE A NEW RULE AFFECTS THE FAIRNESS OF PAST JUDICIAL PROCESSES, RETROACTIVE APPLICATION IS JUSTIFIED. WHETHER TO APPLY MIRANDA TO RETRIALS IS NOT A QUESTION CONCERNING THE FAIRNESS OF PAST TRIALS OR OF RETRIALS, SINCE THE FUNDAMENTAL SAFEGUARDS STILL EXIST AND ARE NOT BASICALLY CHANGED BY THE MIRANDA RULES. SINCE MIRANDA MERELY IMPROVES UPON PREVIOUSLY EXISTING STANDARDS, IT WOULD SEEM THAT THE JOHNSON DECISION DID NOT CONTEMPLATE EXTENDING COVERAGE OF THE NEW RULES TO RETRIALS.

17807 \$03

CITATION: WALSH, DAVID E. PRE-TRIAL RELEASE ON CITATION. POLICE CHIEF, 35(5):56-57, 1968.

SEVERAL STUDY GROUPS HAVE ADVOCATED THAT PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES ARRESTED FOR MISDEMEANORS AND POSSIBLY THOSE ARRESTED ON FELONIES, BE RELEASED ON A CITATION, I. E., ON THEIR WRITTEN WORD TO APPEAR IN COURT. THIS SYSTEM IS INTENDED TO SUPPLEMENT THE ESTABLISHED CASH BAIL OR BOND SYSTEM IN PRACTICE TODAY. FOR SUCH A SYSTEM TO BE EFFECTIVE, HOWEVER, SELECTIVITY MUST BE INCORPORATED

INTO THE MECHANISM. A SYSTEM WITHOUT SUCH CONTROL WILL ONLY ADD TO THE COSTS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN EFFORTS TO PURSUE, REARREST, AND RETURN TO JURISDICTION THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE COMMITTED AN OFFENSE AND MUST STAND TRIAL. AN OFFENDER SHOULD BE RELEASED ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE ONLY IN CASES WHEN: (1) THERE IS NO DANGER TO PERSONS OR PROPERTY; (2) THIS RELEASE WILL NOT CAUSE ANY FURTHER VIOLATION OF THE LAW; AND (3) THE ARRESTING OFFICER IS SATISFIED THAT THE DEFENDANT WILL APPEAR AS PROMISED.

17808 \$03
CITATION: MALKOV, V. PONIATIE I SOTSIAL'NAIA SUSHCHNOST' POVTORNOSTI PRESTUPLENII. (THE NOTION AND SOCIAL CHARACTER OF RECIDIVISM.) SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA, NO VOL.(5):8-9, 1968.

THE LAW OF THE U. S. S. R. CONSIDERS RECIDIVISM AS BOTH A LEGAL AND A SOCIOLOGICAL PHENOMENON. IN THE LATTER SENSE, IT IS SEEN AS IMPLYING LASTING SOCIAL DANGEROUSNESS ON THE PART OF THE OFFENDER. CONTINUOUS ANTISOCIAL DISPOSITION MUST BE PRESENT AND THE OFFENDER MUST BE AWARE OF THE ANTISOCIAL NATURE OF HIS ACTS, IN ORDER THAT AN OFFENSE MEET THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR RECIDIVISM. THE SECOND OFFENSE MUST BE DISTINCTLY SEPARATE FROM THE FIRST. MULTIPLE OFFENSE, THOUGH CARRYING INCREASED CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY, DOES NOT CONSTITUTE RECIDIVISM. NOR DOES AN OFFENSE COMMITTED AFTER THE ELAPSE OF THE PRESCRIBED PERIOD FOLLOWING A PREVIOUS OFFENSE CONSTITUTE RECIDIVISM.

17809 \$03
CITATION: PRIKHOD'KG, K. PREDOTVARIAT' RETSIDIVNUIU PRESTUPNOST' NESOVERSHENNOLETNIKH. (THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE RECIDIVISM.) SOVETSKAIIA, IUSTITSIIA, NO VOL.(6):15-16, 1968.

OF A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF 200 JUVENILE DELINQUENTS TRIED BY THE "COMRADE COURTS" IN THE U.S.S.R., 70 PERCENT WERE FACTORY WORKERS; 22 PERCENT, INDUSTRIAL APPRENTICES; AND 8 PERCENT, HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. THE AGE DISTRIBUTION WAS AS FOLLOWS: 15-16 YEARS, 4 PERCENT; 16- 17 YEARS, 80 PERCENT; 17-18 YEARS, 16 PERCENT. A FOLLOW-UP STUDY REVEALED A 26 PERCENT RATE OF RECIDIVISM. THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF THE HIGH RATE OF RECIDIVISM LIE IN: THE INSUFFICIENT ATTENTION GIVEN BY THE COURTS TO THE PERSONALITY OF THE DELINQUENT; THE FORMALISTIC APPROACH TO DELINQUENTS DURING THE TRIAL; AND INADEQUATE SUPERVISION DURING THE PERIOD OF PROBATION.

17810 \$03
CITATION: STEPUTENKQVA, V. TELESNYE POVREZHDENIIA, OPASNYE DLIA ZHIZNI, I IKH OTGRANICHENIE OT PCKUSHENIIA, NA UBIISTVO. (SERIOUS BODILY INJURY AS DISTINGUISHED FROM ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE.) SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA, NO VOL.(6):19-21, 1968.

IN THE U.S.S.R., 86 PERCENT OF ASSAULTS INVOLVING SERIOUS BODILY INJURIES ARE FELONIES. SERIOUS BODILY INJURY IS CHARGED REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THERE WAS MURDEROUS INTENT ON THE PART OF THE OFFENDER. IT QUALIFIES AS A FELONY IF, AT THE MOMENT OF COMMISSION, THE LIFE OF THE VICTIM WAS ENDANGERED, EVEN WHERE THE CONSEQUENCES MAY NOT HAVE BEEN CRITICAL. AS DISTINGUISHED FROM SERIOUS BODILY INJURY, THE CHARGE IS ONE OF ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE IF THE OFFENDER NOT ONLY KNEW THAT HIS ACTION COULD CAUSE DEATH BUT ALSO ACTED WITH THE INTENT OF CAUSING IT.

17811 \$03
CITATION: CREAMER, J. SHANE, ROBIN, GERALD D. ASSAULTS ON POLICE. POLICE, 12(4):82-87, 1968.

AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT IS IN A STATE OF GROWING CRISIS, WHICH IS AGGRAVATED BY A MOUNTING TOLL OF ASSAULTS ON POLICE OFFICERS BY THE PUBLIC. IN 1965, NEARLY 4 OF EVERY 10 OFFICERS WAS ASSAULTED SO VICIOUSLY THAT THEY SUFFERED PERSONAL INJURIES. A TOTAL OF 278 POLICE OFFICERS HAVE BEEN MURDERED BY CRIMINALS IN THIS COUNTRY FROM 1963 TO 1968. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FIGURES INDICATE THAT

THE POLICE PATROL CAR OFFICER IS IN THE GREATEST DANGER OF LOSING HIS LIFE IN THE LINE OF DUTY. DETECTIVES AND FOOT PATROL OFFICERS RANK SECOND AND THIRD RESPECTIVELY. THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS OF THE LAST SIX YEARS INDICATE THAT POLICE OFFICERS ARE MOST LIKELY TO BE KILLED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO MAKE AN ARREST OR TO TRANSPORT PRISONERS. THE PUBLIC MUST BE MADE TO REALIZE THAT IT HAS NEITHER THE LEGAL NOR THE MORAL RIGHT TO INTERFERE WITH AN OFFICER IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTIES. IN DOUBTFUL CASES, THE PROPRIETY OF AN OFFICER'S ACTIONS SHOULD BE DETERMINED IN THE COURTROOM, RATHER THAN IN THE STREET. THE GREATEST BURDEN OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR PREVENTING SUCH ASSAULTS HOWEVER, MUST FALL UPON THE POLICE THEMSELVES. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THEY HAVE A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING AND A GENUINE TOLERANCE FOR CITIZENS' ATTITUDES, PARTICULARLY WHEN UNDER STRESS. THERE IS AN UNPRECEDENTED NEED FOR INSTILLING IN POLICE BROADER VISION, GIVING THEM BETTER TRAINING, AND PROVIDING THEM WITH HIGHER SALARIES.

17812 \$03
CITATION: CANEPA, GIACOMO. LA CONCEPTION ANTHROPO-CRIMINOLOGIQUE DU SUICIDE: ASPECTS CLINIQUES ET STATISTIQUES. (THE ANTHROPO-CRIMINOLOGICAL CONCEPTION OF SUICIDE: CLINICAL AND STATISTICAL ASPECTS.) ANNALES INTERNATIONALES DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 6(2):427-435,
CITN2: 1967.

THE ANTHROPO-CRIMINOLOGICAL CONCEPTION OF SUICIDE STRESSES ITS INTIMATE CONNECTION WITH HOMICIDE. ACCORDING TO THIS THEORY, SUICIDE IS A MANIFESTATION OF AGGRESSIVENESS WHICH UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES CAN TURN AGAINST ANOTHER PERSON. AN EXAMINATION OF THE RECORDS OF 816 CASES OF ATTEMPTED AND CONSUMMATED SUICIDE IN THE PROVINCE OF GENOA, ITALY FROM 1960 TO 1962 REVEALED THREE MAIN FACTORS WHICH USUALLY GENERATE AGGRESSIVENESS: UNSATISFIED LIBIDO, GUILT COMPLEX, AND INFERIORITY COMPLEX. THESE ARE THE SAME FACTORS WHICH ARE FOUND AS MOTIVATING CAUSES IN THE MAJORITY OF HOMICIDES.

17813 \$03
CITATION: LITHNER, KLAS. THE PROSECUTOR'S ROLE. ANNALES INTERNATIONALES DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 6(2):437-457, 1967.

FROM A SOCIOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW, THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR IS DETERMINED BY HIS CAREER POSITION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE HIERARCHY. HIS MAIN FUNCTIONS, BESIDES THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY, ARE GENERAL AND SPECIAL PREVENTION. IN HIS ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN THE STANDARDS OF HIS PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, HE IS GENERALLY CAUGHT IN A CONFLICT BETWEEN HIS SUBJECTIVE ATTITUDES AND HIS PUBLIC ROLE. IN MAKING DECISIONS, HE MUST STRIKE A DELICATE BALANCE BETWEEN THE RULES AND THE FACTUAL EVIDENCE AS IT APPEARS SUBJECTIVELY. WHAT IS EXPECTED FROM THE PROSECUTOR VARIES WIDELY AMONG: THE COURT, OFFENDED PARTY, DEFENDANT, POLICE, GENERAL PUBLIC, DEFENSE LAWYERS, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MASS MEDIA. IN RESPONSE TO CONFLICT SITUATIONS, HE MAY CHOOSE AMONG THREE ALTERNATIVE COURSES: PARALYSIS OF ACTION; ADAPTATION TO ONE CODE OF BEHAVIOR AND VIOLATION OF ANOTHER; AND SURROGATE ACTION, WHICH IS ADAPTED TO THE FORM OF ONE CODE AND TO THE CONTENTS OF ANOTHER (E.G., PLEA FOR PRISON SENTENCE ALONG WITH ADVICE TO APPEAL IT). THE SECOND ALTERNATIVE IS THE ONE COMMONLY CHOSEN.

17814 \$03
CITATION: MOOR, LISE. ABERRATIONS CHROMOSOMIQUES PORTANT SUR LES GONOSOMES ET COMPORTEMENT ANTISOCIAL. ETAT ACTUEL DE NOS CONNAISSANCES (1). (CHROMOSOMIC ABERRATIONS AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. ACTUAL STATE OF OUR KNOWLEDGE.) ANNALES INTERNATIONALES DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 6(2):459-478, 1967.

THE INCIDENCE OF MALE POSITIVE CHROMATINE AND OF THE XYX SYNDROME IS MUCH GREATER AMONG CRIMINALS THAN IN THE GENERAL POPULATION OR AMONG THE MENTALLY ILL. EXCESS OF X OR Y CHROMOSOMES MAY CONSTITUTE PREDISPOSITION TO CRIME. SUCH AN ANOMALY IS RELATIVELY RARE, HOWEVER, AND IS FOUND IN ONLY ONE TO TWO PERCENT OF

CRIMINALS AT THE MOST. MOREOVER, CRIME PRONENESS IN AN INDIVIDUAL DOES NOT NECESSARILY IMPLY THAT HE WILL COMMIT CRIMINAL ACTS, NOR DOES IT EXCLUDE THE DECISIVE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS. GENETIC PREDISPOSITION TO CRIME MAY BE CURED BY APPROPRIATE TREATMENT IN THE FUTURE. AT PRESENT, THE QUESTION OF THE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF SUBJECTS SUFFERING FROM SUCH PREDISPOSITION MUST BE ADDRESSED.

17815 \$03

CITATION: CORREIA, EDUARDO. LA PEINE DE MORT. (CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.)
REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE,
23(1):19-35, 1968.

PORTUGAL ABOLISHED CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR POLITICAL OFFENSES IN 1846, FOR COMMON OFFENSES IN 1852, AND FOR MILITARY OFFENSES IN 1911. LIFE IMPRISONMENT WAS NOT AUTOMATICALLY USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE DEATH SENTENCE. THE RECENT DRAFT PENAL CODE STIPULATES 20 YEARS AS THE MAXIMUM PRISON SENTENCE. ON THE BASIS OF THEIR COUNTRY'S EXPERIENCE, THE PORTUGUESE CRIMINOLOGISTS HOLD THAT CAPITAL PUNISHMENT DOES NOT EFFECTIVELY DETER CRIME. IT IS NOT ONLY IMMORAL BUT IS ALSO USELESS. CONCEIVED MERELY AS A RETALIATION ON THE PART OF SOCIETY, IT DOES NOT OFFER THE SENSE OF EXPIATION WHICH IS THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF PUNISHMENT. IT DISREGARDS THE MAIN FUNCTION OF CORRECTION, WHICH IS THE RESOCIALIZATION OF THE OFFENDER.

17816 \$03

CITATION: LARGUIER, JEAN. LA PSYCHOLOGIE CRIMINELLE DU SKIEUR. (THE CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY OF THE SKIER.) REVUE DE SCIENCE
CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE, 23(1):37-56, 1968.

INCREASE IN THE POPULARITY OF SKIING HAS CREATED NUMEROUS PROBLEMS OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY CONNECTED WITH RECREATION. A SKIER MAY GET INVOLVED IN A GREAT VARIETY OF CRIMINAL ACTS DURING HIS ARRIVAL AT AND DEPARTURE FROM THE RESORT CENTER, AS WELL AS WHILE HE IS SKIING. MOST OFFENSES COMMITTED ARE THOSE RESULTING FROM NEGLIGENCE AND IMPRUDENCE. WHILE INSURANCE MAY SETTLE THE MATERIAL CLAIMS ARISING FROM OFFENSES OF SKIERS, THE THREAT OF PENAL PROSECUTION IS NECESSARY AS A DETERRENT TO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THE RULES CONCERNING ROAD TRAFFIC SHOULD BE ADAPTED AND EXTENDED TO SKIING.

17817 \$03

CITATION: RACZ, GEORGES. LE PRINCIPE DIRECTEUR ENONCE PAR LA COUR SUPREME DE HONGRIE SUR LA RECIDIVE. (THE GUIDELINES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HUNGARY IN THE MATTER OF RECIDIVISM.)
REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT PENAL COMPARE,
23(1):57-62, 1968.

THE GUIDELINES ISSUED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF HUNGARY IN ITS DECISION OF DECEMBER 4, 1965 ADVOCATE AN INTERPRETATION OF RECIDIVISM IN THE CRIMINOLOGICAL RATHER THAN IN THE PURELY LEGAL SENSE. A PREVIOUS SENTENCE FOR A DIFFERENT TYPE OF OFFENSE DOES NOT NECESSARILY CONSTITUTE RECIDIVISM. THERE MUST BE AN IDENTITY OR AT LEAST SIMILARITY BETWEEN THE TWO TYPES OF OFFENSES. RECIDIVISTS SHOULD BE PUNISHED MORE SEVERELY THAN HAS BEEN THE CASE IN THE PAST AND THEIR REEDUCATION SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY THE NATURE OF THEIR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. SUBJECTIVE RATHER THAN OBJECTIVE CONDITIONS ARE PREDOMINANT IN DETERMINING RECIDIVISM.

17818 \$03

CITATION: VIENNE, ROGER. LE TRAITEMENT DES MULTIRECIDIVISTES EN FRANCE: LEGISLATION ET REGIME PENITENTIAIRE. (THE TREATMENT OF MULTIPLE RECIDIVISTS IN FRANCE: LEGISLATION AND CORRECTION.) REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT
PENAL COMPARE, 23(1):137-154,

CITN2: 1968.

UNTIL RECENTLY, FRENCH LEGISLATION SUBSCRIBED TO THE PURELY LEGALISTIC INTERPRETATION OF RECIDIVISM. THE AMENDED LAWS NOW GIVE THE JUDGE GREATER FREEDOM IN SELECTING THE TYPE OF PUNISHMENT AND ALSO ENVISAGE THE POSSIBILITY OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE. AT PRESENT, THERE ARE IN FRANCE TWO MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS, TWO OBSERVATION CENTERS, AND TWO PARTIAL IMPRISONMENT INSTITUTIONS FOR RECIDIVISTS. DUE TO THE VAST IMPROVEMENT IN THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE OFFENDER'S PERSONALITY, THE SUCCESS RATE OF THE CONDITIONALLY RELEASED IS NOW ABOUT 30 PERCENT. IN ORDER TO ENHANCE THE PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM, THE COURTS SHOULD BE GIVEN A RANGE OF ALTERNATIVES WIDER THAN MERE REPRESSION. INDETERMINATE SENTENCE WITH A FIXED MINIMUM SHOULD BE USED AGAINST HABITUAL OFFENDERS. THE PENAL SANCTION SHOULD BE CHOSEN ON THE BASIS OF A COMPLETE BIOLOGICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RECIDIVIST'S PERSONALITY. THE JUDICIARY SHOULD SUPERVISE THE TREATMENT. AFTER INTENSE OBSERVATION, OFFENDERS SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED INTO HOMOGENEOUS GROUPS IN SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS WHERE INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT COULD BE BEST APPLIED.

17820 \$03
CITATION: THE PEOPLE BEYOND 12TH STREET: A SURVEY OF ATTITUDES OF DETROIT NEGROES AFTER THE RIOT OF 1967. DETROIT, 1967. NO PAGING. \$1.25

IN THIS SURVEY OF ATTITUDES OF DETROIT NEGROES CONDUCTED JOINTLY BY THE DETROIT URBAN LEAGUE AND THE DETROIT FREE PRESS AFTER THE RIOT OF 1967, A RANDOM PROBABILITY SAMPLE OF 437 NEGROES LIVING IN THE MAIN RIOT AREAS OF DETROIT WAS INTERVIEWED. THE FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY INDICATE THAT: (1) ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION RIOTED; (2) THOSE WITH SOME STAKE IN SOCIETY WERE LESS INCLINED TO BURN BUILDINGS AND TO LOOT; (3) YOUNGER NEGROES WERE MORE PRONE TO RIOT; (4) THREE TIMES AS MANY RIOTERS WERE BORN IN THE NORTH AS IN THE SOUTH; AND (5) THE RIOTERS, BY AND LARGE, WERE AS WELL EDUCATED AND MADE ABOUT AS MUCH MONEY AS THE NON-RIOTERS. THE CAUSES OF THE RIOT WERE SAID TO BE OVERCROWDED LIVING CONDITIONS AND POLICE BRUTALITY RATHER THAN POOR WELFARE SERVICES OR POOR TRANSPORTATION. IN DETROIT'S RIOT, CLASS WAS INVOLVED MORE THAN RACE.

17823 \$03
CITATION: JOSEPH D. LOHMAN. FINAL - MIDDLE-CLASS DELINQUENCY: AN EXPERIMENT IN COMMUNITY CONTROL. OTHER PERSONNEL: ROBERT M. CARTER. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY, BERKELEY; (FUNDING) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1966. COMPLETED APRIL 1968.

THE CENTRAL PURPOSE OF THIS DEMONSTRATION PROJECT WAS THE ATTEMPT TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF A COMMUNITY TO ABSORB ITS OWN DEVIANCE. THE PROJECT WAS BASED ON DATA DEVELOPED IN A PRELIMINARY STUDY IN TWO SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES IN CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (LAFAYETTE AND PLEASANT HILL), CONDUCTED IN 1965. THE STUDY AND THE PROJECT WERE BOTH INITIATED BY A GROUP OF 25 LAY AND PROFESSIONAL CITIZENS, REPRESENTING A CROSS SECTION OF THE COUNTY. THE PROJECT WAS A RESULT OF THEIR DECISION TO ENCOURAGE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A YOUTH COMMISSION OR COUNCIL IN EACH COMMUNITY. THE AIM WAS TO INVOLVE YOUTH IN A SIGNIFICANT FASHION WITH ADULTS IN DECISION MAKING ACTIVITIES RELATING TO YOUTH. YOUTH PLAYED AN ACTIVE ROLE IN THE DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, AND OPERATION OF THE YOUTH ORGANIZATION IN EACH COMMUNITY. THE SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY AT THE BERKELEY CAMPUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PERFORMED THESE FUNCTIONS AMONG OTHERS: ASSISTING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAMS; CARRYING OUT EVALUATION AND RESEARCH; AND TAKING RESPONSIBILITY FOR FORMAL ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION. DURING THE PROJECT'S 18 MONTHS, SOME 40 SEPARATE PROGRAMS WERE SET UP, RELATED TO ITS CENTRAL THEME. THESE PROGRAMS WERE FOCUSED UPON: ACHIEVING SOME REDEFINITION OF DEVIANCE ON THE PART OF ADULTS; DEVELOPING AWARENESS IN THE COMMUNITY OF PROBLEMS OF YOUTH; AND INVOLVING YOUTH WITH ADULTS IN DECISION MAKING. PROGRAMS INCLUDED: A TEEN CENTER; AN AUTO CENTER; A MOTORCYCLE CLUB; A DRUG SEMINAR; A TEEN COLUMN IN THE COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER; EMPLOYMENT

PROGRAMS; AND POLICE YOUTH DISCUSSION GROUPS. THE PROJECT INDICATED THAT IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO COPE WITH PROBLEMS OF YOUTH HAVE A BROAD BASE OF CONTINUOUS INVOLVEMENT AND SUPPORT OF INTERESTED AND INFLUENTIAL INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS, BOTH FORMAL AND INFORMAL, IN THE COMMUNITY ITSELF. THE DATA POINT TO FORCES IN SUBURBIA WHICH MAY MOTIVATE YOUTH TOWARD DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. IT WAS OBSERVED THAT THE MAJOR MEANS OF ADDRESSING DEVIANCE IN THE MIDDLE CLASS COMMUNITY IS THROUGH THE PROCESS OF ABSORPTION. THIS IS DEFINED AS A COMMUNITY WIDE ATTEMPT TO AVOID REFERRAL OF DEVIANT YOUTH TO OFFICIAL AGENCIES, OR, WHERE SUCH REFERRAL IS MADE, AN ATTEMPT TO REMOVE THE DEVIANT FROM THE TRADITIONAL PROCESS BY PROVIDING ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES FOR COPING WITH HIS BEHAVIOR. HOWEVER, PROGRAMS TO ENGAGE DELINQUENCY IN SUCH COMMUNITIES MUST COMBAT INERTIA CREATED BY THE ABSORPTION PROCESS ITSELF. IN ATTEMPTING TO DISCOVER FACTORS IN POLICE DECISION MAKING IN THESE COMMUNITIES LEADING TO THE SELECTION OF YOUTHS FOR FURTHER PROCESSING INTO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, AN INFORMAL POLICE "PROBATION SYSTEM" WAS UNCOVERED. POLICE POINT OUT TO THE YOUTHS THE CONSEQUENCES OF CONTINUED DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IN TERMS OF THE YOUTHS' MIDDLE CLASS ORIENTATION. ONLY THE MORE SERIOUS OFFENDERS ARE REFERRED TO THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT, WHICH IN TURN DISMISSES A SMALLER PERCENTAGE OF CASES TO THE JUVENILE COURT. THIS PROJECT HAS ESTABLISHED THAT ANY SEGMENT OF THE YOUTHFUL COMMUNITY CAN BE REACHED BY PROGRAMS RELEVANT TO ITS MEMBERSHIP, ONCE IT HAS BEEN ACCURATELY IDENTIFIED AND ITS TOTAL CONFIGURATION ESTABLISHED.

17824 \$03

CITATION: FRED I. SIEBERT. EFFECTS OF PRE-TRIAL AND DURING TRIAL NEWS COVERAGE. INSTITUTIONS: AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS FOUNDATION, NEW YORK CITY. DATES: BEGAN NOVEMBER 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 1968.

A SURVEY WILL BE MADE OF THE OPINIONS OF A LARGE NATIONAL SAMPLE OF STATE CRIMINAL TRIAL JUDGES ON THE EFFECTS OF PRE-TRIAL AND DURING TRIAL NEWS COVERAGE.

17825 \$03

CITATION: EDWARD PABCN. THE FAMILY AND THE PEER GROUP AS A FOCUS FOR INTERVENTION IN DELINQUENCY REHABILITATION. OTHER PERSONNEL: HELENMARIE KAYE. INSTITUTIONS: COMMUNITY SERVICE BUREAU OF METROPOLITAN NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1968. ESTIMATED CITN2: COMPLETION AUGUST 1968.

THIS PROGRAM OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICE BUREAU OF METROPOLITAN NEW YORK IS AN ATTEMPT TO DEMONSTRATE A NEW MODE OF TREATMENT FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH RELEASED FROM TRADITIONAL TRAINING SCHOOLS ON AFTERCARE. IT UTILIZES A MULTIPLE COUNSELING APPROACH FOR YOUTHS AND THEIR PARENTS. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT ARE: (1) TO STUDY GROUP PROCESS AND INTERACTION; (2) TO ASCERTAIN THE DEGREE OF ALLEGIANCE OF THE BOYS, INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT, TO THE VALUES OF THE DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE; (3) TO INTERRUPT PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR THAT UNDERLIE OR AID DELINQUENT ACTIVITIES; (4) TO STUDY PATTERNS OF COMMUNICATION WITHIN FAMILIES AND DELINQUENT MEMBERS; (5) TO BRING ABOUT BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN THE BOYS AND THEIR FAMILIES; (6) TO INTERRUPT PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR LEADING TO FAULTY FAMILY FUNCTIONING; (7) TO EVOLVE A CLIMATE OF INNOVATION REGARDING CONTACTS WITH DELINQUENTS AND THEIR PARENTS IN THE AGENCY. THREE TERMS WERE SELECTED TO DESIGNATE THE BASIC COMPONENTS OF THE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM: "LARGE GROUP," AND "SMALL GROUP," AND "INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING." A GROUP OF FOUR OR FIVE YOUTHS AND A SEPARATE GROUP OF THEIR PARENTS WILL BE FORMED IN THE COMMUNITY. THE SMALL GROUP WILL SERVE AS A SETTING FOR THE UNDERSTANDING AND EVALUATION OF FEELINGS AND HOW THEY AFFECT BEHAVIOR. THE LARGE GROUP WILL CONSIST OF BOTH SMALL GROUPS MEETING BIWEEKLY TO DEAL WITH AND UNDERSTAND REALISTIC PROBLEMS OF PARENT CHILD FUNCTIONING AND COMMUNICATION. INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING WILL BE SCHEDULED AS NEEDED TO ENHANCE COMMUNICATION IN THE GROUP PROCESS. SMALL GROUPS WILL MEET FOR ONE HOUR WEEKLY; THE LARGE GROUP, FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF BIWEEKLY. CONEY ISLAND, NEW YORK, AN AREA WITH A HIGH DELINQUENCY RATE, HAS BEEN SELECTED AS THE

TARGET AREA, AND A MEETING ROOM HAS BEEN ARRANGED THROUGH THE CONEY ISLAND FAMILY CENTER, AN ANTI-POVERTY AGENCY.

17826 \$03

CITATION: FRANCIS J. CARNEY. AN ANALYSIS OF INMATES COMMITTED TO THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION FOR MURDER: 1943-1966. INSTITUTIONS: MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, BOSTON. DATES: BEGAN APRIL 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MAY 1968.

THIS WORK IS CONCERNED WITH PROVIDING A DETAILED DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF MURDER IN MASSACHUSETTS FROM 1943 TO 1966. IN ADDITION, CONVICTED MURDERERS ARE BEING COMPARED WITH OTHER TYPES OF OFFENDERS ON A NUMBER OF VARIABLES: E.G., BACKGROUND FACTORS, CRIMINAL HISTORY, INSTITUTIONAL BEHAVIOR, POST RELEASE ADJUSTMENT, AND RECIDIVISM. PRELIMINARY FINDINGS INDICATE THAT CONVICTED MURDERERS HAVE MUCH LESS SERIOUS CRIMINAL HISTORIES, AS WELL AS A SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER RECIDIVISM RATE, THAN OTHER OFFENDERS.

17827 \$03

CITATION: ANNEMARIE DEWEY. AN EVALUATION OF THE MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM AT THE MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION-CONCORD. INSTITUTIONS: MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, BOSTON; MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH, DIVISION OF LEGAL MEDICINE;
CITN2: MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION-CONCORD. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 1968.

THE GOAL OF THIS STUDY IS TO EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF THE MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM AT THE MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT CONCORD ON REDUCING RECIDIVISM. ALSO, AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO SPOTLIGHT THE TYPE OF INMATE WHO SEEMS TO BENEFIT MOST, AND THE TYPE WHO TENDS TO BENEFIT LEAST, FROM PSYCHOTHERAPY. FURTHER, THREE MODES OF PSYCHOTHERAPY (INDIVIDUAL, GROUP, COMBINATION OF BOTH) WILL BE EXAMINED WITH RESPECT TO THEIR RESPECTIVE IMPACTS ON RECIDIVISM. ALL RELEASED INMATES WHO HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN THE PSYCHOTHERAPY PROGRAM HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP. A CONTROL GROUP OF NON-THERAPY PARTICIPANTS IS BEING USED FOR COMPARATIVE PURPOSES.

17828 \$03

CITATION: PROFESSOR DR. ROLAND GRASSBERGER. BESTIALITY. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD APRIL 1968.

THE STUDY IS BASED ON STATISTICS RELATING TO 1,379 PERSONS FOUND GUILTY OF BESTIALITY IN AUSTRIA DURING THE YEARS 1923 TO 1937 AND 1951 TO 1965. IN ADDITION, A FOLLOW-UP STUDY HAS BEEN MADE, COVERING 122 PERSONS CONVICTED IN THE PRE-WAR PERIOD, SHOWING THEIR HISTORIES OVER THE COURSE OF THE 15 YEARS FOLLOWING THEIR CONVICTION. EXTENSION, DEVELOPMENT, MORPHOLOGY, AND CAUSATION OF THIS PARTICULAR CRIME ARE DISCUSSED, AS WELL AS ITS LEGAL ASPECTS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #299.)

17829 \$03

CITATION: FRED L. TITCN. PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION FOR INSTITUTIONALIZED DELINQUENTS IN LOUISIANA. OTHER PERSONNEL: NEIL LAMONT. FRANCIS M. CRINELLA. INSTITUTIONS: STATE OF LOUISIANA, DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS; LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, SPECIAL EDUCATION
CITN2: CENTER. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD APRIL 1968.

A REMEDIAL READING PROGRAM FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH AT THE LOUISIANA STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR COLORED YOUTH WILL BE EVALUATED. THE

PROGRAM CONSISTS OF A 12 WEEK COURSE OF PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION UTILIZING THE RHEEM CALIFONE READING LABORATORY AND SELECTED AUDIO-VISUAL STIMULUS MATERIALS. THE HYPOTHESES TO BE TESTED ARE THAT: (1) THE PROGRAM WILL LEAD TO A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN READING SKILLS; (2) IT WILL IMPROVE SELFCONCEPTS OF THE SUBJECTS; (3) OBJECTIVE RATINGS OF THE REMEDIAL READING GROUP BY STAFF WILL SHOW A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE; (4) THE RATE OF RECIDIVISM WILL BE LOWER FOR THOSE PARTICIPATING IN THE PROGRAM.

17830 \$03
CITATION: FRANK J. HOGAN. B.A.R.S. PROGRAM (BEHAVIOR ADJUSTMENT RESEARCH SOCIETY). OTHER PERSONNEL: GEORGE LEVY. INSTITUTIONS: COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY. DATES: BEGAN 1963. CONTINUING.

B.A.R.S. IS AN INMATE GROUP AT THE COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY. FORMED IN 1963, ITS MEMBERS ARE DEDICATED TO STUDY OF ALL FACETS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR, WITH THE EXPRESSED PURPOSE OF DISCOVERING WAYS TO CHANGE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS, PARTICULARLY THEIR OWN. MEMBERSHIP IS OPEN TO ANY INMATE WHO WISHES TO ATTEND THE WEEKLY MEETINGS, WHICH ARE HELD DURING A YARD PERIOD, TO DISCOURAGE THOSE MERELY SEEKING A PLACE TO SPEND TIME OUTSIDE THEIR CELLS. A VARIETY OF APPROACHES TO LEARNING ARE ENCOURAGED: MEMBERS ANALYZE PERTINENT BOOKS WITH ACCOMPANYING GROUP DISCUSSION ON THE TOPICS AND BOOKS REPORTED; ROLE PLAYING IS OFTEN UTILIZED TO DEMONSTRATE IDEAS UNDER DISCUSSION; AND PEOPLE WHO ARE ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN STUDY AND RESEARCH IN THE FIELDS IN HUMAN BEHAVIOR ARE INVITED TO MEET WITH THE GROUP. MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION OF EACH MEMBER IS STRESSED. THE MAIN TENET OF B.A.R.S. IS THAT MEANINGFUL LEARNING IS THE RESULT OF INVOLVEMENT. THE MEMBERS HOPE NOT ONLY TO GAIN KNOWLEDGE BUT TO ACT IN A MANNER THAT REFLECTS THIS KNOWLEDGE. AT PRESENT, B.A.R.S. IS INVOLVED IN TWO EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTS: (1) ONCE A MONTH, NINE JUVENILE PROBATIONERS FROM EL PASO COUNTY (COLORADO SPRINGS) VISIT THE PENITENTIARY. DURING EACH VISIT THEY SPEND SOME TIME IN PRIVATE CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION WITH INMATE MEMBERS OF B.A.R.S., IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT BEHAVIOR CHANGES IN THE PROBATIONERS, AIMED AT KEEPING THEM FROM FUTURE IMPRISONMENT. (2) B.A.R.S. MEMBERS ALSO EXCHANGE TAPES WITH MEMBERS OF THE DENVER POLICE DEPARTMENT, IN AN EFFORT TO REACH SOME MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING. SUCH UNDERSTANDING, IT IS HOPED, MIGHT RESULT IN BEHAVIOR CHANGES THAT COULD HAVE A WIDE RANGING EFFECT IN THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE.

17831 \$03
CITATION: DR. TOM B. HADDEN. AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE ENFORCEMENT OF CREDIT. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURY, CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES, ENGLAND. DATES: BEGAN SPRING 1968. ESTIMATED COMPLETION WINTER 1969.

THIS PROJECT HAS TWO AIMS: TO ASSESS THE EFFICACY OF THE CURRENT LAW AND PRACTICE, BOTH CIVIL AND CRIMINAL, AND OF POSSIBLE AMENDMENTS IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF DEBTS AND OTHER FORMS OF CREDIT; TO ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A CLASSIFICATION OF DEBTORS IN RESPECT OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH THE DEBT IS INCURRED AND OF THE TYPE OF SANCTION MOST LIKELY TO PROVE EFFECTIVE; AND TO COMPARE THESE CLASSIFICATIONS WITH CERTAIN CURRENT CLASSIFICATIONS OF MINOR CRIMINALS. AN EMPIRICAL SURVEY IS TO BE MADE OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM OF ENFORCEMENT, AND A MORE DETAILED STUDY WILL BE CONDUCTED OF A SAMPLE OF CASES IN WHICH JUDGMENTS DEBTS WERE NOT MET. INTERVIEWS WILL BE HELD WITH THOSE CONCERNED.

17832 \$03
CITATION: ROY M. KUBO. MALUHIA OPPORTUNITY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT. INSTITUTIONS: HAWAII CORRECTIONS DIVISION, YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY; HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES; HAWAII LEGISLATURE. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JANUARY 1969.

THIS PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO DEMONSTRATE IN A QUALITATIVE MANNER WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH CONTROLLED EXPOSURE TO A PROGRESSIVE COMMUNITY BASED ACADEMIC SETTING AND INTENSIVE COUNSELING TO DIVERT THE MILD CORE, 15 TO 18 YEAR OLD ADJUDICATED FEMALE JUVENILE DELINQUENT TOWARDS SOCIALLY ACCEPTED NORMS OF BEHAVIOR. THROUGH EDUCATION, GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING, MEANINGFUL REWARDS, AND COMMUNITY CENTERED EFFORTS, THIS PROJECT WILL DEMONSTRATE THE EFFECTIVENESS AND PRACTICABILITY OF SUCH A TECHNIQUE FOR MODIFYING THE BEHAVIOR OF FEMALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. THE SPECIFIC AIM OF THIS PROJECT IS TO ASSIST THE GIRLS IN THEIR EFFORTS TOWARD MORE PROFITABLE ADJUSTMENTS TO THEIR COMMUNITY. THE APPROACH WILL BE: (1) TO DEMONSTRATE TO THE GIRLS THE DESIRABILITY OF SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR; (2) TO INCREASE THEIR DESIRE TO ATTEND SCHOOL AND FULFILL THEIR ACADEMIC POTENTIAL. THE RESULT SHOULD BE AN INCREASE OF THE PROBABILITY THAT THESE GIRLS WILL COMPLETE BASIC EDUCATION, ACQUIRE SUITABLE JOBS, BE BETTER MOTHERS, AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR COMMUNITY. GIRLS SELECTED FOR THE PROJECT SHALL NOT HAVE BEEN AT HAWAII YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR LESS THAN THREE WEEKS AND THEN FOR EVALUATION PURPOSES ONLY. ANXIETY MUST BE SUFFICIENT TO MOTIVATE PROBLEM SOLVING BUT NOT SO GREAT AS TO CAUSE UNMANAGEABLE RESISTANCE WHICH IS USUALLY EXPRESSED IN DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR. THE GIRLS SHOULD BE ABLE TO HANDLE AN OPEN COMMUNITY SETTING AND BE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO ENTER A FULL TIME HIGH SCHOOL (10TH TO 12TH GRADE) PROGRAM. THEY MUST NOT HAVE A HISTORY OF HOMOSEXUAL BEHAVIOR OR EXTENSIVE USE OF NARCOTICS OR HARMFUL DRUGS, AND MUST NOT BE BRAIN DAMAGED, PSYCHOTIC, MENTALLY RETARDED, OR EVIDENCE SEVERE PATHOLOGY AS DIAGNOSED ON A CLINICAL STUDY. THE PROJECT WILL BE LOCATED ON THE GROUNDS OF THE HAWAII YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY. THE PARTICIPANTS MUST ATTEND KAILUA HIGH SCHOOL. AFTER SEVEN TO NINE MONTHS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM, EACH SUBJECT WILL HOPEFULLY BE PAROLED WITH INTENSIVE AFTERCARE SUPERVISION. MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORTS AND AN EVALUATION REPORT AT THE END OF THE FIRST PHASE WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES. THE HAWAIIAN YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY IS LOOKING AT THE MALUHIA OPPORTUNITY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT AS A PROTOTYPE OF FUTURE PROGRAMS BOTH AT THE FACILITY AND AT THE HAWAII JUVENILE PAROLE BRANCH AND THE FAMILY COURT. THIS PROGRAM WILL BE RESEARCHED QUALITATIVELY, TO PROVIDE THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES WITH SOME MEASURE AS TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MALUHIA OPPORTUNITY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT. GRADUATE STUDENTS IN THE FIELD OF PSYCHOLOGY ASSIGNED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH WILL DO RESEARCH ALONG ATTITUDINAL AND ACHIEVEMENT LINES. RELEVANT TESTS WILL BE ADMINISTERED TO THE PARTICIPANTS BOTH BEFORE ENTERING AND AFTER COMPLETING THE PROGRAM, BY THE PSYCHIATRIST ASSIGNED TO THE FACILITY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

17833 \$03
CITATION: DR. FRANZ CSASZAR. THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINALITY IN AUSTRIA FROM 1953 TO 1964. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD APRIL 1968.

A STUDY OF THE CRIMES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES INDICATES RISING RATES OF CLEARANCE AND A SHARP INCREASE IN THE RATES OF CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND OF CRIMINAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. AMONG THE PERPETRATORS OF THESE OFFENSES, THE GROUP OF MALE JUVENILES IS SHOWING AN INCREASING TENDENCY TO COMMIT VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTY. PUBLICATIONS: PUBLISHED JULY 1967 AS NO. 7 OF KRIMINOLOGISCHE ABHANDLUNGEN, NEUE FOLGE, EDITED BY ROLAND GRASSBERGER. SPRINGER VERLAG, WIEN - NEW YORK. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #300.)

17834 \$03
CITATION: DR. GIUSEPPE DI GENNARO. THE MOTOR VEHICLE AS AN OBJECT, A TOOL, OR AN OCCASION FOR CRIME. (INFLUENCE OF THE INCREASE OF THE USE OF THE MOTOR VEHICLE ON INTENTIONAL CRIMINALITY.) OTHER PERSONNEL: DOMENICO CORTELLESA.

INSTITUTIONS: ITALIAN PRISON
CITN2: ADMINISTRATION, DOCUMENTATION AND RESEARCH SECTION;
ITALIAN SOCIAL DEFENCE CENTRE. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER
1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MARCH 1968

FROM THE TOTAL GROUP OF YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS EXAMINED AT THE REBIBBIA OBSERVATION INSTITUTE IN ROME, CASES WERE SELECTED IN WHICH MOTOR VEHICLES HAD BEEN A TOOL IN, THE OBJECT OF, OR THE OCCASION FOR CRIME. THE SUBJECTS ARE ALL MALES. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THEIR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS TO BE MADE. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #317.)

17835 \$03
CITATION: DR. GIUSEPPE DI GENNARO. ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ITALIAN CORRECTIONAL POPULATION AND OF TRENDS IN ITS VARIATIONS IN RELATION TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. OTHER PERSONNEL: M. FONTANESI; D. CORTELLESA.
CITN2: INSTITUTIONS: ITALIAN PRISON ADMINISTRATION. DATES: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1968. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 1968.

THIS STUDY INVOLVES MAKING A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ITALIAN PRISON POPULATION AND CONSTRUCTING A TYPOLOGY OF THE INMATES OF ITALIAN PRISONS OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS. THE CASE LOAD WILL BE EXAMINED IN A SAMPLE OF INSTITUTIONS FOR 1968. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #318.)

17836 \$03
CITATION: ROBERT HOGAN, PH.D. DELINQUENCY REHABILITATION Q-SORT. OTHER PERSONNEL: WALTER ALDINGER. INSTITUTIONS: SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT, CALIFORNIA. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD MAY 1968.

AN INSTRUMENT IS BEING DESIGNED WHICH CAN BE USED TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTS OF INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION EFFORTS ON IDENTIFIED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. THE GENERAL HYPOTHESIS IS THAT A BASE PROFILE CAN BE ESTABLISHED FROM WHICH POSITIVE GROWTH CAN BE EVALUATED. METHODOLOGY TO DATE HAS CONSISTED OF DERIVING A POOL OF ITEMS SPECIFYING OBSERVABLE BEHAVIORAL TRAITS. TRAITS ARE SUGGESTED BY A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED PROBATION PERSONNEL, SO AS NOT TO REFLECT ANY ONE THEORETICAL BIAS. IN THE CURRENT PHASE OF THE PROJECT A NUMBER OF Q-SORTS ARE BEING PREPARED BY PROBATION PERSONNEL ON KNOWN DELINQUENTS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING AN ITEM ANALYSIS. AFTER THIS IS COMPLETED THE WORK OF STANDARDIZING THE Q-SORT DECK WILL BEGIN.

17837 \$03
CITATION: LAMAR T. EMPEY, PH.D. THE CONSTRUCTION OF CORRECTIONAL MODELS. OTHER PERSONNEL: STEVEN G. LUBECK; GEORGE E. NEWLAND. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, YOUTH STUDIES CENTER; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE. DATES:
CITN2: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1, 1968. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JANUARY 31, 1970.

THIS RESEARCH IS CONCERNED WITH TWO EMERGING TRENDS IN CORRECTIONS: (1) THE EXPLORATION OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION; (2) A GREATER USE OF THEORY AND RESEARCH IN EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMS. COMPLEX ANALYSES OF TWO PIONEERING COMMUNITY EXPERIMENTS (PINEHILLS AT PROVO, UTAH, AND SILVERLAKE AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, BOTH FOR 16 TO 18 YEAR OLD BOYS) WILL BE UTILIZED TO CONSTRUCT THEORY AND MODELS FOR CORRECTIONAL EXPERIMENTATION. THE BASIC OBJECTIVES WILL BE: (1) TO MAKE EXPLICIT THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN IMPLEMENTING EXPERIMENTS IN WHICH THEORY, ACTION, AND RESEARCH ARE COMPONENT PARTS; (2) TO PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK FOR THE BUILDING OF THEORY AND MODELS BASED ON EMPIRICAL FINDINGS; (3) TO COMMUNICATE WITH

PRACTITIONERS AND SCIENTIFIC AUDIENCES REGARDING THE UTILIZATION OF THEORY AND MODELS IN CORRECTIONS. THE ANALYSIS WILL CONCENTRATE BOTH UPON THE CONCEPTUAL AND OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS INHERENT IN IMPLEMENTING CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS, AND UPON EMPIRICAL CHAINS OF RELATIONSHIPS IN WHICH OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS, PROGRAM PROCESS, AND PROGRAM OUTCOME INTERACT.

17838 \$03
CITATION: PHILLIPS B. FREER. VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO OFFENDERS: A PROBATION-PEOPLE PARTNERSHIP (VISTO). OTHER PERSONNEL: JUDY COCHRANE; JOSEPH OLIVER. INSTITUTIONS: COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES PROBATION DEPARTMENT; U.S. OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, ECONOMIC
CITN2: AND YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES AGENCY OF GREATER LOS ANGELES. DATES: BEGAN MARCH 15, 1968. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DECEMBER 31, 1968.

THE VISTO PROJECT HAS THREE PURPOSES: (1) TO DEVELOP SYSTEMATIC AND PLANNED USE OF CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS IN A RELATIONSHIP WITH PROBATIONERS, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROFESSIONAL DEPUTY PROBATION OFFICERS; (2) TO TRAIN POOR ADULTS TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY, UPON THE COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT, FOR COORDINATION OF THE CITIZEN VOLUNTEER PROGRAM IN A PROBATION AREA OFFICE; (3) TO PRODUCE ATTITUDINAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN PROBATION PERSONNEL WORKING IN "POVERTY AREAS," IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE A MAXIMUM UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY AND VOLUNTEER RESOURCES AND TO FOSTER COMMUNITY CHANGE. THE PROGRAM CONSISTS OF SEVERAL BASIC ELEMENTS. ONE INVOLVES CREATION OF NEW CAREERS FOR THE POOR. THIS PROGRAM WILL PROVIDE A ONE-YEAR TRAINING EXPERIENCE FOR ADULTS LEADING TO ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY WORKERS. NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS WORKERS WILL BE UTILIZED AS PROGRAM AND CLERICAL AIDES, PROVIDING A WORK AND TRAINING EXPERIENCE WHICH MAY LEAD TO REGULAR EMPLOYMENT. A SECOND ELEMENT IS THAT OF INCREASING COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN THE COMMUNITY. THIS PROGRAM WILL SEEK TO OPEN DOORS OF EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATIONAL, TRAINING, RECREATIONAL, AND OTHER OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROBATIONERS. A THIRD COMPONENT IS THE SYSTEMATIC UTILIZATION OF THE VOLUNTEER WORKER, FROM BOTH THE LOCAL AND OUTSIDE COMMUNITIES. A FOURTH ASPECT, RELATED TO THE PROVISION OF NEW CAREERS, IS THE UTILIZATION OF THE OFFENDER IN THE REHABILITATION OF OTHER OFFENDERS. THE INVOLVEMENT OF OFFENDERS IN PLANNING A REHABILITATION PROGRAM BASED ON THEIR OWN RECOGNIZED NEEDS WILL SERVE AS A FOUNDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE OF AID WHICH MAY BE FORTHCOMING THROUGH VOLUNTEER EFFORT. PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR SERVICE ARE ADULT AND JUVENILE PROBATIONERS WHO ARE SIGNIFICANTLY DISADVANTAGED, AS MEASURED BY CRITERIA OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AND EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION. PRIORITY WILL BE GIVEN TO PROBATIONERS (AND THEIR FAMILIES) WHO HAVE BEEN INSTITUTIONALIZED AND WHO ARE EITHER SCHEDULED FOR EARLY RELEASE INTO THE COMMUNITY, OR WHO HAVE RECENTLY BEEN RELEASED. ONE PROGRAM UNIT WILL BE LOCATED IN EACH OF TWO PROBATION AREA OFFICES IN IMPOVERISHED SECTIONS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY: THE EAST LOS ANGELES AND THE CRENSHAW AREAS. SPECIFIC "DEFINITIONS OF PROGRAM SUCCESS" ARE BEING COMPILED, ALONG WITH "MEASUREMENTS TO BE USED" IN EVALUATING THE PROGRAM.

17839 \$03
CITATION: N. H. AVISCN. PAROLE PROJECT. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY; SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT; SCOTTISH PRISON DEPARTMENT. DATES: BEGAN 1968. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1970.

THE AIM OF THIS RESEARCH IS TO STUDY PRISONERS ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE IN SCOTLAND ON APRIL 1, 1968 AND SUBSEQUENTLY. IN ADDITION, A STUDY OF THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS OF THE SCOTTISH PAROLE BOARD WILL BE INCLUDED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCO THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #324.)

17840 \$03
 CITATION: MRS. C. M. CARMICHAEL. BORSTAL GIRLS AS A FOCUS FOR STUDYING ANTI-SOCIAL DEVIANCE IN WOMEN. OTHER PERSONNEL: MISS M. BROWNE. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL STUDY; FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC; H. M. INSTITUTION,
 CITN2: GREENOCK. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 1, 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION OCTOBER 1, 1969.

FIFTY GIRLS, AGED 17 TO 21, ADMITTED TO THE H. M. INSTITUTION, GREENOCK, A SCOTTISH BORSTAL, WILL BE CONTRASTED WITH A CONTROL GROUP DRAWN FROM THE INMATES OF THE YOUNG OFFENDERS INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS. AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF EACH GIRL IS BEING UNDERTAKEN FROM THE FOLLOWING ANGLES: (1) INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS; (2) LEVEL OF FUNCTIONING; (3) PRESENT AND PREVIOUS OFFENSES AND DISPOSALS; (4) FAMILIAL REACTION TO OFFENSE(S); (5) NATURE OF FAMILY UNIT AND GIRL'S DOMICILE. ATTENTION WILL BE PAID TO THE STRUCTURE OF THE INSTITUTIONS, AND TO THE STAFF/INMATE RELATIONSHIPS IN THEM. COMPARISONS WILL BE MADE WITH YOUNG OFFENDERS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #325.)

17841 \$03
 CITATION: W. G. D. CARSON. THE ENFORCEMENT OF FACTORY LEGISLATION: A CASE STUDY IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS RELATING TO WHITE-COLLAR CRIME. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY; BRITISH MINISTRY OF LABOUR, FACTORY INSPECTORATE. DATES:
 CITN2: BEGAN 1965. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1969.

RESEARCH IS AIMED AT INVESTIGATING OFFENSES COMMITTED BY 200 FACTORY-OCCUPIERS IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING A PERIOD OF FOUR AND A HALF YEARS AND THE METHODS USED FOR DEALING WITH THEM. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #330.)

17842 \$03
 CITATION: A. W. HUNT. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE USE OF PROBATION: A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF PRINCIPLES, PRACTICE AND TRENDS IN THE PROBATION SERVICE. OTHER PERSONNEL: D. C. MARSH. INSTITUTIONS: STANDING CONFERENCE OF PRINCIPAL PROBATION OFFICERS. DATES: BEGAN
 CITN2: AUTUMN 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SUMMER 1968.

THIS STUDY OF PROBATION IN GREAT BRITAIN CONSISTS OF FOUR PARTS. FIRST, THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE IS SURVEYED, TRACING CHANGES OCCURRING BEFORE 1964. SECOND, THE STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANIZATION IS EXAMINED THROUGH GENERAL IDENTIFICATION OF FUNCTION, WITH THE USE OF CASE MATERIAL. QUESTIONNAIRES ARE EMPLOYED IN INVESTIGATION OF ATTITUDES, EXPECTATIONS, AND PROFESSIONAL PRIORITIES AMONG PRINCIPAL, SENIOR, AND MAIN GRADE PROBATION OFFICERS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ORGANIZATIONAL NEED, DEGREES OF PROFESSIONAL AUTONOMY, AND TRAINING BACKGROUND. IN THE THIRD PART, REVIEW OF SELECTION PROCEDURES AND METHODS OF TRAINING IS DONE. THE FOURTH PART INVOLVES STUDY OF TRENDS IN CASEWORK PRACTICE, IDENTIFIED BY LITERATURE SURVEY AND EXAMINATION OF CASE MATERIAL. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #331.)

17843 \$03
 CITATION: DR. N. D. WALKER. LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL CASES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY. OTHER PERSONNEL: C. M. LOW. INSTITUTIONS: OXFORD UNIVERSITY, PENAL RESEARCH UNIT. DATES: BEGAN MAY 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 1970.

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY IS BEING UNDERTAKEN OF THE LEGAL AID SCHEME IN CRIMINAL CASES IN GREAT BRITAIN, AIMED AT DISCOVERING: (1) WHAT DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND JUDICIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF POLICE

AREAS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AREAS IN THE PROPORTION OF LEGAL AID CERTIFICATES GRANTED; (2) THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE WHO RECEIVE DIFFERENT KINDS OF LEGAL SERVICE; (3) THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF LEGAL REPRESENTATION ON THE OUTCOME OF TRIAL. TECHNIQUES TO BE USED ARE QUESTIONNAIRES, INTERVIEWS, AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #333.)

17844 \$03
CITATION: DR. N. D. WALKER. CONTESTED TRIALS IN HIGHER COURTS. OTHER PERSONNEL: MRS. S. F. MCCABE; R. F. PURVES; MISS J. CHAPMAN. INSTITUTIONS: GREAT BRITAIN HOME OFFICE; OXFORD UNIVERSITY, PENAL RESEARCH UNIT. DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 1967. ESTIMATED
CITN2: COMPLETION 1968. (PILOT STAGE ONLY)

THIS IS A STUDY WHICH IS IN ITS PILOT STAGE AT THIS WRITING. IT IS INTENDED TO EXAMINE THE WHOLE PROCESS OF TRIAL IN GREAT BRITAIN FROM THE MOMENT AT WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS CHARGED BY THE POLICE, THROUGH THE PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS, TO THE TRIAL IN THE HIGHER COURT AND THE VERDICT OF THE JURY. THE STUDY WILL HAVE PARTICULAR REGARD TO THE CASES IN WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS ACQUITTED, SINCE THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT ACQUITTAL RATES SHOW WIDE VARIATIONS FROM ONE SET OF COURTS TO ANOTHER. IT IS HOPED THAT SOME REASONS FOR THESE VARIATIONS MAY BE SUGGESTED IF "CATEGORIES OF INNOCENCE" COULD BE ESTABLISHED. FOR EXAMPLE, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE OFFENSE WITH WHICH THE DEFENDANT WAS CHARGED WAS NOT GENERALLY REGARDED IN THE AREA AS PARTICULARLY "CRIMINAL"; OR THAT THE DEFENDANT AROUSED THE SYMPATHY OF THOSE WHO HEARD HIS CASE; OR THAT THERE WAS OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE THAT HE HAD HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE OFFENSE WITH WHICH HE WAS CHARGED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #334.)

17845 \$03
CITATION: GEOFFREY TWISTLETON. PILOT STUDY TO CATEGORIZE DIFFERENT STYLES OF INTERPRETATIVE GROUP WORK BY PROBATION OFFICERS. INSTITUTIONS: HOWARD CENTRE FOR PENOLOGY; GREAT BRITAIN HOME OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE; WATES FOUNDATION.
CITN2: DATES: BEGAN OCTOBER 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1971.

THIS PROJECT BEGAN WITH A GROUP OF NINE PROBATION OFFICERS WHO ARE TAKING A TWO-YEAR COURSE IN GROUP WORK. THEY WERE SELECTED FROM 18 CANDIDATES, ALL OF WHOM TOOK THE FOLLOWING TEST BATTERY: (1) CATTELL'S 16 P F; (2) EYSENCK PERSONALITY INVENTORY; (3) CALIFORNIA F. SCALE. AFTER TWO YEARS, THE NINE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR GROUP TRAINING AND THE NINE OTHERS WILL BE RETESTED TO SEE WHETHER THOSE WITH FAIRLY INTENSIVE GROUP EXPERIENCE SHOW DIFFERENCES, AND IN WHAT WAYS (E.G., LESS RIGID, LESS ANXIOUS). (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #336.)

17846 \$03
CITATION: MRS. S. F. MCCABE. RECONVICTION RATE OF OFFENDERS COMMITTED TO DETENTION CENTRES COMPARED WITH A CONTROL SAMPLE OF OTHER OFFENDERS. OTHER PERSONNEL: MISS J. CHAPMAN. INSTITUTIONS: GREAT BRITAIN HOME OFFICE; OXFORD UNIVERSITY, PENAL RESEARCH UNIT.
CITN2: DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1968. CONTINUING.

FOR SOME TIME COURTS IN GREAT BRITAIN WHICH WOULD HAVE USED DETENTION CENTRES FOR DISPOSITION WERE UNABLE TO DO SO BECAUSE SENIOR CENTRES IN THE COURTS' GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS WERE FULL. IT IS PROPOSED TO OBTAIN A CONTROL SAMPLE OF OFFENDERS WHOM COURTS DISPOSED OF IN SOME OTHER WAY, AND TO MATCH THEM WITH A SERIES OF CASES COMMITTED TO DETENTION BY THE SAME COURTS AT ROUGHLY THE SAME TIME. (THIS PROJECT

WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #335.)

17847 \$03
CITATION: DR. GEORGE LASSEN. PREDICTING THE BEHAVIOR OF ADJUDGED DELINQUENTS. OTHER PERSONNEL: JONAS R. RAPPEPORT; MRS. DOROTHY SIEGEL. INSTITUTIONS: BALTIMORE COMMUNITY COLLEGE; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED.
CITN2: AT THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD FEBRUARY 1968.

THE PRIMARY AIMS OF THE PRESENT STUDY ARE AS FOLLOWS: (1) TO DEVELOP OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES TO IDENTIFY THE NON-RECIDIVIST JUVENILE DELINQUENT AT THE TIME OF COURT DISPOSITION, TO BE USED BY NONPROFESSIONAL COURT PERSONNEL; (2) TO IDENTIFY THOSE SUBGROUPS WITHIN THE RECIDIVIST POPULATION THAT RESPOND MOST FAVORABLY TO A PARTICULAR SENTENCING PROCEDURE; (3) TO FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL PROBATION SERVICES AND OTHER BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION PROCEDURES THAT CAN ALTER THE PRONENESS FOR RECIDIVISM REFLECTED IN THE ABOVE ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES.

17848 \$03
CITATION: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAMS. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, JOB CORPS, SPECIAL PROJECTS BRANCH; COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTER, INC. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER
CITN2: OF NCCD FEBRUARY 1968.

AN EXTENSIVE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HALFWAY HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN. THIS WILL INCLUDE AN EXAMINATION OF AVAILABLE LITERATURE ON HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAMS IN THE AREAS OF ADULT CORRECTIONS, JUVENILE CORRECTIONS, PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTIONS, REHABILITATION INSTITUTIONS, ALCOHOLISM, AND OTHERS. A SECOND OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT WILL BE TO PROVIDE PROGRAM GUIDANCE TO THE JOB CORPS FOR USE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAM.

17849 \$03
CITATION: DR. GEORGE L. MARX. A STUDY OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SUCCESSFUL GROUP COUNSELING FOR THE REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS. OTHER PERSONNEL: JAMES D. RATHS. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, COLLEGE OF EDUCATION. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT THE
CITN2: INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD FEBRUARY 1968.

THIS PROJECT WILL INVESTIGATE THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS: (1) THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CLIENT PERSONALITY TRAITS AND SUCCESS IN GROUP COUNSELING; (2) THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CLIENT PERSONALITY TRAITS AND SUCCESS IN INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING; (3) THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A COUNSELOR'S SUCCESS IN INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP COUNSELING AND COUNSELOR PERSONALITY TRAITS. CLIENTS OF THE U.S. PROBATION OFFICE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WILL BE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO COUNSELORS AND TO TREATMENTS. COUNSELORS WILL APPLY GROUP COUNSELING TECHNIQUES TO HALF THEIR CLIENTS AND CASE COUNSELING TO THE OTHER HALF. PERSONALITY MEASURES, SUCH AS THE BARRON EGO STRENGTH TEST AND THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY, WILL BE ADMINISTERED TO BOTH CLIENTS AND COUNSELORS. SUCCESS IN COUNSELING WILL BE ASSESSED BY A RATING SCALE, APPLIED TO THE RELEVANT CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY THE U.S. PROBATION OFFICE. A PANEL OF SCHOLARS WILL APPLY THE RATING SCALE WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF THE CLIENTS' PERSONALITY SCORES OR OF THE TREATMENTS RECEIVED. A DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION ANALYSIS WILL BE UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIPS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

17850 \$03
CITATION: ANNA M. GLYETTE, PH.D. COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING IN JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND, COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES; SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT,

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT THE
INFORMATION CENTER OF
CITN2: NCCD FEBRUARY 1968.

THE BROAD RESEARCH OBJECTIVE HERE IS THE INVESTIGATION OF COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION BEING GIVEN TO: (1) THE WAYS IN WHICH DEVELOPMENT MAY DEVIATE FROM A NORMAL ONTOGENETIC PROGRESSION; (2) FACTORS WHICH MAY LEAD TO DEVELOPMENTAL DEVIANCY; (3) TYPES OF INTERVENTION OR TRAINING WHICH MAY PREVENT, CORRECT, OR COMPENSATE FOR SUCH DEVIANCY. THE INITIAL QUESTION IS HOW INDIVIDUALS WHOSE BEHAVIOR IS ABNORMAL OR SUBNORMAL MAY DIFFER FROM NORMALS IN THE WAYS IN WHICH THEY ORGANIZE (PERCEIVE, UNDERSTAND) THEIR WORLD. OTHERWISE STATED, DIFFERENCES IN UNDERLYING COGNITIVE PROCESSES BETWEEN PATHOLOGICAL POPULATIONS AND NORMALS WILL BE FOCUSED ON, RATHER THAN DIFFERENCES IN ACHIEVEMENT. ONCE METHODS ARE DEVELOPED FOR FORMING GROUPS HOMOGENEOUS WITH RESPECT TO TYPE OF COGNITIVE PROCESSES UNDERLYING BEHAVIOR, THE ETIOLOGY AND THE PREVENTIVE AND/OR REMEDIAL MEASURES APPROPRIATE FOR DEALING WITH SPECIFIC DEFICITS CAN BE INVESTIGATED. RESEARCH IS CAST WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ORGANISMIC- DEVELOPMENTAL THEORY. THIS HAS BEEN MOST OFTEN USED HERETOFORE IN STUDYING THE FORMAL SIMILARITIES BETWEEN THE BEHAVIOR OF PATHOLOGICAL GROUPS AND THAT OF YOUNGER NORMALS, RATHER THAN IN INVESTIGATING THE FORMAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DEVIANT AND NORMAL ONTOGENESIS.

17851 \$03
CITATION: PETE S. VENEZIA, PH.D. UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS/INTRA-
AGENCY RELIABILITY. OTHER PERSONNEL: KELLEY B. BALLARD,
JR.; DON M. GOTTFREDSON; ERNST A. WENK. INSTITUTIONS:
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, NEW YORK, NEW
YORK; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
CITN2: HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
MENTAL HEALTH. DATES: BEGAN JULY 1967. COMPLETED
DECEMBER 1967.

IN ORDER TO SHARE INFORMATION CONCERNING CHARACTERISTICS OF PAROLEES, INCLUDING THEIR PAROLE OUTCOMES, 49 PAROLE AGENCIES ACROSS THE UNITED STATES ARE COLLABORATING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTING SYSTEM. BEFORE RESULTS FROM THIS PROGRAM MAY BE ACCEPTED, THE DATA BEING COLLECTED HAD TO BE SHOWN TO BE RELIABLE. ONE MEASURE OF THIS IS THE EXTENT TO WHICH REPEATED CODINGS, BASED UPON ONE SET OF DEFINITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS, AGREE IN TERMS OF THE INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM A GROUP OF CASE FILES WITHIN AN AGENCY. SEVEN PAROLE AGENCIES PARTICIPATED IN THE STUDY OF RELIABILITY REPORTED HERE. IN EACH, A SECOND PERSON INDEPENDENTLY CODED A RANDOM SAMPLE OF CASES PREVIOUSLY CODED. STUDY OF AGREEMENTS AND DISAGREEMENTS IN THE RESULTING PAIRS OF CODINGS DEMONSTRATED AN ACCEPTABLE CODING RELIABILITY. OVERALL, CODINGS WERE IN PERFECT AGREEMENT 89 PERCENT OF THE TIME; AND THE TOTAL CORRELATION WAS .84. HOWEVER, INDIVIDUAL ITEMS DIFFERED IN CODING DIFFICULTY. FOR SIX "MORE DIFFICULT" ITEMS, RELIABILITY WAS SERIOUSLY REDUCED; THIS WAS APPARENTLY DUE TO UNCLEAR DEFINITIONS, INACCESSIBILITY OF INFORMATION IN CASE FILES, AND INADEQUATE IDENTIFICATION OF ERRORS DURING DATA PROCESSING AT THE NCCD RESEARCH CENTER. WORKSHOPS ARE PROPOSED FOR REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALL AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE REPORTING SYSTEM, IN ORDER TO CLARIFY ITEM DEFINITIONS FURTHER AND TO ESTABLISH STANDARDS FOR CASE FILE INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR INCREASED RELIABILITY. THE STUDY HAS SHOWN THAT REASONABLY RELIABLE INFORMATION IS BEING COLLECTED, BUT THAT IMPROVEMENT IN CODING DEFINITIONS, CASE FILE INFORMATION, AND DATA PROCESSING COULD ENHANCE UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS' DATA RELIABILITY. (SEE CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS, 4(5):# P 1058, P. 821, 1966, FOR PILOT PROJECT) PUBLICATIONS: VENEZIA, P. S., BALLARD, KELLEY B., GOTTFREDSON, D. M., WENK, E. A. UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS/INTRA-AGENCY RELIABILITY. NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1967.

17852 \$03
CITATION: MISS N. GOODMAN. DESCRIPTION OF THE FEMALE PRISON
POPULATION. OTHER PERSONNEL: MISS J. B. PRICE.

INSTITUTIONS: GREAT BRITAIN HOME OFFICE STATISTICAL
BRANCH. DATES: BEGAN 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1969.

A STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF ALL SENTENCED WOMEN IN PRISON WAS MADE AT THE BEGINNING OF 1965, WHEN THE COMPLETE INDEX OF THESE WOMEN WAS STARTED IN THE GREAT BRITAIN HOME OFFICE STATISTICAL BRANCH. ANOTHER ANALYSIS IS BEING MADE OF THE POPULATION 18 MONTHS LATER. IT IS HOPED THAT THE EFFECT OF THE 1967 CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT WILL BE MANIFEST IN A SIMILAR ANALYSIS AFTER A FURTHER PERIOD, WHEN ITS PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN IN FORCE LONG ENOUGH TO AFFECT THE PRISON POPULATION. PUBLICATIONS: GREAT BRITAIN, HOME OFFICE. RESEARCH UNIT REPORT NO. 11. LONDON, 1965 (?). (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCO THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #323.)

17853 \$03

CITATION: VON DUBNOFF, ECKHART. RECHTSFRAGEN ZUR HOMOLOGEN ORGANTRANSPLANTATION AUS DER SICHT DES STRAFRECHTS. (LEGAL PROBLEMS OF THE TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF CRIMINAL LAW.) GOLTDAMMER'S ARCHIV FUR STRAFRECHT, NO VOL.(3):65-81,

CITN2: 1968.

THE RAPIDLY GROWING PRACTICE OF THE TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS HAS SO FAR NOT BEEN ADEQUATELY REGULATED BY LEGISLATION. THE MANY DIFFICULT LEGAL PROBLEMS FALL INTO THREE MAIN AREAS: TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS FROM LIVING PERSONS; TRANSPLANTATION FROM CORPSES; RECEPTION OF ORGANS. IN THE EXISTING LEGAL PRACTICE OF WEST GERMANY, SUCH CONCEPTS AS BODILY INJURY, DISFIGURATION OF CORPSES, NEGLIGENCE, AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY ON THE PART OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTITIONER HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED, BUT NOT AS YET IN A SYSTEMATIC MANNER. ONLY ITALY HAS A SPECIAL LAW CONCERNING THE TRANSPLANTATION OF KIDNEYS FROM ONE LIVING PERSON TO ANOTHER. THE U.S. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, GREAT BRITAIN, AND ITALY HAVE PASSED LEGISLATION CONCERNING THE TRANSFER OF TISSUE FROM THE RECENTLY DECEASED.

17854 \$03

CITATION: DUBLINEAU, JEAN. L'APPLICATION DES LEGISLATIONS DE DEFENSE SOCIALE NCTAMMENT AUX DELINQUANTS ANORMAUX ET RECIDIVISTES. (THE APPLICATION OF SOCIAL DEFENSE LEGISLATION TO ABNORMAL OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS.) REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT

CITN2: PENAL COMPARE, 23(1):154-165, 1968.

THE AMBIGUITY OF THE CONCEPT OF MENTAL ABNORMALITY HAS BEEN PRESENTING DIFFICULTIES FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE OFFENDER'S PERSONALITY. WHILE DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN AN ORDINARY PSYCHOPATH AND AN ABNORMAL OFFENDER, THE NOTION OF ABNORMALITY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WITHIN THE WIDER FRAMEWORK OF DEVIATION. THE PSYCHIATRIST SHOULD BE CONSULTED AT ALL STAGES OF DETENTION TO DETERMINE THE SOCIAL DANGEROUSNESS OF THE OFFENDER. DURING TREATMENT IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, DECISIONS CONCERNING PARTIAL IMPRISONMENT OR CONDITIONAL RELEASE SHOULD BE BASED UPON PSYCHIATRIC ANALYSIS. AT THE SAME TIME, THE PRESENCE OF THE PSYCHIATRIST IN PRISONS HELPS TO CHECK THE PRISONERS' TENDENCIES TO DEVELOP PSYCHOSES DELIBERATELY IN ORDER TO ESCAPE FROM RESPONSIBILITY. THE FUNCTION OF THE PSYCHIATRIST CONSISTS IN RECONCILING THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL DEFENSE WITH THE PERSONALITY OF THE OFFENDER.

17855 \$03

CITATION: LERNELL, LESZEK. ESQUISSE D'UNE THEORIE COHERENTE DU FACTEUR GENERAL, GENETIQUE ET DYNAMIQUE DU CRIME. (OUTLINE OF A SYSTEMATIC THEORY OF GENERAL, PERSONALITY AND DYNAMIC CRIME FACTORS.) REVUE DE SCIENCE CRIMINELLE ET DE DROIT

CITN2: PENAL COMPARE, 23(1):1-17, 1968.

THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME IS NOT IN DIRECT PROPORTION EITHER TO POVERTY OR TO PRIMITIVE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION. RATHER, THE INCREASING

COMPLEXITY OF SOCIETY, LEADING TO THE ALIENATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL, SHOULD BE REGARDED AS THE FOREMOST CAUSE OF THE INCREASE IN CRIME. THIS THEORY OF THE GENESIS OF CRIME MAINTAINS THAT CRIME OCCURS AS A CONFRONTATION OF SITUATIONS OF EQUALITY UPON A BACKGROUND OF THE DIFFERENTIATION AND MULTIPLICATION OF SYSTEMS OF INTEGRATION WHICH SURROUND THE INDIVIDUAL. PREVENTIVE ACTION SHOULD BE DIRECTED AT THE LIMITATION OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PRIVILEGES, IN ORDER TO REDUCE INEQUALITIES IN PERSONAL AND SOCIAL LIFE.

17856 \$03

CITATION: PETER, H. DIE "ANSTALT FÜR SCHWERSTERZIEHBARE JUGENDLICHE": PROBLEME UND MOGLICHKEITEN. (THE INSTITUTION FOR UNTREATABLE JUVENILES: PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES.) SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR STRAFRECHT, 84(1):74-84, 1968.

A PLAN TO ESTABLISH A SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR UNTREATABLE MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS HAS BEEN DEBATED IN SWITZERLAND FOR THE LAST 20 YEARS. EXPERIMENTAL CASE WORK HAS BEEN DONE WITH JUVENILES RESISTING CONVENTIONAL METHODS OF TREATMENT IN CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS AND WITH PSYCHOANALYSIS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE PROPOSED INSTITUTION BE DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS, CORRESPONDING TO THREE DIFFERENT TYPES OF OFFENDERS: A PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC, A TRAINING CENTER, AND A THERAPEUTIC CENTER. ONLY INTENSIVE AND PRESUMABLY EXPENSIVE TREATMENT AIMED AT THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE PATHOLOGICAL EGO PROMISES SUCCESS.

17857 \$03

CITATION: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CIVIL DISORDERS CONFERENCE. POLICE CHIEF, 35(5):1C-40, 1968.

THE CIVIL DISORDERS CONFERENCE, HELD IN WARRENTON, VIRGINIA IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1968, AND SUBSEQUENT REGIONAL CONFERENCES WERE CONDUCTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, AT THE REQUEST OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES. LECTURES AND PAPERS FOCUSED ON THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IN THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CIVIL DISORDERS, AND ON POLICE PLANNING FOR THESE OCCURENCES. DISCUSSION CENTERED ON: (1) PERSONNEL AND TRAINING; (2) COMMUNICATIONS AND EQUIPMENT; (3) INTELLIGENCE; (4) THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY; (5) THE ROLE OF THE VARIOUS NEWS MEDIA; (6) THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT; AND (7) SPECIFIC POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAMS. CONTENTS: A NEED: RECOGNIZED AND FULFILLED (CONFERENCE SUMMARY); 1968 - THE YEAR OF THE POLICEMAN, BY RAMSEY CLARK; PREVENTION OF CIVIL DISORDERS, BY LLOYD SEALY; PLANNING AND TRAINING FOR CIVIL DISTURBANCES, BY CARL C. TURNER; PLANNING FOR CIVIL DISORDERS, BY JOSEPH P. KIMBLE; CONTROL OF CIVIL DISORDERS, BY DARYL GATES; A COMMISSION MEMBER SPEAKS, BY H. T. JENKINS; AN OVERVIEW OF THE CONFERENCE, BY WESLEY A. POMEROY.

17859 \$03

CITATION: SHOHAM, SHLOMO, RAHAV, GIORA. SOCIAL STIGMA AND PROSTITUTION. ANNALES INTERNATIONALES DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 6(2):479-513, 1967.

THE POPULATION OF 64 YOUNG PROSTITUTES REGISTERED BY THE POLICE OF TEL AVIV WAS STUDIED, ACCORDING TO THE STIGMA THEORY OF CRIME. THE INVESTIGATION WAS LIMITED TO THOSE INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS STIGMATIZED BY SOCIETY BECAUSE THEY DIFFER FROM THE PREDOMINANT SOCIAL GROUP--IN ISRAEL'S CASE, THE MINORITY GROUP OF IMMIGRANTS FROM NORTH AFRICA WERE SUBJECTS. GIRLS IN THE AUTHORITARIAN FAMILIES OF NORTH AFRICAN ORIGIN INDICATE PRONENESS TO ABSORB THE STIGMA CAST ON THEM BY THEIR PARENTS. THEIR DEVIANT IDENTIFICATION AND ASSOCIATION FIRST OCCUR IN THE FAMILY. THEIR INITIAL SEXUAL PROMISCUITY IS USUALLY FOLLOWED BY EXPULSION FROM THE HOME, WHICH LEADS EVENTUALLY TO A FULL-FLEDGED CAREER OF PROSTITUTION.

17860 \$03

CITATION: SMITH, ROBERT L. PROBATION SUBSIDY: SUCCESS STORY. CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, 20(4):11-16, 1967.

IN CALIFORNIA, STATE SUBSIDIES FOR PROBATION SERVICES ARE DISTRIBUTED TO COUNTIES IN PROPORTION TO THE RESULTS ACHIEVED BY EACH COUNTY'S PROBATION DEPARTMENT. COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO REDUCE THEIR RATES OF COMMITMENT TO STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES IN RETURN FOR PAYMENT COMMENSURATE WITH THE DEGREE OF REDUCTION THEY ACHIEVE. CALIFORNIA'S SPECIAL SUPERVISION PROGRAM IS BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT SUCCESSFUL PROBATION SUBSIDY OPERATION IS A PARTNERSHIP AFFAIR BETWEEN THE STATE AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.

17861 \$03
CITATION: KAISER, GLNTH. DIE BEZIEHUNGEN ZWISCHEN KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHT. (THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL LAW.) GOLTDAMMER'S ARCHIV FUR STRAFRECHT, NO VOL.(10):289-315, 1967.

IN WEST GERMANY, CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY HAVE DEVELOPED INTO TWO SEPARATE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES. THEY HAVE A COMMON SUBJECT MATTER, YET THEY DIFFER IN FUNCTION, APPROACH, AND METHODOLOGY. THE FORMER, EMPHASIZING THE OBJECTIVE APPROACH, IS PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH FORMAL LEGAL EQUALITY AND SECURITY. THE LATTER STRESSES THE SUBJECTIVE APPROACH, AIMING ABOVE ALL AT INDIVIDUALIZATION AND EFFECTIVENESS. AT THE PRESENT TIME, CONTROVERSIES BETWEEN CRIMINOLOGISTS AND CRIMINAL LAWYERS ARISE ESPECIALLY OVER: THE CONCEPT OF THE REFORM OF CRIMINAL LAW; THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REGULATIONS CONCERNING TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS; AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE JUDGE AND THE EXPERT. THE TENSIONS BETWEEN THE TWO DISCIPLINES, FAR FROM BEING UNDESIRABLE, OPEN WAYS TO THE SOLUTION OF THE CONTROVERSIAL PROBLEMS THROUGH AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH.

17862 \$03
CITATION: CRIMINALITY KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1966. OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FINLAND. HELSINKI, 1967. 48 P.

STATISTICAL DATA ON ALL OFFENSES BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE POLICE AND CUSTOMS OFFICIALS IN FINLAND DURING 1966 ARE PRESENTED, INCLUDING OFFENSE DATA BY PROVINCE, POLICE DISTRICT, AND JUDICIAL ASSIZE; OFFENSES COMMITTED UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL; THE DISPOSITION OF OFFENSES BY POLICE; AND THE AGES OF PERSONS PROSECUTED.

17863 \$03
CITATION: MOORE, ADRIAN L. TRABAJO: A STUDY OF A VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROJECT FOR NEW MEXICO'S PUBLIC OFFENDER POPULATION THROUGH THE NEW MEXICO DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, PREPARED FOR THE NEW MEXICO COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME
CITN2: AND DELINQUENCY. (ALBUQUERQUE), 1968. 48 P.

A STUDY WAS MADE TO DETERMINE WHETHER A SPECIAL PROJECT FOR VOCATIONAL ASSESSMENT, EDUCATION, AND REHABILITATION IS NEEDED FOR THE PUBLIC OFFENDER POPULATION WITHIN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, WHICH COULD BE PROVIDED BY THE NEW MEXICO DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. FURTHER, INVESTIGATION WAS MADE INTO WHETHER SUCH A PROGRAM IS INDICATED BY PRESENT CONDITIONS WITHIN THE STATE. IT WAS TO ASCERTAIN HOW A PROGRAM MIGHT BE INAUGURATED AND HOW IT MIGHT BEST BENEFIT THE PUBLIC OFFENDER. IN NEW MEXICO THERE ARE 8,700 PERSONS WHO MAY BE CLASSED AS PUBLIC OFFENDERS. MOST OF THESE PERSONS COME FROM A LOW SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT AND HAVE NOT HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME PREPARED FOR EMPLOYMENT. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT APPROXIMATELY 1,000 OF THESE PERSONS WOULD BE ELIGIBLE FOR, INTERESTED IN, AND ACCEPTABLE FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES. A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SHOULD BE DEVELOPED THROUGHOUT THE STATE FOR NEW MEXICO'S PUBLIC OFFENDER POPULATION. PERSONS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SHOULD RECEIVE THE MAIN CONSIDERATION WITH EMPHASIS ON PROGRAMS FOR PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES. THE TIME IS RIPE FOR THE ADJOINING OF COOPERATIVE EFFORTS BY THE STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTES AND THE STATE DIVISION OF

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION IN THEIR APPROACH TOWARD PREPARING AND ASSISTING THE PUBLIC OFFENDER FOR A PLACE IN NEW MEXICO'S SOCIETY.

17868 \$03

CITATION: AMIR, MENACHEM. ALCOHOL AND FORCIBLE RAPE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF ADDICTION, 62(3/4):219-232, 1967.

THE AUTHOR FOUND THAT ALCOHOL IS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH THE CRIME OF FORCIBLE RAPE AS THE SOLE CRIMINOGENIC FACTOR. THE DATA ANALYZED WERE FROM FILES OF THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT (1958-1960). ALCOHOL PLAYED NO ROLE IN THE COMMISSION OF THE OFFENSE IN 661 OF 646 FORCIBLE RAPES. IN 31, ALCOHOL WAS PRESENT IN THE OFFENDER ONLY; IN 211, ALCOHOL WAS PRESENT IN BOTH VICTIM AND OFFENDER; IN 101 IT WAS PRESENT ONLY IN THE VICTIM. ALCOHOL WAS PRESENT AS A FACTOR IN THE RAPE SITUATION IN 421 OF CASES WHERE THE OFFENDER WAS WHITE AND IN 241 OF CASES WHEN A NEGRO WAS AN OFFENDER. A PATTERN EMERGED SHOWING THAT WHEN ALCOHOL WAS PRESENT IN OFFENDER AND VICTIM, WHITE VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS WERE INVOLVED MORE FREQUENTLY; WHEN ALCOHOL WAS PRESENT IN THE VICTIM ONLY, IT INVOLVED MORE NEGRO VICTIMS. AN ASSOCIATION WAS FOUND BETWEEN THE USE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE VICTIM AND PRESENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE OFFENDER ONLY. A SIGNIFICANT RELATION WAS FOUND BETWEEN PRESENCE OF ALCOHOL AND OCCURRENCE OF SEX HUMILIATION IN THE RAPE SITUATION. WEEK-END CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL APPARENTLY COINCIDED WITH THE WEEK-END HIGH PROPORTION OF FORCIBLE RAPE, BUT OTHER FACTORS INCLUDING GREATER LEISURE TIME AND SOCIAL INTERACTION ALSO WERE PRESENT. (49 REFERENCES)

17888 \$03

CITATION: BAATZ, GERHARD. ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC IN THE GERMAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. (ALKOHOL UND STRASSENVERKEHR IN DER DEUTSCHEN REPUBLIK.) BRITISH JOURNAL OF ADDICTION, 62(3/4):233-239, 1967. IN GERMAN.

ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATIONS OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC REQUIRE DRIVERS TO ABSTAIN FROM DRINKING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES WHILE OPERATING VEHICLES. VIOLATION OF THIS LAW IS QUITE HIGH. TESTS OF THE BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION FOUND IN OFFENDERS ARE APPLIED. IN NEW LEGAL PROVISIONS GOVERNING THE OFFENSE OF "DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL," EVIDENCE OF ENDANGERING THE LIFE OR HEALTH OF OTHER PERSONS IS REQUIRED AS WELL AS EVIDENCE OF IMPAIRMENT OF DRIVING ABILITY. THIS WOULD RESTRICT THE NUMBER OF DRIVERS SENTENCED BY THE COURTS; AT THE SAME TIME IT IS ASSUMED THAT IT WILL DRAW THE WHOLE OF SOCIETY MORE ACTIVELY INTO THE FIGHT AGAINST MISUSE OF ALCOHOL ON THE ROADS. (20 REFERENCES)

17933 \$03

CITATION: AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. CONFERENCE ON NARCOTICS STUDIES LIAISON OF MEDICINE, LAW. JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, 36(9):1156-1157, 1967.

REPORTED IS A 2-DAY CONFERENCE ATTENDED BY NATIONAL AND SELECTED STATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, MEDICAL AND PHARMACY BOARDS OF LICENSURE, FEDERAL AND STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, JURISTS, LEGISLATORS, SOCIOLOGISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS AND THE CLERGY. A NEED WAS EXPRESSED FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL BODIES TO STRENGTHEN LIAISON BETWEEN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES, AND THE PUBLIC, TO HELP RESOLVE QUESTIONS OF CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF DRUG DEPENDENCY. THE 5 STATES HAVING THE GREATEST DRUG DEPENDENCE PROBLEM, AND IN NEED OF DEVELOPING IMPROVED LIAISON PROGRAMS, ARE ILLINOIS, NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, MICHIGAN AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

17960 \$03

CITATION: THE EDITOR. ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY. CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL (TORONTO), 97(23):1413-1414, 1967. EDITORIAL.

NEW AND MORE CAREFUL PLANNING OF ADOLESCENT SERVICES IS NEEDED. BY 1968 ABOUT 50% OF THE USA POPULATION WILL BE UNDER 25. NIH STATISTICS SHOW THAT OUTPATIENT PSYCHIATRY CLINICS IN THE USA SERVE MORE PERSONS IN THE 10-19 YEAR AGE GROUP THAN ANY OTHER DECADE OF LIFE. SPECIAL TRAINING IS NEEDED FOR TREATMENT OF ADOLESCENT BEHAVIOR DISORDERS, PROBLEMS AT SCHOOL AND IN THE FAMILY, AND ANTISOCIAL ACTING-OUT. USE OF LSD AND MARIJUANA AND TRUANCY FROM SCHOOL ARE EXAMPLES OF ACTING-OUT BEHAVIOR WHICH OFTEN LEADS TO INVOLVEMENT OF THE JUVENILE COURT. MOST OF THESE COURTS HAVE EXTREMELY INADEQUATE SERVICES FOR PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENTS. THE RESULT IS A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF REFERRALS TO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS EQUALLY UNPREPARED TO MEET PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS. FEW FACILITIES EXIST FOR SEPARATE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF ADOLESCENTS, YET IN SOME PLACES BOTH HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN AND THOSE FOR ADULTS ARE RELUCTANT TO ADMIT AND TREAT THEM. THE 1967 POSITION STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHIATRY ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDED SPECIAL TRAINING FOR CHILD PSYCHIATRISTS AND GENERAL PSYCHIATRISTS TO ENHANCE THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN DEALING WITH THE EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS OF ADOLESCENTS.

18095 \$03

CITATION: DAVIES, ZITA. TREATMENT FOR DRUG ADDICTS IN PRISON. LANCET (LONDON), NO. 7535: 199, 1968. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

THE INADEQUACY OF TREATMENT FOR A YOUNG DRUG ADDICT RECIDIVIST, FOR WHOM BORSTAL (REFORM SCHOOL) TRAINING WAS NOT LONG ENOUGH, IS DISCUSSED.

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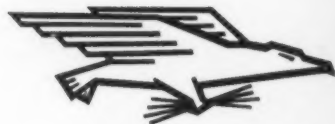
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